2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Littleton PWS ID - 04-42-028

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 from where your water comes, 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.

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 microbiological 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 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 also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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

Water source used by the Town of Littleton is the Halifax County system. The water sources for the Halifax co system are the Roanoke River and Roanoke Rapids Lake. That water is also purchased for resale from the Roanoke Rapids Sanitary District, and the Town of Weldon These sources are point sources for the system that the Town of Littleton purchases water from.

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 Halifax County Systems 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
Roanoke River	Higher
Fishing Creek	Moderate

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Halifax County Systems may be viewed on the Web at: http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1634, or email request to swap@ncmail.net. Please indicate your system name, PWSID, 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 919-715-2633.

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

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2010, or during any compliance period that ended in 2010, we received one violation for total Trihalomenthanes and one Administrative order. This has been corrected and we are taking steps to assure this does not happen again. The Town of Littleton also received Notice to begin the testing schedule for lead and copper series of testing again. This began Sept. of 2010

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 the Public Utilities Director Monday through Friday between the hours of 9:00 AM and 5:00 PM at 252-586-3456. The Littleton Board of Commissioners meets the first Monday night of each month at 6:30 PM.

Water Quality Data Table of Detected Contaminants

Our venders and we routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below 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, 2010.** The EPA or the State requires 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. The Town of Littleton purchases water from the Halifax Co. System this report indicates the results of a combination of testing preformed by both systems

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 regulation is 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.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - 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.

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 treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal – The "Level" (MRDLG) 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level – The "Highest Level" (MRDL) of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

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.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Yes/No	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	Littleton	0	one monthly positive	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (presence or absence)	N	Littleton	0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	Human and animal fecal waste

Turbidity-Systems with population >10,000

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	N	.074 RRSD	TT = 1 NTU	Soil runoff

Inorganic Contaminants ontaminant (units)	Sample frequent;	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Normal range	Likely Source of Contamination
Floride	Every 4 hours	N	.90mg/l	.9mg/l	Naturally occurring water additive
Nitrate	yearly	N	0.26mg/l	<1.0mg/l	Wild life and septic systems
Sodum	yearly	N	0.0mg/l	15.0mg/l-25.0mg/l	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	Yearly	N	14.0mg/l	15-25mg/l	Soil Runoff
Turbity	Every 4 hours	N	0.074ntu	<-0.5 ntu	Soil Runoff
Total Coliform Bacteria	Daily	N	0	4Less Than 5% positive	Naturally Occuring
Iron	Weekly	N	0..37mg/l	Lessthan 0.3mg/l	Naurally Occurring
Manganese	Weekly	N	0.04mg/l	Less Than 0.05mg/l	Naturally Occurring
PH Standard Units	Hourly	N	7.4	6.5-8.0	NA

Disinfection By-Product Contaminants

Contaminant (units) Littleton04-42-028	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppm) [Total Trihalomethanes]	Y	0.047	0.078-0.015	N/A	.080	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppm) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	N	0.027	0.009 0.045	N/A	.060	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine(ppm)	N	071	0.47;1.03			Water additive used to control micobes

Town of Littleton Annual Wastewater Report
Year of 2010

The North Carolina Clean water Act of 1999 requires that each owner or operator of any wastewater treatment plant or wastewater collection system to provide an annual performance report to its users and customers.

The Town of Littleton owns the wastewater collection system and the treatment plant located at 501 Hwy 4 Littleton NC. A copy of the Town's 2010 performance report can be obtained at the Littleton town hall office, located at 117 E. South Main Street, Littleton, NC.

During the calendar year of 2010 the collection system experienced no sewer spills. The treatment plant experienced no sewer spills. All spills are to be reported to the proper authority with detailed information. Copies of all spills are on file at the wastewater treatment plant.

The wastewater treatment plant operates under the NPDES permit # NC0025691.The collection system operates under permit #WQC00236. The wastewater treatment laboratory permit certification #5388 USEPA# NC01722.

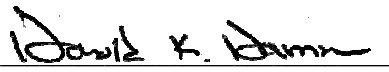
The Treatment plant is designed and permitted to treat 0.280MGD. The annual flow from January 1 through December 31, 2010 totaled 49,766,000. This is an average daily flow of 136,345.

The Division of Water Quality performs inspections of the plant as needed to conform with all regulations.
The results of inspections yielded no violations. All recommendations are followed to improve the wastewater treatment and quality.

The Town continued to upgrade the waste treatment plant. The work has been completed and meets the guidelines and deadlines of the state of North Carolina.

The wastewater treatment facility and the water distribution system continue to progress with the assigned ORC Harold K. Hamm and the back-up ORC Nathaniel A. Kimble overseeing both systems on a daily basis.

Public Notification was published in the local newspaper informing the public that a copy of this report can be obtained at the Littleton Town Hall, 117 E. South Main Street.

Signed 

Harold K. Hamm, Wastewater Treatment Plant Superintendent

TOWN OF LITTLETON
Water & Sewer Department
117 E. South Main Street - P. O. Box 87
Littleton, NC 27850 - (252) 586-2709

WATER / SEWER ACCOUNT INFORMATION

Establishing water / sewer service:

1. Each separate service address requires a separate account.
2. Each account requires a completed application, which provides the Town with valid identification of the applicant. A deposit for each account is required before services will be connected. The deposit is refundable if the account is paid in full when closed.
3. Please have someone on the premises when water is turned on to check for leaks.

Billing:

1. Bills are mailed the last day of each month. The billing cycle runs from the 15th of the previous month to the 15th of the current month. You will receive a minimum charge bill even if there is no water usage during the billing cycle.
2. All bills will be delivered by the U. S. Postal Service. Failure to receive a bill does not prevent such bill from becoming delinquent or relieve the customer from payment.
3. **Bills are delinquent after the 10th of the month. If payment is not made by 5:00 p.m. on the 15th of the month, a $5.00 late fee will be charged. Service will be disconnected on the 21st of the month and a $20 late fee will be charged, if payment is not received by 5:00 p.m. the prior day. Past due bill and late fees will be required to prevent disconnection of service.**
4. Rate schedules are available at Town Hall.

Terminating water / sewer service:

1. This office must be notified if you permanently leave the service address. You will continue to receive a bill until we are notified to close your account.
2. Accounts that are temporarily turned off will be permanently closed and deposit applied after one year of inactivity.
3. If account owner is deceased, the account will be closed and the deposit (if any) will be applied within three months. A new account must be established with a new deposit.

Other policies:

1. Please keep your meter free of debris, grass & weeds.
2. **Water meters are Town property. There is a $100.00 fine for tampering with a meter in any way, and additional charges may apply if damage is done.**
3. **Returned check fee is $30.00. Service will be disconnected until bill and fee are paid in full by cash only.**
4. Accounts delinquent for 60 days will be closed, deposit applied, and balance due submitted for collection. A $150.00 deposit will be required to reactivate the account.
5. There will be a $10.00 fee for temporarily turning the service on or off at the customer's request during regular business hours. The fee will be $50.00 if after hours. These fees will be added to the customer's next bill.
6. There is no guarantee that service will be turned back on same day if payment on a delinquent account is made after 3 p.m.

Water saving tips

1. Never put water down the drain when there may be another use for it such as watering a plant or garden, or cleaning.

2. Verify that your home is leak-free, because many homes have hidden water leaks. Read your water meter before and after a two-hour period when no water is being used. If the meter does not read exactly the same, there is a leak.

3. Repair dripping taps by replacing washers. If your tap is dripping at the rate of one drop per second, you can expect to waste 2,700 gallons per year which will add to the cost of water and sewer utilities, or strain your septic system.

4. Check for toilet tank leaks by adding food coloring to the tank. If the toilet is leaking, color will appear within 30 minutes. Check the toilet for worn out, corroded, or bent parts. Most replacement parts are inexpensive, readily available, and easily installed. (Flush as soon as test is done, since food coloring may stain tank.)

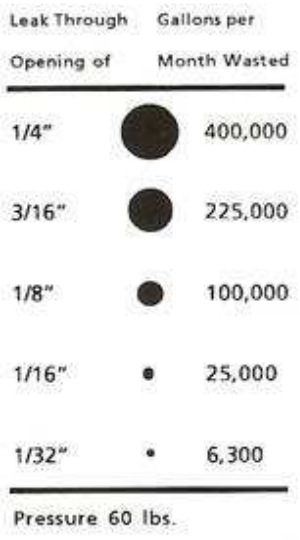
5. Avoid flushing the toilet unnecessarily. Dispose of tissues, insects, and other such waste in the rubbish bin rather than the toilet.

6. Take shorter showers. Replace your showerhead with an ultra-low-flow version. Some units are available that allow you to cut off the flow without adjusting the water temperature knobs.

7. Use the minimum amount of water needed for a bath by closing the drain first and filling the bath only 1/3 full. Stopper bath before turning water on. The initial burst of cold water can be warmed by adding hot water later.

8. Don't let water run while shaving or washing your face. Brush your teeth first while waiting for water to get hot, then wash or shave after filling the basin.

9. Retrofit all wasteful household taps by installing aerators with flow restrictors.



10. Operate automatic dishwashers and clothes washers only when they are fully loaded, and properly set the water level for the size of load you are using.

11. Remember: a tiny leak can result in a significant water usage.