TOWN OF LILLINGTON

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Water System Number: **NC 03-43-025**

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (also known as the Consumer Confidence Report [CCR]). This report provides a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about the source of your water, any compounds detected during monitoring, 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 are committed to providing you this information.

Our goal is to provide our customers with safe and dependable drinking water. Town staff continually seeks to improve the water quality and to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of our customer's water. We want our valued customers to be fully informed about their water utility.

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. The Town of Lillington 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, please consider the source.

Lillington's drinking water is purchased from Harnett County Public Utilities. The water plant is located at 310 West Duncan Street, Lillington, NC 27546. Please read the attached Harnett County 2019 CCR for the location of their source and additional information.

Violations That Our Water System Received for the Report Year

- During 2019, the Town of Lillington received no violations.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

Harnett County Public Utilities routinely monitors for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected for the Lillington Water System for the year 2019. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk.

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	1	N/A	TT*	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli (presence or absence)	N	0	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli* Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are *E. coli* positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	Human and animal fecal waste

* If a system collecting fewer than 40 samples per month has two or more positive samples in one month, an assessment is required.

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)	8/2019	0.073	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90^{th} percentile)	8/2019	N/D	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation *Y/N*	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low	Range High	MRDLG	MRD L	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	N	0.47	0.2	0.7	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	2019	N	2.68	1.10	3.70	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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 Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2019	N	31.4			N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location (B01)	2019	N		18.2	40.7	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location (B02)	2019	N		14.2	41.4	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2019	N	21.4			N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location (B01)	2019	N		8.9	21.7	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location (B02)	2019	N		9.0	18.9	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water dis infection

TTHM=Trihalomethanes HAA5=Haloacetic Acids

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Brian Hyde Public Works Assistant Director at (910) 893-2654 or at **byhde@lillingtonnc.org**

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.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than IO 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.