

2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Water System Name: NORTHAMPTON - GASTON

Water System No.: NC 04-66-113 **Report Year:** 2024 **Population Served:** 1,110

The Community Water System (CWS) named above hereby confirms that all provisions under 40 CFR parts 141 and 142 requiring the development of, distribution of, and notification of a consumer confidence report have been executed. Further, the CWS certifies the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency by their NC certified laboratory. In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).

Certified by: Name: Rev. Becky Turner **Title:** Director of Public Works

Signature: Becky Turner **Phone #:** 252 534-6341

Delivery Achieved Date : _____ **Date Reported to State:** _____

The CCR includes the mandated Tier 3 Public Notice for a monitoring/reporting violation (check box, if yes) .

Check **all** methods used for distribution (see instructions on back for delivery requirements and methods):

- A copy the full report was sent to all customers via the following method(s):
- US Mail
 - Hand Delivery
 - Email *(A copy of the email must be submitted with the report.)*
- Notification of the availability of the full report was delivered to all customers via the following method(s): *(A copy of the notice must be submitted with the report, and this method cannot be used if a Tier 3 Public Notice is included in the report.)*
- X US Mail
 - Hand Delivery
 - Email
 - X Posting

X "Good faith" efforts (in addition to one of the above required methods) were used to reach non-bill paying consumers such as industry employees, apartment tenants, etc. These efforts included the following methods:

- X posting the CCR on the Internet at URL: _____
- posting the CCR in public places such as: Office lobby
- delivering multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers
- delivery to community organizations such as: (attach list if needed) _____
- other: _____

Note: Use of social media (e.g., Twitter or Facebook) or automated phone calls DO NOT meet existing CCR distribution methods under the Rule.

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Northampton - Gaston

Water System Number: 04-66-113

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 your source(s) of water, 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 concerning your water, please contact Rev. Becky Turner at 252 578-5506. We want our valued customers to be 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).

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 number 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 this system is purchased water from Roanoke Rapids Sanitary District, RRSD.

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), 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 RRSD 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)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Roanoke Rapids Lake	Moderate	September 2020
Roanoke River	Moderate	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the RRSD may be viewed on the Web at: <https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600> Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this website 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@deq.nc.gov. Please indicate your system name, number, 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) 707-9098.

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source(s) in several ways by disposing of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source and not allowing unregulated fluids to enter stormwater.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year 2024

During 2024, or during any compliance period that ended in 2024, we did not receive a violation.

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.
- *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.
- *Variations and Exceptions* – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.
- *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.
- *Running Annual Average (RAA)* – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
- *Level 1 Assessment* - A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- *Level 2 Assessment* - A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- *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.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each 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, 2024. The EPA and the State allow 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.

We have been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and prepared an inventory of all service lines in our water system. To access this inventory, Contact the Director of Public Works at 252 534-6341 or becky.turner@nhcnc.net. 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 Northampton – Gaston system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Northampton Co. Public Works Director at 252 534-

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) Northampton - Gaston

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)	2024	NO	56.3	42	66	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2024	NO	33.4	30	36.8	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Disinfectant Residuals Summary Northampton - Gaston

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	NO	0.66	0.4	0.9	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants RRS D

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	12-10-2024	NO	0.67	0.62	0.73	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Turbidity* RRS D

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement	NO	0.164NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (%) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	NO	100%	N/A	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are \leq 0.3 NTU	

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

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) RRS D

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water (lowest RAA)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal Ratio (no units)	NO	1.35	1.30 - 1.40	N/A	Removal Ratio RAA < 1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met	Naturally present in the environment

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. 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 regulations are warranted. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact RRS D at dtripp@rrsd.org.

Unregulated Contaminants RRS D

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (average)	Range	
			Low	High

Perfluorobutanoic acid PFBA	11-04-2024	2.53	1.9 - 3.0
Perfluorohexanoic acid PFHx A	11-04-2024	1.33	1.3 - 1.4
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid PFOS	11-04-2024	4.53	3.2 - 5.4
Perfluorooctanoic acid PFOA	11-04-2024	2.78	2.0 - 3.9
Perfluoropentanoic acid PFPe A	11-04-2024	0.85	N/D - 1.2

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants RRS

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	12-02-2024	0.01	N/D - 0.03	0.3
Sodium (ppm)	02-08-2025	17.1	NA	N/A
pH	12-31-2024	7.38	7.00 - 7.94	6.5 to 8.5