

# ***2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report***

## ***Town of Mount Pleasant***

Water System Number: 01-13-020

The Town of Mount Pleasant is 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 Trent Christenbury, Water Treatment ORC, at 704-436-1269. 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 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 Mount Pleasant to produce drinking water is obtained from Dutch Buffalo Creek (located off Meadowood Road), Black Run Creek Reservoir (located off Mt Olive Road), and the City of Concord. Dutch Buffalo Creek is the primary drinking water source for the Town. Black Run Creek Reservoir is a drought/emergency water source to replenish Dutch Buffalo Creek water levels when/if needed. The City of Concord water source is an emergency connection. The URL for the City of Concord CCR is <http://Concordnc.gov/Departments/Water-Resources/Annual-Reporting>.

### **Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results**

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 the Town of Mount Pleasant 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
Black Run Creek Reservoir	Moderate	September 2020
Dutch Buffalo Creek	Moderate	September 2020
City of Concord – Lake Fisher	Higher	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Town of Mount Pleasant 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](mailto: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.

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.

### 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: do not dump anything down the storm drainage systems; take used motor oil to a recycling center; and properly dispose of household and other chemicals by participating in the County’s Household Hazardous Waste Program.

### Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2024, or during any compliance period that ended in 2024, the Town received HAA5, TTHM, and TOC violations that covered the time period of Quarters 1, 2, 3 & 4. The Town is working closely with NCDEQ and engineers to remedy these issues and improve total organic carbon (TOC) removal (precursor to disinfection byproducts (DBPs)) in the water treatment process to assure this does not happen again.

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## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Violation Awareness Date: 1/29/2024, 4/18/2024, 7/24/2024, 8/1/2024, 10/29/2024

***We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.***

CONTAMINANT GROUP**	FACILITY ID NO./ SAMPLE POINT ID	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGIN DATE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES/ SAMPLING FREQUENCY	WHEN SAMPLES WERE TAKEN (Returned to Compliance)
DBP / HAA5	D01/B01	1/1/2024	1 / QUARTERLY	
DBP / TTHM	D01/B01 B02	1/1/2024	1 / QUARTERLY	
DBP / HAA5	D01/B01 B02	4/1/2024	1 / QUARTERLY	
DBP / TTHM	D01/B01 B02	4/1/2024	1 / QUARTERLY	
DBP / HAA5	D01/B02	7/1/2024	1 / QUARTERLY	
DBP / TTHM	D01/B01 B02	7/1/2024	1 / QUARTERLY	
TOC TT	D01	4/1/2024	1 / MONTHLY	
DBP / HAA5	D01/B01 B02	10/1/2024	1 / QUARTERLY	
DBP / TTHM	D01/B01	10/1/2024	1 / QUARTERLY	

**(HAA5)- Haloacetic Acids** - include Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid.

**(TOC) - Total Organic Carbon** - includes testing for Alkalinity, Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC), Total Organic Carbon (TOC) and Ultraviolet Absorption 254 (UV254). Source water samples must be tested for both TOC and Alkalinity. Treated water samples must be tested for TOC. Source water samples and treated water samples must be collected on the same day.

**(TTHM) - Total Trihalomethanes** - include Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, and Dibromochloromethane.

**What should I do?** There is nothing you need to do at this time.

**What is being done?** The Town of Mount Pleasant has been actively coordinating efforts with NCDEQ and working with engineering firms to evaluate strategies to reduce the disinfection byproducts (DBPs – HAA5 & TTHM). The following is a list of tasks the Town is actively pursuing:

1. The Town is rehabilitating the Water Treatment Plant in July/August 2025, which includes filter media replacement.
2. The Town is pursuing utilizing a powered activated carbon system (PAC) to aid in removing and lowering the total organic carbon (TOC) in the water, which is a precursor to disinfection byproducts (DBPs) formation (Fall 2025).
3. Flushing the water distribution system and monitor testing (ongoing).
4. Relocate chlorine injection points at the Plant, evaluate chlorine dosage, and evaluate water storage and turnover practices (completed and ongoing).
5. Conduct additional jar testing to evaluate the effectiveness of various coagulants and carbon in water treatment (completed and ongoing).

***Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.***

For more information about this violation, please contact the responsible person listed in the first paragraph of this report.

## 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.
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L)** - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- **Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L)** - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- **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.
- **Variances 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.

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## 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 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, 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.

### Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range		MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	6/2/2023	0.068 ppm	0	0	0.076	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	6/2/2023	0.0 ppb	0	0	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits



The table above summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please contact the Town.

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, please contact the Town.

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 Mount Pleasant 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 the Town of Mount Pleasant at 704-436-9800. However, the Town does not have a certified lab to perform this testing, so customers will be referred to the County Health Department for testing (for a fee) or customers may purchase a lead testing kit at local hardware stores or online.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)**

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range (ppb) Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2024	Y	B01 – 183.3 (Q4 2024) B02 – 101.7 (Q4 2024)	35.1 – 262.0	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2024	Y	B01 – 102.5 (Q4 2024)	7.9 – 196.0	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

*Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes (TTHM) 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 (HAA5) in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

**Disinfectant Residuals Summary**

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.95	0.02 2.41	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

**Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Dalapon (ppb)	11/6/2024	N	1.53 ppb	N/A	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	11/6/2024	N	0.140 ppb	N/A	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories

**Turbidity\***

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	N	0.300 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (%) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	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)**

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)	Y	0.99	0.19 - 1.68	N/A	Removal Ratio RAA <1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met	Naturally present in the environment

The PWS Section requires monitoring for other misc. contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

**Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		SMCL
			Low	High	
Sodium (ppm)	1/3/2024	10.511 mg/L	N/A		N/A