

"2021" Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Maxton

Water System Number: 03-78-035

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about your source(s) of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. **If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Dennis Freeman at (910) 844-5607. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at Town Hall / 3rd Tuesday of each month @7:00pm.**

What EPA Wants You to Know

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Town of Maxton is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is ground water and is located at well #1 on Elm St. & well #2 on Hooper St.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Town of Maxton was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Well # 1	Moderate	September 2020
Well #2	Moderate	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Town of Maxton may be viewed on the Web at: www.ncwater.org/pws/swap. Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. If you are unable to access your SWAP report on the web, you may mail a written request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to swap@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate your system name, number, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-707-9098.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the system’s potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone’s responsibility. We have implemented the following source water protection actions: You can help protect your community’s drinking water source(s) in several ways: (examples: dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source, etc.).

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2021 we received a Tier 3 violation that covered the time period of 3/1/21 -3/31/21. We are/have set up several reminders and new schedule of sampling to assure this does not happen again.

Treatment Technique Violations

TT Violation	Explanation	Length of Violation	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Failure to monitor for Total Coliform and Disinfectant Residual Tier 3 Violation	Did not pull samples for March of 2021	March of 2021	Set up several reminders Notice to the public was distributed 5/17/21	N/A

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, (2021).** The EPA and the State allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

Not-Applicable (N/A) – Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L) - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS – 2021

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria: During 2021 Maxton had no Coliform samples test positive. All water systems conduct random tests for Coliform Bacteria monthly. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System - For systems that collect *less than 40* samples per month

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	Absent	0		Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	Absent	0		Human and animal fecal waste

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	9/29/21	N	1.54mg/L	N/A		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	9/29/21	N	<0.10M mg/L	N/A		1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
2,4-D (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.0001 mg/L	N/A		70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.0002 mg/L	N/A		50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.0002 mg/L	N/A		0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.0001 mg/L	N/A		3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	9/30/21	N	<0.0000 2 mg/L	N/A		0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.0009 mg/L	N/A		40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.0002 mg/L	N/A		0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.001 mg/L	N/A		200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.0006 mg/L	N/A		400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.0013 2 mg/L	N/A		0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)	9/30/21	N	<0.0000 2 mg/L	N/A		0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.000 mg/L 2	N/A		7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Eadrin (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.0000 1 mg/L	N/A		2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (ppt)	9/30/21	N	<0.0000 1 mg/L	N/A		0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)	9/30/21	N	<0.0000 4 mg/L	N/A		0	400	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	9/30/21	N	<0.0000 2 mg/L	N/A		0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.0001 mg/L	N/A		0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.0001 mg/L	N/A		50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	9/30/21	N	<0.0000 2 mg/L	N/A		200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.0001 mg/L	N/A		40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.002 mg/L	N/A		200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	9/30/21	N	<0.0001 mg/L	N/A		0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.0000 4 mg/L	N/A		0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.0001 mg/L	N/A		500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.00 mg/L 007	N/A		4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	9/30/21	N	<0.001 mg/L	N/A		0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
2,4-D (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.0001 mg/L	N/A		70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.0002 mg/L	N/A		50	50	Residue of banned herbicide

Alachlor (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.0002 mg/L	N/A	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.0001 mg/L	N/A	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	11/10/21	N	<0.0000 2 mg/L	N/A	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.0009 mg/L	N/A	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.0002 mg/L	N/A	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.001 mg/L	N/A	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.0006 mg/L	N/A	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.0013 2 mg/L	N/A	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)	11/10/21	N	<0.0000 2 mg/L	N/A	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.0002 mg/L	N/A	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.0000 1 mg/L	N/A	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (ppt)	11/10/21	N	<0.0000 1 mg/L	N/A	0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)	11/10/21	N	<0.0000 4 mg/L	N/A	0	400	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	11/10/21	N	<0.0000 2 mg/L	N/A	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.0001 mg/L	N/A	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.0001 mg/L	N/A	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	11/10/21	N	<0.0000 2 mg/L	N/A	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.0001 mg/L	N/A	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.002 mg/L	N/A	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	11/10/21	N	<0.0001 mg/L	N/A	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.0000 4 mg/L	N/A	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.0001 mg/L	N/A	500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.0000 7 mg/L	N/A	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	11/10/21	N	<0.001 mg/L	N/A	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	8/25/21	.447	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	8/25/21	ND	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	N	.33	.21	.53	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)	2 0 2 1					N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location B01		N	8	0-8				
HAA5 (ppb)	2 0 2 1					N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location B01		N	6	0-6				

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments.

We also have the Annual Performance Report for the Town of Maxton's Wastewater System available at the Maxton Town Hall.

ATTENTION ALL RESIDENTS
GREASE OILS & FATS
WHAT CUSTOMERS CAN DO TO HELP

NEVER: Never put oils, liquid or solid greases, fatty meat, or other food scraps down a drain, even if you have a motorized garbage disposal. Never flush any of these items down a toilet. Never flush wipes, paper towels, tampons applicators, cotton swabs, matchsticks or similar items. Never use hot water to melt grease so it will go down drain easier. These things causes problems in our sewer lines and lift stations, resulting in higher costs to operate. Please help us to keep these costs down.

ALWAYS: Always keep grease out of the wash water by scraping dishes before washing. Always remove solidified grease from kitchen utensils, equipment, wares and food preparation area with scrapers and towels in trash cans. Always allow grease to solidify, and then dispose of it properly. Always place all food scraps in trash collection containers. Always recycle restaurant grease by using contract rendering services and have grease traps cleaned and serviced frequently. Always dispose of household liquid grease and oils in tightly capped containers then put them in the garbage.

REPORT: Report trucks discharging liquids or other substances into municipal sewer manholes. Report acts of vandalism on manholes, sewer lines, and lift stations. Report overflowing manholes or pump stations, or any illegal dumping into manholes, drains or toilets. Thank you for your help in this matter.

Report such incidents to:

TOWN OF MAXTON PUBLIC WORKS @ 910 844-5237

TOWN OF MAXTON WWTP @ 910 844-5607

TOWN OF MAXTON TOWN HALL 910 844-5249

TOWN OF MAXTON PUBLIC SAFETY @ 910 844-3344