

Town of ELLENBORO Water System

2019 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID # 01-81-038

DEVELOPED March 06, 2020

This annual report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide 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 purchase our water from the Town of Forest City which is treated surface water from the Second Broad River which begins in Marion, NC and flows southeast through Rutherford County.

We invite our customers to learn more about the water treatment process. Tours of the Forest City facility are scheduled and questions regarding water quality can be answered by calling the Forest City Treatment Plant staff at 248 - 5215. Questions regarding water bills should be directed to the Ellenboro Town Hall at 453-8611.

We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. Citizens are welcome to attend regular Town Board meetings on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. Meetings will be held in the board room of Town Hall – 163 Depot Street.

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. 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.

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Mayor Jim Rhyne 828 453-8373

Town Clerk Teresa Panther

Assistant Clerk Alberta Madigan

ORC Luther Gillikin

Want to contact us by way of the Internet? Use our e-mail address **or website:**

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Este Informe contiene información muy importante.
Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. 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.

All 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 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.

Physical & Mineral Characteristics for Calendar Year 2019

Constituent	Annual Avg.	MCL
pH, Standard Units	7.54	TT
Alkalinity, mg/l	20.5	N/A
Chlorine, mg/l	1.02	4.0
Hardness-EDTA, mg/l	20.84	N/A
Iron, mg/l	ND	.30
Manganese, mg/l	ND	.05
Sodium, mg/l	9.2	N/A
Sulfate, mg/l	ND	250
Temperature, degrees C	18.2	N/A

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.

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.

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

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 - the concentration of a contaminant which, 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.

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.