

2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

TOWN OF GIBSONVILLE, NC PWS ID# 02-41-025

The Town of Gibsonville is pleased to present to you the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report provides our customers with a snapshot of the previous year's water quality. This report includes details about from where your water comes, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our goal is to provide you an uninterrupted supply of safe and high quality drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information.

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water, please call Rob Elliott, Director of Public Works (336)449-7188

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 case, radioactive material. These minerals are carried with the water as "contaminants". The water may pick up other contaminants, resulting from plants, animal or human activities. Drinking water including bottle 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 at (800) 426-4791**.

The City of Burlington reported zero (0) violations of drinking water quality standards in 2015.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

As of July 2011, the town has stopped using the well's as a public water supply. The town is no longer required to test for groundwater specific items. The town purchases all its water from the City of Burlington, which is surface water from Lake Mackintosh and Stoney Creek Reservoir. Their complete water quality report is located at the Gibsonville Public Works Dept. located at 1236 Springwood Church Rd. for public review. A source water assessment has been prepared by the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Source Water Assessments were performed and indicated that each lake has a susceptibility rating "Moderate". More information can be found online AT www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap for by calling (919) 715-2633.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we may have detected for the particular contaminant group. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2015.

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

NA - Not Applicable: Information does not apply to this parameter.

ND - Not Detected: This term is used when the concentration of a substance is too low to be detected by standard lab test.

mg/L - Milligram Per Liter: A measure of mass per unit volume to express the concentration of a solution, also referred to as "parts per million" - often abbreviated as ppm.

ug/L - Microgram Per Liter: A measure of mass per unit volume to express the concentration of a solution, also referred to as "parts per billion" - often abbreviated as ppb.

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter: A measure of radioactivity intensity per unit volume.

MFL - Million Fibers Per Liter: A measure of the amount of asbestos per unit volume.

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

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

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: 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.

CHLORAMINES

In July 2011, the City of Burlington transitioned from FREE CHLORINE as a secondary disinfectant to a combined form of chlorine called CHLORAMINES. This was a highly publicized event. The result of the change has been better maintained chlorine residual in the distribution system, fewer taste and odor complaints and lower Disinfection By-Product formation. There is a slight difference in the regulatory requirements for Chloramine versus Free Chlorine. The minimum allowable concentration of free chlorine is .02mg/L. The minimum allowable concentration for chloramines is 1.0mg/L. The maximum residual disinfectant level for both free chlorine and chloramine is 4.0mg/L.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS (Monthly)

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

There were 2 positive Coliform Bacteria samples in August 2015. New samples were taken immediately and tested negative.

ASBESTOS CONTAMINANT (Every 9 years)

Contaminant	Sample Date	Your Water	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Asbestos	2/8/2012	<0.18	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.

Next schedule testing will be 2021

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS CONTAMINANTS (Quarterly)

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) Total Trihalomethanes	N	0.054	0.080	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Health Effects	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.			
HAA5 (ppb) Total Haloacetic Acids	N	0.047	0.060	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Health Effects	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer.			

LEAD AND COPPER CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	# of sites found above the AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	9/17/2013	0.054	1.3	AL=1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	9/17/2013	ND	0	AL-15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits;

Next testing is 2016