

City of Laurinburg

Consumer Confidence Report

PWSID# 03-83-010

May 8, 2012

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you everyday. 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. ***Our water source is ground water that comes from the Black Creek Aquifer. Currently we have sixteen wells located in the southern and eastern part of Laurinburg.***

The City of Laurinburg is pleased to report that our drinking water is safe for human consumption. We have met or exceeded all federal and state requirements for drinking water standards. **This report shows our water quality and what it means.**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Robert A. Ellis at the City of Laurinburg Water Treatment Plant (910) 277-0214**. 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 on the **first Tuesday after the fifteenth of each month at 303 West Church Street in the Council Chambers at 7:00 P.M.**

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 a table of definitions.

Table Definitions

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's 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.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years.

Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.

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

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 City of Laurinburg Water Department continuously monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2011 and the last test results of contaminants that were not due to be tested in 2011. As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances.

| Test Results | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|-------------|-------|--------|---|
| Contaminant | Violation | Level | Unit | MCL G | MCL | Typical Source |
| | Y/N | Detected | Measurement | | | |
| Radioactive Contaminants May 2011 | | | | | | |
| Radium 226 | N | 2.1 | pC/l | 0 | 3 | |
| Radium 228 | N | 2.0 | pC/l | 0 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium | N | 4.1 | pC/l | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Alpha emitters | N | 7.8 | pC/l | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants May 2011 | | | | | | |
| Fluoride | N | 0.94 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead (Sept. 2010) 90 th Percentile | N | <3 | ppb | 0 | AL =15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (Sept 2010) 90 th Percentile | N | .087 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives |

Unregulated Inorganic Contaminant

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | Proposed MCL |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Sulfate (ppm) | 01/18/07 | 15 | 500 |

Water Characteristics Contaminants May 2011

| Contaminant (units) | MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Secondary MCL |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------|
| *Sodium (ppm) | N | 31.1 | N/A |
| *pH | N | 8.2 | N/A |

*Secondary contaminants are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. They do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. **The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.**

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. **All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 at 1-800-426-4791**

The NC 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 NC. 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 City of Laurinburg 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:

SWAP Results

| Source Name | Susceptibility Rating |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| Well #2 | Higher |
| Well #5 | Moderate |
| Well #6 | Higher |
| Well #7 | Moderate |
| Well #8 | Moderate |
| Well #9 | Moderate |
| Well #10 | Moderate |
| Well #11 | Moderate |
| Well #12 | Moderate |
| Well #13 | Moderate |
| Well #14 | Higher |
| Well #15 | Higher |
| Well #16 | Moderate |
| Well #17 | Higher |
| Well #18 | Higher |
| Well #19 | Higher |

The complete SWAP Assessment report for The City of Laurinburg 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 a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1634, or email request to swap@ncmail.net. Please indicate your system name, PWSID #03-83-010 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 919-715-2633.

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

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system.

“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. City of Laurinburg 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>.”

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)**.

“We at the City of Laurinburg Water Department work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap,” said Robert Ellis, Director of the Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.

We have submitted the required Performance Annual Reports for our NPDES permits, NC0036773 City of Laurinburg Water Treatment Plant, NC0020656/WQ002526/WQCS00062 City of Laurinburg’s Leith Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant and NC0021661 Pilkington North American Wastewater Plant (Formerly LOF). You can find these reports and a copy of this Consumer Confidence report on the City of Laurinburg’s home page at www.laurinburg.org.