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# Town of Elizabethtown

## *2006 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

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**PWSID # 03-09-010**

**July, 2007**

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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water. Our wells draw from the Upper Cape Fear and Black Creek Aquifers.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report please contact Public Services at 910-862-2035. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings held in Town Council Chambers on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

**It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.**

The water that is used by this system is pumped from the ground at five locations. Our wells are located along Swanzy Street (Well #1 and Well #2), Pait Street (Well #3), Smith Circle (Well #4), and Hwy 242 (Well #5).

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Public Water Supply 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 to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports.

The relative susceptibility of each source for The Town of Elizabethtown was determined by combining the contaminant rating and inherent vulnerability rating. The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

## Susceptibility of Sources to PCS

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Well #1	Moderate	3/27/2007
Well #2	Higher	3/27/2007
Well #3	Moderate	3/27/2007
Well #4	Lower	3/27/2007
Well # 5	Lower	3/27/2007

The complete SWAP Assessment report for The Town of Elizabethtown may be viewed on the Web at:

<http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap>. To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail request to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1634. If you have any questions about the SWAP report contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-715-2633.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating is an indicator only of the systems' potential to become contaminated by PCS's in the assessment area.

The Elizabethtown Public Services Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006 and the last test results of contaminants if no monitoring was required in 2006.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in

determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

In this table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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

*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* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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* - The “Goal”(MCLG) is 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.

**Extra Note: MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.**

**THE TOWN OF ELIZABETHTOWN'S COMPLIANCE DATA**

**Elizabethtown – Regulated Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low-High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	2006	N	0.304	0 samples were Found Above the Action Level	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	2005	N	0.33	ND – 0.33	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorine (ppm)	2006	N	0.51	0.20 – 0.90	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM's (ppb) (Total Trihalomethanes)	2006	N	17.0	7.0 – 28.0	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THHA's (ppb) (Total Haloacetic Acids)	2006	N	5.9	6.0 – 6.7	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

**Elizabethtown – Unregulated Substances**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low - High	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform (ppb)	2006	1.60	ND – 4.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2006	0.69	ND – 2.20	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	2006	0.75	ND – 1.90	By-product of drinking water chlorination

**Elizabethtown – Water Characteristics**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low - High	Secondary MCL
Manganese (ppm)	2005	0.022	ND – 0.022	0.05
Sodium (ppm)	2005	64.50	3.70 – 64.50	N/A
Iron (ppm)	2005	0.388	ND – 0.388	0.30
pH	2005	7.4	7.2 – 7.5	6.5 to 8.5