

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

For the Town of Hertford

Water System Number: 04-72-010

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 Brandon Shoaf at (252) 426-1969. 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 The Municipal Building on the second Monday each month at 7:30.PM.**

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. [Name of Utility] 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 pumped from the Yorktown Aquifer by 3 wells located Within town limits off Ballhack Rd. and Edenton Road Street. These supply the residents of Hertford with up to 250,000 gallons of water per day.

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 the Town of Hertford 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	April 24, 2017
Well #2	Moderate	April 24, 2017
Well #3	Moderate	April 24, 2017

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Hertford Water System 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: All wells are locked and monitored on a daily basis. 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 2017, or during any compliance period that ended in 2017, we received no violations

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, 2017. 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.

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 regulations are warranted.

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.

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.

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.

Tables of Detected Contaminants

TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (Samples Taken January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017):

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	0	0	1 positive sample / month* <i>Note:</i> If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	0	0		Human and animal fecal waste

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Antimony (ppb)	March 2017	N	ND	N/A		6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	March 2017	N	ND	N/A		0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	March 2017	N	ND	N/A		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	March 2017	N	ND	N/A		4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	March 2017	N	ND	N/A		5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	March 2017	N	ND	N/A		100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	March 2017	N	ND	N/A		200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	March 2017	N	0.14ppm	N/A		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	March 2017	N	ND	N/A		2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	March 2017	N	ND	N/A		50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	March 2017	N	ND	N/A		0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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)	February 2017	N	0	N/A		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	February 2017			N/A		1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Asbestos Contaminant

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Total Asbestos (MFL)	May 2013	N	0	N/A		7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; 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)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (ppt)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		0	400	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Methoxychlor (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	April 2016	N	0.00	N/A		0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Benzene (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 – Dichloroethane (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 –Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 –Trichloroethane (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)	October 2017	N	0.00	N/A		10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

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)	August 2016	0.114	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	August 2016	0.000	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	April 2013	N	ND	N/A		0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	April 2013	N	ND	N/A		0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	April 2013	N	ND	N/A		0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	April 2013	N	ND	N/A		0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits

* Note: The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance - Based upon Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)						N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location BO1	2017	Y	58	38	81			
Location BO2	2017	N	50	33	67			
HAA5 (ppb)						N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location BO1	2017	N	12	1	33			
Location BO 2	2017	N	12	11	12	N/A		

For TTHM: *Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

The PWS Section requires monitoring for other misc. contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		SMCL
			Low	High	
Iron (ppm)	2017 Daily	0.03 mg/L	0.00	0.45	0.3 mg/L
Manganese (ppm)	2017 Daily	0.002 mg/L	0.000	0.031	0.05 mg/L
pH	2017 Daily	7.79	7.42	8.51	6.5 to 8.5