

2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Water System Name: Town of Selma

Water System No.: NC 0 3 5 1 0 1 5 Report Year: 2023 Population Served: 6190

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: Ken Wall II

Title: Water Sewer Superintendent

Signature: _____

Phone #: 919-291-6300

Delivery Achieved Date: _____

Date Reported to State: _____

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): _____
Notification Method _____ (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: _____
 - 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) _____
 - 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.

INSTRUCTIONS for Water System (Remove this page prior to distribution.)

1. Create your 2023 CCR using the template and instructions on the following pages

- **Make sure all instructions are removed when report is complete.** Instructions are in blue text with ** symbols at the beginning of each paragraph. The **s are included in case the blue color is not visible.
- Systems that have a large proportion of non-English speaking customers must include information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report or provide a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report or assistance in the appropriate language.
- It is best to remove all non-detected contaminants and all contaminants not required to be monitored by the water system from the report. This will make the report shorter, so that it is easier to read and less expensive to print. If you wish to include non-detected contaminants in your report, the CCR Rule requires that all detected and non-detected contaminants be presented in separate tables.
- A detected contaminant stays in the report from year to year until the particular contaminant is tested again, in which case, the result may either be modified, if detected again, or removed, if not detected. No data older than 5 years needs to be included.

2. Distribute your 2023 CCR to customers through direct delivery

CCR DELIVERY METHOD	METHOD DESCRIPTION (Click link: EPA-CCR Rule Delivery Options Memo January 3, 2013 . for referenced Appendix Figures below.)
Mail – paper copy	CWS mails a paper copy of the CCR to each bill-paying customer.
Mail – notification that CCR is available on web site via a direct URL	CWS mails to each bill-paying customer a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed. A URL that navigates to a web page that requires a customer to search for the CCR or enter other information does not meet the “directly deliver” requirement. The mail method for the notification may be, but is not limited to, a water bill insert, statement on the water bill or community newsletter. See Figure 1 in the Appendix. A copy of the notice of the direct URL must be submitted to the State with the CCR and Certification Form.
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- **Systems serving 100,000 or more persons must** post the CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site using a direct URL that immediately opens to the full report..
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3. Submit and certify a copy of the CCR and all supporting documentation (copy of notice, email, or bill example) through our ECERT Online Certification application in one PDF file

ECERT Online Certification and Submittal of CCR: <https://pws.ncwater.org/ECERT/pages/default.aspx>

The certification form on the previous page is not required for CCRs submitted through ECERT. For assistance with accessing ECERT please email PWSS.CCR@deq.nc.gov or go to <https://pws.ncwater.org/ECERT/pages/CCRHELP.pdf>

If you do not have access to the internet, you can mail your CCR, Certification form, and supporting documentation to: *Public Water Supply Section, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, Attn: CCR Rule Manager* or FAX your CCR, Certification form, and supporting documentation to (919) 715-6637, *Attn: CCR Rule Manager*

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Selma

Water System Number: NC 03-51-015

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 Ken Wall II at 919-291-6300. 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 at Town Hall 2nd Tuesday at 6pm.**

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. The Town of Selma 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 and is located on town properties.

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 the Town of Selma 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:

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Well #1	Moderate	September 2021
Well #10	Moderate	September 2021
Well #3	Higher	September 2021
Well #4	Moderate	September 2021
Well #5	Higher	September 2021
Well #6	Moderate	September 2021
Well #7	Higher	September 2021
Well #8	Higher	September 2021
Well #9	Moderate	September 2021

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Town of Selma 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 *major routine monitoring (nitrate)* violation that covered the time period of *January 1st thru December 31st, 2023*. We have returned to compliance have changed our sampling protocols to assure this does not happen again.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Violation Awareness Date: 2/06/2024

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)
(NT)/(NI) NITRATE	P01/E01	1/1/2023	1/YR	3/14/2024

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

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

What is being done? We are monitoring our schedule to ensure that our sampling is done on time.

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.
- **Variances and Exceptions** – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.
- **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)	N	0	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> <i>Note:</i> 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

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)	8/23/2023	0.18 ppm	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	8/23/2023	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	1.47 ppm	0.47	2.56 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)			3 ppb	3	4 ppb			
HAA5 (ppb)	2023	N				N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location (B01)			1 ppb	N/D	1 ppb			

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

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		SMCL
			Low	High	
Iron (ppm)	2-17-2020	0.097 ppm	0.097	0.097 ppm	0.3
Sodium (ppm)	2-17-2020	32.9 ppm	32.9	32.9 ppm	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	2-17-2020	39 ppm	39	39 ppm	250
pH	2-17-2020	8 ppm	8	8 ppm	6.5 to 8.5

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.

Unregulated Contaminants UCMR 5

Contaminant (ug/L)	Sample Date	Your Water (average)	Range	
			Low	High
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2023	0.003 ug/L	0.003	0.003 ug/L
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2023	0.0074 ug/L	0.0074	0.0074 ug/L
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2023	0.0097 ug/L	0.0097	0.0097 ug/L

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Water System No.: NC 40-51-009 Report Year: 2023 Population Served: 642

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Certified by: Ken Wall

Title: Water Sewer Superintendent

Signature: _____

Phone #: (919) 965-9841

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

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ECERT Online Certification and Submittal of CCR: <https://pws.ncwater.org/ECERT/pages/default.aspx>

The certification form on the previous page is not required for CCRs submitted through ECERT. For assistance with accessing ECERT please email PWSS.CCR@deq.nc.gov or go to <https://pws.ncwater.org/ECERT/pages/CCRHELP.pdf>

If you do not have access to the internet, you can mail your CCR, Certification form, and supporting documentation to: *Public Water Supply Section, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, Attn: CCR Rule Manager* or FAX your CCR, Certification form, and supporting documentation to (919) 715-6637, *Attn: CCR Rule Manager*

****Special Instructions for Systems that purchase water from another water system**

******Water systems that purchase treated water from another water system are required to include information from their wholesalers CCR in their own CCR. If you purchase from multiple systems, then you must include this information for each of the systems that you purchase from.

******Here are a couple options for including this information in your CCR:

1. Follow the CCR Template, including the selling systems source and SWAP information in your report, and at the end of the report attach the pages from your sellers CCR that show all their data tables and any violations they received. Make sure that the attached pages are clearly labeled to show which water system they belong to.
2. If the selling system posted their CCR on the internet, you can provide the direct URL to their CCR in your report. For example, in the section titled "when you turn on the tap, consider the source," you could add the following: "We purchase treated water from [XYZ Water System], and their annual report can be viewed at [XYZwatersystem.org/CCR]"
3. Coordinate with the selling system to include your table of results/violations, etc. within their annual report; you would still be required to deliver their report to all customers and submit the full report to ECERT but this would streamline the requirement of having to create a separate report.

****Note:** Systems that sell water to another water system, are required to provide a copy of their CCR to the systems that purchase from them by April 1st so that the purchase systems will be able to meet the July 1st CCR deadline. Purchasing and selling systems should coordinate with each other to confirm when the CCR information will be delivered to the purchasing systems.

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Selma County Line

Water System Number: **NC 40 51-009**

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 Ken Wall at 919-291-6300. 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 at Town Hall on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm.**

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. Selma County Line 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 surface water purchased from Johnston County.

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 Johnston County East 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:

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Neuse River	Higher	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Johnston County East 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 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.

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: (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 CCR (1/1-7/30/23) violation. We have returned to compliance and are monitoring our schedules to ensure this does not happen again.

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

What is being done? Nothing, we have returned to compliance.

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.
- **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.
- **Variations and Exceptions** – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.
- **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.
- **Level 1 Assessment** - A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment** - A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- **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> Note: 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

* If a system collecting fewer than 40 samples per month has two or more positive samples in one month, an assessment is required.

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)				N/A		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)				N/A		1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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)	7/27/21	ND	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	7/27/21	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	1.82 ppm	1.09	2.42 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
B01			71 ppb	39-97 ppm				
B02			69 ppb	34-104 ppb				
HAA5 (ppb)						N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01			37 ppb	23-59 ppb				
B02			41 ppb	20-50 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.

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 analyses completed from 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. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the 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.

Water Quality Data Table(s) Johnston County WEST PWS# 03-51-070: 2023

Disinfectant Residuals Summary 2023							
Contaminant(units)	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation	Your Water	Range	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	N	0.72	0.06 – 3.45	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	2023	N	2.61	0.0 – 3.99			Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance – Based on Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) 2023								
Disinfection Byproduct	Units	MCLG	MCL	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range Low High	Year Sampled	MCL Violation (Yes / No)	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM	ppb	N/A	80	39		2023	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01					22 - 64			
B02					23 - 59			
B03					25 - 52			
B04					20 - 47			
B05					23 - 49			
B06					24 - 49			
B07					26 - 53			
B08					10 - 63			
HAA5	ppb	N/A	60	25		2023	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
B01					12 - 45			
B02					16 - 41			
B03					9 - 40			
B04					7 - 41			
B05					7 - 26			

B06					14 - 27			
B07					6 - 36			
B08					7 - 56			

For TTHM: 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 and increased risk of getting cancer.

For HAA5: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased chance of getting cancer

Inorganic Contaminants 2023								
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	March 2023	N	0.46	N/A		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Turbidity* 2023						
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	0.114 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff	
Turbidity (NTU) - 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.

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides 2023								
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Simazine (ppb)	2023	N	0.08	0.0 – 0.16		4	4	Herbicide runoff

Lead and Copper Contaminants: Pregnant women, infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminant	Units	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (90 th percentile)	ppm	December 2023	0.133	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (90 th percentile)	ppb	December 2023	0	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) 2023						
Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Yes/No	Your Water (lowest RAA)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	Treatment Technique (TT) violation if:
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal Ratio (no units)	No	1.25	1.11 - 1.49	N/A	Naturally present in the environment	Removal Ratio RAA <1.00 and alternative criteria was not met

Water Characteristics Contaminants: The PWS section requires monitoring of other misc contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic 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.

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range e Low High	Secondary MCL
Sodium (ppm)	March 2023	32.39	N/A	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	March 2023	19.6	N/A	250 ppm
pH	March 2023	7.1	N/A	6.5 to 8.5

Water Quality Data Table(s) Johnston County East PWS# 40-51-018: 2023

Stage 2 Disinfectant Byproduct Compliance- Based on Locational Running Average (LRAA) 2023								
Disinfection Byproduct	Units	MCLG	MCL	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range Low High	Year Sampled	MCL/ Violation (Yes / No)	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM	ppb	N/A	80	71		2023	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01					5 - 77			
B02					8 - 79			
B03					40 - 117			

B04					7 - 20			
HAA5	ppb	N/A	60	31		2023	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
B01					0 - 36			
B02					3 - 37			
B03					17 - 47			
B04					4 - 7			

For TTHM: 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.
For HAA5: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased chance of getting cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants 2023								
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	May 2023	N	0.57	N/A		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Lead and Copper Contaminants: Pregnant women, infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminant	Units	Sample Date	Your Water	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (90 th percentile)	ppm	July 2023	0.08	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (90 th percentile)	ppb	July 2023	0	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity* 2023		Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCL G	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Contaminant (units)						
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement		N	0.102 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff

Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	100 %	N/A	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are \leq 0.3 NTU
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*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.

Disinfectant Residuals Summary 2023							
Contaminant (units)	Year	MRDL Violation	Your Water	Range	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	N	1.27	0.32 – 2.67	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Total Organic Carbon (TOC): 2023						
Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Yes/No	Your Water (lowest RAA)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	Treatment Technique (TT) violation if:
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal Ratio (no units)	No	1.21	1.07 – 1.48	N/A	Naturally present in the environment	Removal Ratio RAA <1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met

Water Characteristics Contaminants: The PWS section requires monitoring of other misc contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic 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.

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	Secondary MCL
Sodium (ppm)	May 2023	30.12	N/A	N/A
pH	May 2023	7.2	N/A	6.5 to 8.5

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides 2023							
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Simazine (ppb)	2023	N	0.21	N/A	4	4	Herbicide runoff

Purchased Water Links:

City of Raleigh: <https://www.raleighnc.gov/water-and-sewer/Raleigh-water-reports>

City of Wilson: <https://www.wilsonnc.org>

Sampson County: <https://www.sampsonnc.com>

Wayne Water Districts: <https://www.waynewaterdistricts.com/water-quality-report>

Town of Smithfield: https://www.smithfield-nc.com/page/utilities_annualreports

Harnett County: <https://www.harnettwater.org/water-quality-report/>