

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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. Our water sources are Winkler's Creek, and South Fork of the New River.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brenda Hicks or any of the operators at the Water Plant, at 268-6998. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please call the water plant and schedule a tour. We would be glad to show you how your facility operates, and show you all our test records.

Boone Water Plant routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows detected results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010, and the last test results of contaminants that were not due to be tested in 2010. As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. 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 provide protection for public health.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Acton Level (AL) – level at which action is taken to insure MCL is not exceeded.

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 barely noticeable to the average person.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The maximum amount or highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG, 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.

Picocurie (pCi) A unit of radioactivity. One picocurie represents a quantity of radioactivity material with and activity equal to one millionth of one millionth of a curie.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) A radioactive concentration unit

Secondary Maximum Contaminate Level (SMCL) – Not enforced guideline

An independent laboratory tested Boone's drinking water on April 18, 2000 for the chemical (MTBE) and none was found.

2010 Poster Contest Winners



Mattie Suggs



Andie Waugh



Jack Trew



Town of Boone Water Treatment Facility

**376 Deck Hill Rd
P.O. Drawer 192
Boone, NC 28607
Phone: 828-268-6998
Fax: 828-265-9425
PWSID # 01-95-010**



Town of Boone Water Treatment Facility Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



We at the Boone Water Plant work every day of the year to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity Contaminants 2010						
Turbidity highest level, August 2010	N	.08	NTU	0.10	0.30	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants Feb. 3, 2010						
Gross Alpha	N	NOT Detected	pCi/l	0	15pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	N	NOT Detected	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	N	NOT Detected	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants 2010						
Asbestos Tested Dec. 2, 2010	N	<0.17	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Tested Aug. 20, 2009 Testing next due 2012	N	0.130	PPM (Parts Per Million)	1.3	(AL) 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride Tested May 25, 2010	N	.84	PPM (Parts Per Million)	2	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Tested Aug. 20, 2009 Testing next due 2012	N	<0.003	PPM (parts Per Million)	0	(AL) 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Tested May 25, 2010	N	<0.10	PPM (Parts Per Million)	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants 2010						
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	Low .012 High .035 Avg. .022	PPM (Parts Per Million)	0	0.080	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total Haloacetic Acids]	N	Low .005 High .030 Avg. .020	PPM (Parts Per Million)	0	0.060	By-product of drinking water chlorination

EPA's MCL for arsenic was 50 ppb until Jan. 22, 2006. However, North Carolina has set a lower MCL of 10 ppb to better protect human health. Boone's drinking water test results were returned as not detected.

Sodium MCL=N/A Tested 5-25-10 = 28.1 ppm.
Sulfate (SMCL) is 250ppm Tested 5-25-10 = <15.0 ppm.

The water has been tested for 110 other contaminants, with none of those being detected.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted an assessment of the drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessment 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 TOWN OF BOONE is determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within watershed) and the inherent vulnerability rating (geologic characteristics of the surface water source and the watershed area). The assessment findings were updated March 13, 2007 and are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating
WINKLERS CREEK	Moderate
SOUTH FORK NEW RIVER	Moderate

The complete SWAP Assessment report for TOWN OF BOONE 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

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 Town of Boone 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>.

During 2010, or during any compliance period that ended in 2010, we did not receive a violation.