Wilkesboro's Drinking Water Source

The water used by this system is surface water from the Yadkin River. The intake for the Town of Wilkesboro is located adjacent to North Collegiate Drive.

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.

Wilkesboro's source (**Yadkin River**) was determined to have a susceptibility rating of **Higher** according to the SWAP report released in July 2015. The rating was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCS's within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating. 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.

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Town of Wilkesboro may be viewed on the web at: www.ncwater.org/pws/swap. Please note that results available on the web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this water quality report was prepared. You may mail a request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh N.C. 27699-1634 or email requests to swap@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate system name (Town of Wilkesboro), PWSID(0197025), and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at (919)-707-9098.

Help Protect Your Source Water

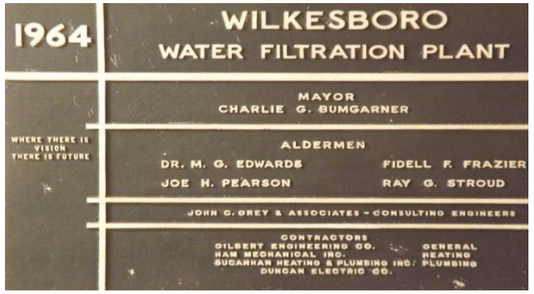
Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways. (examples: correctly dispose of chemicals including used motor oil, utilize best management practices such as nutrient management, conservation buffers and conservation tillage next to streams in order to minimize surface runoff and capture pollutants.)

Town of Wilkesboro

2017

Water Quality Report

Wilkesboro "Where The Mountains Begin"



Town of Wilkesboro Public Water Utility meets or exceeds all Drinking Water Quality Standards

The Town of Wilkesboro Water Filtration Plant utilizes a conventional type treatment process with eight dual-media gravity filters. The plant has the capacity to treat 10 million gallons per day and gets its source water from the Yadkin River. The original plant was constructed in 1964 and has been expanded and upgraded over the years and is now a modern water treatment facility including a certified laboratory. Water quality is top priority for the town's nine state certified water treatment specialists who operate the plant around the clock.

The town's water system has never been in violation of any EPA standard, and has met all water quality parameters. Water from the plant serves not only Wilkesboro but also the surrounding community water systems of Moravian Falls, West Wilkes, and Broadway.

For 2017, as in previous years, your treatment facility has met or exceeded all state and federal standards for drinking water quality. This accomplishment reflects the quality and dedication of the employees who work year-round to provide adequate supplies of safe drinking water.

This brochure includes details about where your drinking water comes from, how it is treated, what it contains, and exactly how it compares to state and federal standards. This report is updated on a regular basis and made available to our customers.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 come from gas stations, urban storm runoff, and septic systems.
- 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.

Drinking water, including bottled, 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.

Treated Water Quality

The following substances were detected in the Town of Wilkesboro public water supply during the 2017 calendar year, or the results are from the most recently required testing period.

Regulated at the Treatment Plant

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLG)	Range of Detections	Average Level Detected	Source
Fluoride, ppm	4.0	4.0	0.66 – 0.82	0.75	Erosion of natural deposits: water additive; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate, ppm	10.0	10.0	n/a	ND	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon, ppm	Treatment Technique 1	n/a	1.00 – 1.00	1.00 RAA	Natural organic matter
Turbidity, NTU	Treatment Technique 2	n/a	0.04 – 0.09 *	0.09- (100%)**	Soil erosion; natural geology
Alpha Emitters, pCi/L 2012	15.0	0	n/a	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium, pCi/L 2015	5.0	0	n/a	< 1.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, pCi/L 2012	20.1	0	n/a	ND	**Erosion of natural deposits**

Regulated in the Distribution System

Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	80 LRAA	n/a	51 – 93	73 LRAA (B01) #	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Halocetic Acids, ppb	60 LRAA	n/a	28 – 35	33 LRAA (B01) #	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	80 LRAA	n/a	49 - 81	69 LRAA (B02) #	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Halocetic Acids, ppb	60 LRAA	n/a	33 - 38	38 LRAA (B02) #	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine, ppm	4.0	4.0	0.5 – 1.9	1.6***	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliforms	Assessment Required if ≥ 2	**0**	**0 - 0**	**0**	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	**0**	**0**	**0 - 0**	**0**	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Substances

Sodium, ppm	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.9	

* Note: Range of Detections is the range of monthly maximum turbidities recorded.

**Note: Maximum recorded turbidity for 2017 was 0.09NTU's. Turbidity rule mandates that 95% of samples be below 0.15NTU's. Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits was 100%.

***Note: Highest RAA-Running Annual Average

#Note: Highest LRAA-Locational Running Annual Average

For TTHM: 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.

Regulated at the Consumers' Tap

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLG)	Number of Sites Sampled	Number of Sites Above the Action Level	90th Percentile Concentration, ppb	Source (both lead and copper)
Copper,ppm 2014	1.3	1.3	20	0	< 0.05	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead, ppb 2014	15	0	20	0	< 3	

Definitions:

ND – Not Detected

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

ppb – One part per billion. (For example, one penny in $10,000,000.)

ppm – One part per million. (For example, one penny in $10,000.)

Treatment Technique 1 – The Town of Wilkesboro used Alternative Compliance Criteria 2 to comply with its treatment technique of ensuring that its treated water Total Organic Carbon content remained less than 2.0 ppm.

Treatment Technique 2 – No more than 5% of measurements in a given month may exceed 0.15 NTU's.

NTU, Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – A measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity above 5 NTU's is just noticeable to the average person.

RAA, Running Annual Average – last four quarterly samples collected from the system.

LRAA,Locational Running Annual Average-The average of sample analytical results taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfectants Byproducts Rule. Average level detected is the maximum LRAA for the calendar year listed.

pCi/L, Picocuries per liter – A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Extra Note: MCL's 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.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The organism occurs naturally in surface waters (lakes & streams) and comes from animal waste. Cryptosporidium is eliminated by an effective treatment combination of coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. The Yadkin River was tested and did contain Cryptosporidium in 4 of 12 samples analyzed from January 2017 through December 2017.

Special Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as people 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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants. Further information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)-426-4791.

Lead Exposure from Water

If present, elevated levels of lead in drinking water 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 Wilkesboro 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.

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 Town Board Meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month, 5:30 P.M., at the Wilkesboro Town Hall. Town Hall is located at 203 West Main Street. If you have any questions concerning this Water Quality Report you can contact Alan Parker at the Wilkesboro Water Filtration Plant (336)-838-4631.

Town of Wilkesboro

Mayor: Mike Inscore
Mayor Pro Tem: Russell Ferree
Town Council: Jimmy Hayes, Gary Johnson, Nellie Archibald
Town Manager: Ken Noland
Utility Director: Sam Call