

Conservation Tips

- Check household faucets for leaks. A faucet with even a slow drip takes 10 to 25 gallons of water. Just think, 15 drips per minute add up to almost 3 gallons of water wasted per day, 65 gallons wasted per month, and 788 gallons wasted per year!
- Keep showers to 5 minutes or less in length. A five-minute shower takes 10 to 25 gallons of water.
- Keep a pitcher of water in the refrigerator. Then you won't have to run tap water to cool it.
- Use a broom to sweep your driveway, garage, or sidewalk instead of using water.
- Use a bucket of water to wash your bike or the family car and rinse quickly with a hose.
- Water your lawn in the evening or in the early morning to avoid evaporation. Be careful to water only the lawn and not the sidewalk or street.
- Use water only when you need it. Don't leave water run-

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

How can I get involved?

The Town of Dallas Board meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm unless notified otherwise. Board meetings are held in the Community Room at the new Dallas Fire Department, located at 209 West Main Street. The public is invited to attend. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies.

Town of Dallas

210 N. Holland St Dallas, NC 28034

Spencer Mountain Village

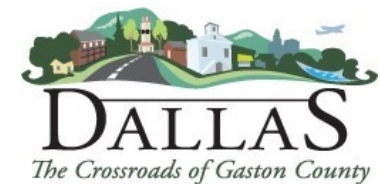
PWSID NC2036024

Consumer Confidence Report 2016

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

Zack Foreman
Water Treatment Superintendent
Town of Dallas
(704) 922-1309
zforeman@dallasnc.net

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



Town Administration
201 N. Holland St Dallas, NC 28034
(704) 922-3176
www.dallasnc.net

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. Town of Dallas 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, Consider the Source

The Town of Dallas purchase water from the City of Gastonia, which is supplied by surface water from Mountain Island Lake. The Samuel L. Wilkins Raw Water Pumping Facility is located off Highway 273 on Mountain Island Lake, in northeastern Gaston County near Mt. Holly, N.C.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

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.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Spencer Mountain Village 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
Mountain Island lake	Higher	July 7, 2015

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Spencer Mountain Village may be viewed on the Web at: www.ncwater.org/pws/swap. Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site 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@ncdenr.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. **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, 2015. 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. 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:

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.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Tables of Detected Contaminants

Turbidity					
Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Our Water	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation If:	Likely Source
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest Single Measurement	NO	0.251* NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest Monthly Percentage (%) of Samples Meeting Limits	NO	100%	N/A	Less than 95% of Monthly Turbidity measurements are ≤ 0.3 NTU	

* This sample is the highest of 561,600 turbidities run on our distribution water. 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 below 0.3 NTU. We met the turbidity standard 100% of the year.

Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Our Water	MCL Violation	Range Low-High	MCL/ MCLG	Likely Source
Fluoride (ppm)	1st Quarter 2015	0.60	NO	0.04-0.83	4/4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water Additive which supports strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Our Water (RAA) (Removal Ratio)	Monthly Removal Ratio Range Low-High	MCLG	TT	Likely Source Of Contamination	Compliance Method (Step 1 or ACC#2)
Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio) (TOC) - Treated	NO	50.1	18-100	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	Treated Water TOC <2.0 mg/L

Depending on the TOC in our source water, the system MUST have a certain % removal of TOC, or must achieve alternative compliance criteria. If we fail to meet that we are in violation of a Treatment Technique.

Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants		
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Our Water
Chloroform(ppb)	1/21/2016	9.6

Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants		
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Our Water
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	1/21/2016	9.7
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	1/21/2016	5.0

Contaminants	MCL G	MCL _L						
	or MRDL G	MRDL	Water	Low	High	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	.91	.72	1.18	2016	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	27.3	27.3	27.3	July 2016	NO	By-product of drinking water
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	35	35	35	July 2016	NO	By-product of drinking water
Microbiological Contaminants								
Fecal coliform/E. coli - in the distribution system (positive samples)	0	0	ND	NA	NA	2016	NO	Human and animal fecal
A violation occurs when a routine sample and a repeat sample, in any given month, are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.								
Lead and Copper Contaminants								
Contaminants	MCL G	AL	Water	Date	Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds	Typical Source	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	ND	2016	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead-action level at consumer tap (ppb)	0	15	ND	2016	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	