

***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Scotland County Water District - South
PWS ID# 03-83-035
June 16, 2016***

We're 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 detecting 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 with this information.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is groundwater purchased from the City of Laurinburg. Please read the attached City of Laurinburg's 2015 CCR for the location of their source(s).

During 2015 Scotland County Water District - South received a notice of violation for asbestos monitoring and reporting. The asbestos samples were taken as required. The water district had a waiver for this testing because there are no materials in the construction that would require asbestos testing. We applied for another waiver and will continue to maintain it. A notice to the public was mailed with the water bills.

What if I have any questions or would like to become more involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Kevin Patterson, **Scotland County Manager, (910) 277-2410.**

We want our customers to be informed about their water utility.

Please read the attached Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the City of Laurinburg to find out about the quality of your drinking water and other information about your drinking water.

*City of Laurinburg
Consumer Confidence Report
PWSID #03-83-010
May 1, 2016*

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality and services the city provides. Our constant goal is to deliver 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 at the City of Laurinburg Water Department work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap," says Robert Ellis, Director of Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants. We ask all of our customers to help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.** If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact **Robert A. Ellis at (910) 277-0214**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday after the fifteenth of each month at 303 West Church Street in the Council Chambers at 7:00P.M.

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. Immunocompromised 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 City of Laurinburg 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 City of Laurinburg's source of water comes from the Black Creek Aquifer. Currently we have sixteen wells located in the Southern and Eastern areas of Laurinburg.

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 land it can pick up contaminants resulting from the presence of animal and human activity. Examples of these contaminants are microbial, inorganic, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemicals and radioactive.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA also prescribes regulations to establish limits of contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. As you will see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have determined through our monitoring process that contaminants were detected however the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The NC 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 City of Laurinburg 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 (PCS)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Well#2,6,14,15,17,18,19&20	Higher	March 2010
Well #5,6 &7-13	Moderate	March 2010

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the City of Laurinburg may be viewed on the Web at: www.ncwater.org/pws/swap. To obtain a printed copy of this report, send a written request to Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to swap@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate your system name, “City of Laurinburg”, PWSID 03-83-010 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.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the system’s potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

We routinely monitor contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table on the following page 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, 2015.** When water travels over land or underground it can pick up substances.

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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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.

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

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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	03/13 2014	N	.66	L		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	1.34	N/A		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		Secondary MCL
			Low	High	
Sulfate (ppm)	03/13 2014	7.6	L		250

Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Tetrachloroethene	03/17 2015	N	BDL	N/A		0	0.0050	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

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Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	09/06/2013	0.0160	30	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	09/06/2013	<.003	30	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	06/12/2014	N	5.6	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)			4.1	0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	06/12/2014	N	3.4	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)			0.4	0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MR DL Violation Y/N	Your Water RAA (Stage 1)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	0.00703	N/A	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	N	0.00191	N/A	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	SMCL
Sodium (ppm)	03/13/2014	29.9	N/A
pH	03/13/2014	7.2	6.5 to 8.5

□ 02/2015

