

2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Water System Name: TOWN OF TABOR CITY

Water System No.: NC 0 4 2 4 0 1 5 Report Year: 2023 Population Served: 3277

The Community Water System (CWS) named above hereby confirms that all provisions under 40 CFR parts 141 and 142 requiring the development of, distribution of, and notification of a consumer confidence report have been executed. Further, the CWS certifies the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency by their NC certified laboratory. In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).

Certified by: Name: Josh Ward Title: Town Manager

Signature: 

Phone #: 910-653-3458

Delivery Achieved Date: 03/01/2024

Date Reported to State: 03/25/2024

The CCR includes the mandated Tier 3 Public Notice for a monitoring/reporting violation (check box, if yes).

Check all methods used for distribution (see instructions on back for delivery requirements and methods):

Paper copy to all US Mail Hand Delivery

Notification of availability of paper copy (Provide a copy of the notice.)

Notification Method _____ (i.e., US Mail, door hanger)

Notification of CCR URL (must be direct URL): http://www.townofaborcity.org

Notification Method Listed on Water Bill (i.e., on bill, bill stuffer, separate mailing, email)

Direct email delivery of CCR Attached Embedded

Notification Method _____ (i.e., on bill, bill stuffer, separate mailing)

Newspaper (attach copy) Name of Paper? _____ Date Published: _____

Notification Method _____ (i.e., on bill, bill stuffer, separate mailing, email)

"Good faith" efforts (in addition to one of the above required methods) were used to reach non-bill paying consumers such as industry employees, apartment tenants, etc. These efforts included the following methods:

posting the CCR on the Internet at URL: http://www.townofaborcity.org

mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area

advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

publication of the CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper)

posting the CCR in public places such as: (attach list if needed) Town Hall Bullentin Board

delivering multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

delivery to community organizations such as: (attach list if needed) _____

Note: Use of social media (e.g., Twitter or Facebook) or automated phone calls DO NOT meet existing CCR distribution methods under the Rule.

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Tabor City

Water System Number: NC0424015

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 Town Hall at 910-653-3458. 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 meetings. They are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 7 pm at 213 Hickman Road at The Ritz Centerin.**

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. Tabor City 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 water that is used by this system is ground water from wells and are located throughout town.

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 Tabor City 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
Well # 1	Moderate	September 2020
Well #2	Moderate	September 2020
Well #4	Lower	September 2020
Well #5	Lower	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Tabor City 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. 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. We have implemented the following source water protection actions: You can help protect your community’s drinking water source(s) in several ways: (examples: dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source, etc.).

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2023, or during any compliance period that ended in 2023, we received a monitoring violation that covered the time period of April – June 2023. We have taken the sample and scheduled accordingly to assure this does not happen again.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Violation Awareness Date: July 19, 2023

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. During the compliance period specified in the table below, we ['did not monitor or test' or 'did not complete all monitoring or testing'] for the contaminants listed and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

CONTAMINANT GROUP**	FACILITY ID NO./ SAMPLE POINT ID	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGIN DATE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES/ SAMPLING FREQUENCY	WHEN SAMPLES WERE TAKEN (Returned to Compliance)
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (DBP)	DO1 / BO1	APRIL 1, 2023	1 / QUARTERLY	08/21/23

(HAA5) - Haloacetic Acids - include Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid.
(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? A sample was taken in August, 2023.

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.
- **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.
- **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.

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, 2023.** 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.

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE:

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Number of Positive/Present Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N/A	N/A	N/A	TT*	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)			0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> <u>Note:</u> If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	Human and animal fecal waste

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants: Well 101

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	7/12/23	N	.75 ppm	0.75-	0.75 ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Inorganic Contaminants: Well 102

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	7/12/23	N	.78 ppm	0.78-	0.78 ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Inorganic Contaminants: Well 104

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	7/12/23	N	.64 ppm	0.64-0.64 ppm		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Inorganic Contaminants: Well 105

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	4/22/22	N	.513 ppm	0.51-0.51 ppm		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	7/21/21	0	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	7/21/21	ND	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.79 ppm	0.2-1.91 ppm		4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)	2023	N				N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location (B01)			17.0 ppb	4.0-117.0 ppb				
Location (B02)			32.0 ppb	31.0-32.0 ppb				
HAA5 (ppb)	2023	N				N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location (Ex. B01)			5.0 ppb	4.0-5.0 ppb				
Location (B02)			7.0 ppb	7.0-7.0 ppb				

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.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Other Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromate (ppb)				0	10	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm)				0.8	1.0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

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

Well 101

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	SMCL
Sodium (ppm)	7/12/23	114 ppm	114-114 ppm	N/A
pH	7/12/23	8.77	8.77-8.77	6.5 to 8.5

Well 102

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	SMCL
Sodium (ppm)	7/12/23	114 ppm	114-114 ppm	N/A
pH	7/12/23	8.63	8.63-8.63	6.5 to 8.5

Well 104

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	7/12/23	0.18 ppm	0.18-0.18 ppm	0.3
Sodium (ppm)	7/12/23	99.3 ppm	99.3-99.3 ppm	N/A
pH	7/12/23	8.45	8.45-8.45	6.5 to 8.5

Well 105

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	SMCL
Sodium (ppm)	4/12/22	90.4 ppm	80.4-80.4 ppm	N/A
pH	4/12/22	8.46	8.46-8.46	6.5 to 8.5

LORA MERRITT-THOMPSON
TOWN CLERK

KEVIN BULLARD
TOWN ATTORNEY

AL LEONARD, JR.
TOWN MANAGER

DIANE B. WARD
FINANCE-TREASURER



Home Of The North Carolina Yam Festival

TOWN OF TABOR CITY

P.O. DRAWER 655

TABOR CITY, NC 28463

O: 910.653.3458

F: 910.653.3970

ROYCE HARPER
MAYOR

LAMONT GRATE
MAYOR PRO TEM

NELSON LEE
SAM ROGERS
DAVID MINCEY

March 1, 2024

DEAR TABOR CITY WATER CUSTOMER:

The purpose of this letter is to notify you that the Town of Tabor City will distribute the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) online at <https://townoftaborcity.org> on April 1, 2024.

Please read this report carefully as it will highlight the quality of your drinking water and the performance of your water system during the 2023 calendar year. Included with this report you will find a "NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF VIOLATION." A water sample was not taken on time but was taken on a later date. We are pleased to report that your drinking water proved to be safer than required by law.

You can obtain a copy of the CCR at the Town Office at no cost. Should there be any questions, please feel free to contact this office at the numbers or address listed above.

Thank you for your Patience,

THE TOWN OF TABOR CITY

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

HAS NOT MET MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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. During the compliance period specified in the table below, we [‘did not monitor or test’ or ‘did not complete all monitoring or testing’] for the contaminants listed and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

CONTAMINANT GROUP**	FACILITY ID NO./ SAMPLE POINT ID	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGIN DATE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES/ SAMPLING FREQUENCY	WHEN SAMPLES WERE OR WILL BE TAKEN (Water System to Complete)
Disinfection Byproducts (DBP)	D01 / B01	April 1, 2023	1 / QUARTERLY	08/21/2023

** See back of this notice for further information on contaminants.

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

What is being done? [Describe corrective action.] We have since taken the required sample, as described in the last column of the table above. The sample results showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

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, please contact:


Responsible Person Mitchell Fowler	System Name Town of Tabor City	System Address (Street) 1108 E 5th Street
Phone Number 910-653-3458	System Number NC0424015	System Address (City/State/Zip) Tabor City, NC 28463

Violation Awareness Date: July 19, 2023

Date Notice Distributed: March 1, 2024 Method of Distribution: US Mail; Link on Utility Bill and Town Website

Public Notification Certification:

The public water system named above hereby affirms that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with all delivery, content, format, and deadline requirements specified in 15A NCAC 18C .1523.

Owner/Operator:  Josh Ward 3/1/24
(Signature) (Print Name) (Date)

Contaminant Group List

(AS) Asbestos - includes testing for Total Asbestos.

(BA) Total Coliform Bacteria - includes testing for Total Coliform bacteria and *E. coli* bacteria. Testing for *E. coli* bacteria is required if total coliform is present in the sample.

(B) Bromate - includes testing for Bromate.

(CD) Chlorine Dioxide/Chlorite - includes testing for Chlorine Dioxide and/or Chlorite.

(DI) Disinfectant Residual must be tested with the collection of each compliance bacteriological sample, at the same time and site.

Fecal Indicators - includes *E. coli*, enterococci or coliphage.

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

(IOC) Inorganic chemicals - includes Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Fluoride, Iron, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, pH, Selenium, Sodium, Sulfate, and Thallium.

(LC) Lead and Copper are tested by collecting the required number of samples and testing each of the samples for both lead and copper.

(NT) Nitrate/ (NI) Nitrite - includes testing for nitrate and/or nitrite.

(RA) Radionuclides - includes Gross Alpha, Radon, Uranium, Combined Radium, Radium 226, Radium 228, Potassium 40 (Total), Gross Beta, Tritium, Strontium 89, Strontium 90, Iodine 131, and Cesium 134.

(SOC) - Synthetic Organic Chemicals/Pesticides - includes 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), Alachlor (Lasso), Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), Dinoseb, Endrin, Ethylene dibromide (EDB), Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane (BHC-Gamma), Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (Vydate), PCBs, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, and Toxaphene.

(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 - includes Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, and Dibromochloromethane.

(VOC) - Volatile Organic Chemicals - includes 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Xylenes (Total), Dichloromethane, o-Dichlorobenzene, p-Dichlorobenzene, Vinyl Chloride, 1,1,-Dichloroethylene, Trans-1,2,-Dichloroethylene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, Carbon Tetrachloride, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Trichloroethylene, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Tetrachloroethylene, Chlorobenzene, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Styrene.

(WQP) Water Quality Parameters (for Lead and Copper Rule) - includes Calcium, Orthophosphate (as PO₄), Silica, Conductivity, pH, Alkalinity and Water Temperature.

Instructions for Completing the Notice/Certification Form 3, for Performing Public Notice for Tier 3 Monitoring Violations

1. Complete **ALL** the missing information on the "Notice to the Public." (Note: Under the section of the notice entitled "What is being done?" describe corrective actions you took, or are taking. You may choose the appropriate language below, or develop your own:

- We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The sample results showed we are meeting drinking water standards.
- We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The sample for [contaminant] exceeded the limit. [Describe corrective action; use information from public notice prepared for violating the limit.]
- We plan to take the required samples soon, as described in the last column of the table above.

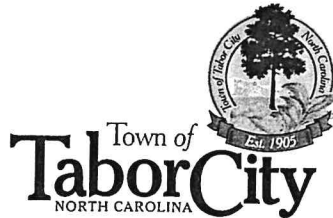
2. Provide public notification to your customers as soon as reasonably possible after you learn of the violation as follows:

<p>Community systems must use one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand or direct delivery • Mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill <p>For community systems, this notice is appropriate for insertion in an annual notice or the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), as long as public notification timing and delivery requirements are met [CFR 141.204(d)].</p>	<p>Non-community systems must use one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posting in conspicuous locations • Hand delivery • Mail <p>For non-community systems, if you post the notice, it must remain posted as long as the violation or situation persists; in no case should the notice be posted less than 7 days, even if the violation is resolved. [CFR 141.204(b)].</p>
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(Note: **Both** community and non-community systems must use *another* method reasonably calculated to reach others IF they would not be reached by one of the **required** methods listed above [CFR 141.204(c)]. Such methods could include newspapers, email, or delivery to community organizations.

- Both sides of this public notice/certification **MUST** be delivered to the persons served by the water system in order for your customers to have access to the required **Contaminant Group List**.
 - If you mail, post, or hand deliver, print your notice on letterhead, if available.
 - Notify new billing customers or units prior to or at the time their service begins.
 - Provide multi-lingual notifications if 30% of the residents served are non-English speaking.
 - Should you decide not to use this notice and develop your own version instead, the mandatory language in ***bold italics*** may not be altered, and you **MUST** include the ten required elements listed in CFR 141.205. The certification located at the bottom of this sample notice **MUST** also be submitted.
3. After issuing the "Notice to the Public" to your customers, sign and date the "Public Notification Certification" at the bottom of the notice. Within ten days after issuing the notice [CFR 141.31(d)], use our on-line ECERT application located on our website at: <https://pws.ncwater.org/ECERT> to submit your completed Notice/Certification to the Public Water Supply Section. If you do not have access to the Internet, mail your completed Notice/Certification to: Public Water Supply Section, ATTN: Public Notification Rule Manager, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634.

Keep a copy for your files.



Home Of The North Carolina Yam Festival

TOWN OF TABOR CITY
P.O. DRAWER 655
TABOR CITY, NC 28463
O: 910.653.3458
F: 910.653.3970

LORA M. THOMPSON
CLERK-TREAS.

KEVIN BULLARD
TOWN ATTORNEY

A.J. LEONARD, JR.
TOWN MANAGER

ROYCE HARPER
MAYOR

LAMONT GRATE
MAYOR PRO TEM

NELSON LEE
SAM ROGERS
DAVID MINCEY

ATTENTION ALL RESIDENTS

TABOR CITY

GREASE OILS & FATS

WHAT CUSTOMERS CAN DO TO HELP!

NEVER: Never put oils, liquid or solid greases, fatty meat, or food scraps down a drain, even if you have a motorized garbage disposal. Never flush any of these items down a toilet. Never flush paper towels, tampon applicators, cotton swabs, matchsticks, or similar items. Never use hot water to melt grease so it will go down the drain easier.

ALWAYS: Always keep grease out of the wash water by scraping dishes before washing. Always remove solidified grease from kitchen utensils, equipment, wares, and food preparation areas, with scrapers or paper towels. Dispose of scrapings and towels in trash cans. Always allow grease to solidify, and then dispose of it properly. Always place all food scraps in trash collection containers. Always recycle restaurant grease by using contract rendering services and have grease traps cleaned frequently. Always dispose of household liquid grease and oils in tightly capped containers then put them in the garbage.

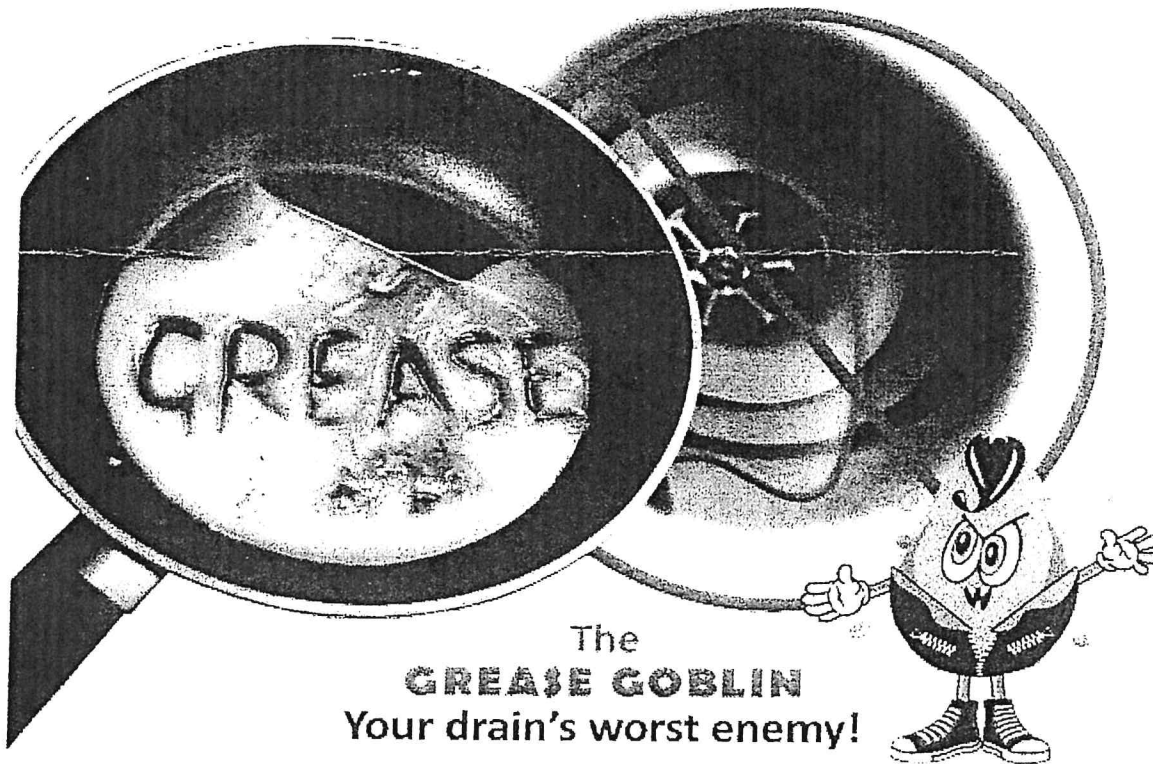
REPORT: Report trucks discharging liquids or other substances into municipal sewer manholes. Report acts of vandalism on manholes, sewer lines, lift stations. Report overflowing manholes or pump stations, or any illegal dumping into manholes, drains or toilets.

TOWN OF TABOR CITY PUBLIC WORKS @ 910-653-5310

TOWN OF TABOR CITY TOWN OFFICE @ 910-653-3458

DON'T FEED THE GREASE GOBLIN !

The GREASE GOBLIN Causes Sewers To Overflow.



The
GREASE GOBLIN
Your drain's worst enemy!

DO !

- ✓ Put oil and grease in collection containers
- ✓ Remove oil and grease from kitchen utensils, equipment and food preparation areas with scrapers/towels/brooms
- ✓ Keep grease out of wash water
- ✓ Place food scraps in collection containers

DO NOT !

- ⊘ Pour oil and grease down drains
- ⊘ Wash fryers/griddles, pots/pans, and plates with water until oil and grease are removed
- ⊘ Use hot water to rinse grease off surfaces
- ⊘ Put food scraps down drains

For more information, contact N.C. Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Service

Toll Free: (877) 623-6748

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources