

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Youngsville
PWS ID# 02-35-020

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 where your water comes from, 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 concerns about your water, please contact Youngsville Town Hall at (919)556-5073.**

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 microbiological 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. Envirolink, Inc. 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 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.

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 the Town of Youngsville is purchased from Franklin County. Henderson supplies us water from Kerr Lake, which is surface supply. All tests are run by Henderson except TTHM, HAA5 and Lead and Copper which are run by Franklin County and the Town of Youngsville.

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 Youngsville 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)

| Henderson | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Source Name | Susceptibility Rating | SWAP Report Date |
| Kerr Lake | Moderate | February 2010 |

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Town of Youngsville may be viewed on the Web at: <http://swap.doh.enr.state.nc.us/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@ncmail.net. Please indicate your system name, PWSID, 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 a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the systems’ potential to become contaminated by PCS’s in the assessment area.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year 2010

During 2010, or during any compliance period that ended in 2010, we received an allowable limit violation for TTHM. The sample was pulled at the Town Hall. The result was 0.082 mg/l and the allowable limit is 0.080 mg/l. A notice was posted at the Town Hall. The Town is monitoring TTHM’s on a quarterly basis and is flushing the system quarterly.

Water Quality Data Table of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the 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, 2010.** The EPA or the State requires 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 regulation is 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 constituent is not present.

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.

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 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.

Extra Note: MCLs 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.

Microbiological Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|-------------------|------------|------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence) | N | ND | 0 | one positive monthly sample | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or E. coli (presence or absence) | N | ND | 0 | 0 (Note: The MCL is exceeded if a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive) | Human and animal fecal waste |

Lead and Copper Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | # of sites found above the AL | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|------|--------|--|
| Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile) | 07/09 | .060 | 0 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile) | 7/09 | ND | 0 | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N | Your Water (AVG) | Range Low High | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|------|------|---|
| TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes] | Y | .082 | .054 .1 | N/A | .080 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids] | N | .035 | .0254 .042 | N/A | .060 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

This CCR is for contaminants tested from the Town of Youngsville, attached is the copy of Franklin County's CCR.

**2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
FRANKLIN COUNTY PUBLIC UTILITIES
PWDS ID # 02-35-030**

What If I Have Any Questions Or Would Like to Become More Involved

Should you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bryce Mendenhall, Director of Franklin County Public Utilities. Our mailing address and Administrative Office location is 1630 US Hwy 1, Youngsville, North Carolina, 27596. Our phone number is 919-556-6177. Our fax number is 919-556-6709. Mr. Mendenhall's email address is bmendenhall@franklincountync.us.

Results of Cryptosporidium Monitoring

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of the organisms in our source water and / or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immune-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immune-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through means other than drinking water.

Water Quality Data Table of Detected Contaminants

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Initial Distribution System Evaluation

| Substance (Unit of Measure) | Year Sampled | Amount Detected | Range Low-High | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb) | 2009 | 23.9 | ND-61 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) | 2009 | 71.3 | 26-165 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity rule requires that 95 percent or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

Franklin County Test Results—2010

Franklin County Public Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010.

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit of Measure | MCG/L | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|--|
| Copper (Tested every 3 years) | N | Last tested 2008 | mg/l | 1.3 | AI=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (Tested every 3 years) | N | Last tested 2008 | mg/l | .015 | AI=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| TTHM (Tested quarterly) | N | 0.062 | mg/l | .080 | .080 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA | N | 0.032 | mg/l | 0.60 | .60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Bacteria (Tested monthly) | Y | | | | | |

During routine sampling in the month of September 2010, two samples indicated the presence of coliform bacteria. As required, Franklin County Public Utilities took repeat samples for each site and an additional 14 samples throughout the water system in addition to issuing a boil water advisory. The next day, after all follow up samples tested negative for the presence of any forms of bacteria, the boil water advisory was lifted. We feel the samples showing the presence of coliform bacteria were false positives due to operator error and have subsequently updated the County's sample collection procedures. We apologize for any inconveniences that this may have caused but please understand that the precautionary measures taken were put in place to protect the interest of all our customers.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about the elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for thirty seconds to two minutes before using the water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-246-4791).

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, however, 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 manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive 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 described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two 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.

Nitrates- As a precaution, we always notify physicians and health care providers in the area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead- Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. The improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for your understanding.

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 systems 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 guideline on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Franklin County Public Utilities employees work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap we serve. We ask that all of our customers help us to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Please feel free to give us a call at 919-556-6177, if you have any questions.

Bryce Mendenhall
 Director
 Franklin County Public Utilities