2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
TOWN OF YANCEYVILLE
Water System Number: NC0217010

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

Introduction

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 ClearWater Solutions at (334) 345-0158. 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 first Tuesday of each month at 6:00PM. Meetings are held in person at Town Council Chambers located at 158 East Church Street Yanceyville, NC 27379. For more information about virtual meetings, please visit Town Council Chambers and request the virtual link.**

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

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.

Lead in Drinking Water

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 Yanceyville 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 ClearWater Solutions at 334-345-0158. 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*.

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 Robert Nichols with ClearWater Solutions via email at robert.nichols@clearwatersolutions.com.**

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

During the first half of 2025, the Town of Yanceyville was treating surface water from Farmer Lake. Once plant construction began in mid-2025, the water source was changed to surface water purchased from the City of Danville (VA5590100) in Virginia. The surface water is from Dan River. The tables for both Town of Yanceyville and City of Danville can be found at the end of this document. The water treatment facility for the Town of Yanceyville is under construction and is expected to be completed in 2026. After the construction, the Town of Yanceyville will return to surface water from Farmer Lake. The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results below will become applicable once the new plant is constructed.

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 Town of Yanceyville 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
Farmer Lake	Moderate	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Town of Yanceyville 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. You can help protect your community's drinking water source(s) in several ways: dispose of chemicals properly, take used motor oil to a recycling center, elimination or strictly limiting the use of harsh lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides, and practicing water conservation in and around your home.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2025, or during any compliance period that ended in 2025, we received a reporting violation for failure to submit an OEL report for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs). This violation has been corrected. We also received three MCL violations for exceeding locational running annual averages for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs). More information about these violations can be found on the public notices that were distributed in June, September, and December of 2025. In addition, we received monitoring violations for failing to monitor gross alpha (excluding radon and uranium), combined radium (226 and 228), dalapon, and combined uranium. The failure to monitor was due to the water treatment plant being under construction, and we were unable to collect the required samples. More information regarding these violations can be found in the public notice on the next page (page 3).

In response to these violations, the Town of Yanceyville has switched O&M providers. The change to ClearWater Solutions as our O&M provider occurred at the beginning of 2026. While this change can take some time to level out, the Town of Yanceyville is confident that this change will prevent further violations.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Violation Awareness Date: FEBRUARY 26, 2026

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 and/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
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	WP1	01/01/2025	1 PER YEAR	UNABLE TO TAKE UNTIL CONSTRUCTION ON NEW PLANT IS COMPLETE.
COMBINED URANIUM	WP1	01/01/2017	1 PER 9 YEARS	UNABLE TO TAKE UNTIL CONSTRUCTION ON NEW PLANT IS COMPLETE.
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	WP1	01/01/2017	1 PER 9 YEARS	UNABLE TO TAKE UNTIL CONSTRUCTION ON NEW PLANT IS COMPLETE.
DALAPON	WP1	01/01/2020	1 PER 6 YEARS	UNABLE TO TAKE UNTIL CONSTRUCTION ON NEW PLANT IS COMPLETE.

(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 – include 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), Alachlor, 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, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl(vydate), PCBs, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene.

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

What is being done? Since the required samples were not taken prior to the old water plant being destroyed during the recent hurricane, they were unable to be obtained on the required schedule. The Town of Yanceyville will complete the required samples once the new plant is constructed.

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 Robert Nichols by email at robert.nichols@clearwatersolutions.com.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

- ***Action Level (AL)*** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ***Herbicide*** – Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.
- ***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.
- ***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.
- ***Pesticide*** – Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.
- ***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.
- ***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.
- ***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.
- ***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 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.
- ***Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)*** - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- ***Running Annual Average (RAA)*** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

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, 2025.** 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 – Town of Yanceyville

The table summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please email us at **robert.nichols@clearwatersolutions.com.**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	2025	0.11	0	ND – 0.199	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	2025	ND	0	ND – 3	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) – Town of Yanceyville

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2025	Y	90	39	195	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N	53	ND	140	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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.

Disinfectant Residuals Summary – Town of Yanceyville

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low	Range High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.68	0.22	1.64	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants – City of Danville, Virginia

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2025	N	0.28	0.28	0.28	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants – City of Danville, Virginia

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium)	May 2020	N	0.49	0.49	0.49	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	May 2020	N	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	May 2020	N	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

* Note: The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Inorganic Contaminants - Town of Yanceyville (January 2025 – July 2025)

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	January 2025	N	0.46	0.46	0.46	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Inorganic Contaminants - City of Danville, Virginia (August 2025 – December 2025)

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	2025	N	0.0002	0.0002 – 0.0002	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium (ppm)	July 2025	N	0.024	0.024 – 0.024	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Continuous	N	0.60	0.53 – 0.70	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Turbidity* - Town of Yanceyville (January 2025 – July 2025)

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	0.29 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 ≤ 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.

Turbidity* - City of Danville, Virginia (August 2025 – December 2025)

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	0.578 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (%) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	99.38%	N/A	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are ≤ 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) – Town of Yanceyville (January 2025 – July 2025)

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)	N	0.98	0.98 – 1.31	N/A	Removal Ratio RAA <1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met	Naturally present in the environment

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) – City of Danville, Virginia (August 2025 – December 2025)

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)	N	1.07	1.00 – 1.67	N/A	Removal Ratio RAA <1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met	Naturally present in the environment

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants – City of Danville, Virginia

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	SMCL
Manganese (ppm)	2025	0.0054	0.0054	0.0054	0.05
Sodium (ppm)	2025	8.7	8.7	8.7	N/A
pH	2025	7.1	6.4	7.7	6.5 to 8.5

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**.**

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Regulation (UCMR) – City of Danville, Virginia

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (average)	Range Low High
Lilithium (ug/L)	2024 - 2025	7.5	7.5 – 7.5
1, 1 Cl-PF3OUdS (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.8	1.6 – 1.8
4:2 FTS (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.1	1.0 – 1.1
6:2 FTS (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.8	1.6 – 1.8
8:2 FTS (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.8	1.6 – 1.8
9Cl-PF3ONS (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	0.7	0.7 – 0.7
ADONA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.1	1.0 – 1.1
HFPO-DA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.8	1.6 – 1.8
NFDHA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	7.1	6.6 – 7.1
PFBS (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.5	1.0 – 1.5
PFDA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.1	1.0 – 1.1
PFHxA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.8	1.0 – 1.8
PFBA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	2.1	1.6 – 2.1
PFEESA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.1	1.0 – 1.1
PFHpS (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.1	1.0 – 1.1
PFMBA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.3	1.0 – 1.3
PFMPA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.4	1.3 – 1.4
PFPeA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	2.1	1.0 – 2.1
POPeS (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.4	1.0 – 1.4
PFDoA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.1	1.0 – 1.1
PFHpA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.4	1.0 – 1.4
PFHxS (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.1	1.0 – 1.1
PFNA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.4	1.3 – 1.4
PFOS (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	2.1	1.3 – 2.1
PFOA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	9.1	1.3 – 9.1
PFUnA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	0.7	0.7 – 0.7
NEtFOSAA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	1.9	1.6 – 1.9
NMeFOSAA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	2.3	1.9 – 2.3
PFTeDA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	3.0	2.5 – 3.0
PFTrDA (ng/L)	2024 - 2025	2.7	2.2 – 2.7

The City of Danville, VA water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. 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. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact us at **robert.nichols@clearwatersolutions.com.**