

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

“Town of Saratoga”

Public Water System ID Number: 04-98-040



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 the Town of Saratoga at 252-238-3486. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.**

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. Saratoga 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 Saratoga is ground water or “well water “ provided by well 2 located on Rodgers Street and well 3 located on Varnell Street.



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 Saratoga 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 #2	Moderate	September 2020
Well #3	Moderate	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Town of Saratoga 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. We have implemented the following source water protection actions: the Town of Saratoga maintains a 100 foot radius around the well and treatment facility free of contamination, debris and encumbrances. 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, the Town of Saratoga received no violations!

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.
- **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.
- **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. All other testing not completed in 2023 will represent the most recent results available.** 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.

Microbiological Contaminants in the Source Water

Fecal Indicator	Number of "Positive/Present" Samples	Date(s) of fecal indicator-positive source water samples	Source of fecal contamination, if known	Significant Deficiency Cited by the State? Y/N (If "Y", see explanation below)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i> , (presence or absence)	0	NA	NA	none	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>enterococci</i> or coliphage, (presence or absence)	0	NA	NA	none	N/A	TT	Human and animal fecal waste

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Antimony (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	3/2022	N	0	NA		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	3/2022	N	.21	.19-.21		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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)	3/2023	N	0	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	12/2013	N	0	N/A	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Asbestos Contaminant

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Total Asbestos (MFL)	6/2013	N	0	NA		7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
2,4-D (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA		70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA		50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA		0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA		3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	7/2022	N	0	NA		0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA		40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA		0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA		200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA		400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA		0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)	7/2022	N	0	NA		0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA		7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA		2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (ppt)	7/2022	N	0	NA		0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)	7/2022	N	0	NA		0	400	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	7/2022	N	0	NA		0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA		0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA		50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	7/2022	N	0	NA		200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA		40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA		200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	7/2022	N	0	NA		0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA		0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories

Picloram (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA	500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	7/2022	N	0	NA	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Benzene (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 – Dichloroethane (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 –Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 –Trichloroethane (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	3/2022	N	0	NA		1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	3/2022	N	0	NA		0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)	3/2022	N	0	NA		10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical 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)	8/2023	0.1495	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	8/2023	0	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha Including Radon and Uranium)	2016	N	0	NA		0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	2016	N	0	NA		0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	N	.50	.24	1.37	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance - Based upon Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)	9/2023	N				N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location								
BO1			11 ppb		NA			
HAA5 (ppb)	9/2023	N				N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location								
BO1			1 ppb		NA			

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)	3/2022	.66	.26	.66	0.3 mg/L
Manganese (ppm)	3/2022	.029	.012	.029	0.05 mg/L
Nickel (ppm)	3/2022	0	NA		N/A
Sodium (ppm)	3/2022	18.38	NA		N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	3/2022	0	NA		250 mg/L
pH	3/2022	7.0	NA		6.5 to 8.5

For Additional information about the Town

of Saratoga water quality please visit the North Carolina State Drinking Water Database using the following link.

https://www.pwss.enr.state.nc.us/NCDWW/JSP/WaterSystemDetail.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=5900&tinwsys_st_code=NC&wsn_umber=NC0498040

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Wilson County Southeast Water District

Water System Number: 40-98-014

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If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Wilson County Water Services at (252) 399-2749. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

What EPA Wants You to Know

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Wilson County's Southeast Water District 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 used by this system is ground water purchased from the Town of Stantonsburg as well as surface water from The City of Wilson.

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The relative susceptibility rating of each source for The Town of Stantonsburg 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 complete SWAP Assessment report for The Town of Stantonsburg may be viewed on the Web at:

www.ncwater.org/pws/swap.

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.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

Wilson County Southeast Water District did receive a notice of violation in 2023 for failing to report our Consumer Confidence Report to NCDEQ before the July 1, 2023, deadline. The district corrected this by submitting the necessary CCR to NCDEQ and compliance was achieved in December 2023.

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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 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.

Tables of Detected Contaminants

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System : For systems that collect less than 40 samples per month

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	NO	Absent	0	One positive monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	NO	Absent	0	Note: The MCL is exceeded if a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	Human and animal fecal waste

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	07/2022	0.091	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	07/2022	ND	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Asbestos Contamination

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Asbestos (MFL)	12/3/2013	NO	ND	ND	7	7	Decay of Asbestos Cement water mains. Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Disinfectant	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (Highest RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	NO	0.98	0.7 - 1.3	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance : Based upon Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL (ppm)	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppm) Location – B01	2023	NO	0.077	N/A		N/A	0.080	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppm) Location – B01	2023	NO	0.015	N/A		N/A	0.060	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppm) Location – B02	2023	NO	0.009	N/A		N/A	0.080	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppm) Location – B02	2023	NO	0.001	N/A		N/A	0.060	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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 risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant Group List

(BA) Total Coliform Bacteria includes Fecal/*E.coli* bacteria. Testing for Fecal/*E.coli* bacteria is required if repeat samples confirm presence of total coliform.

(AS) Asbestos - includes testing for Chrysotile, Amphibole and Total Asbestos.

(TTHM) - Total Trihalomethanes - include Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, and Chlorodibromomethane.

(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.

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

(BB) Bromate/Bromide – includes testing for Bromate and/or Bromide.

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

(IC) 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 one sample and testing that sample 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, Gross Beta, Tritium, Strontium 89, Strontium 90, Iodine 131, and Cesium 134.

(SOC) – Synthetic Organic Chemicals/Pesticides - SOC's are commonly used in industrial and manufacturing processes. SOC's include 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Alachlor, Aldicarb, Aldicarb Sulfone, Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Aldrin, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Butachlor, Carbaryl, Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Dieldrin, Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), Dicamba, Dinoseb, Endrin, Ethylene dibromide (EDB), Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methomyl, Metolachlor, Methoxychlor, Metribuzin, Oxamyl(vydate), PCBs, Propachlor, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene.

(VOC) - Volatile Organic Chemicals, - VOCs are commonly used in industrial and manufacturing processes. VOCs include p-Isopropyltoluene, Chloromethane, Dichlorodifluoromethane, Bromomethane, Chloroethane, Fluorotrichloromethane, Hexachlorobutadiene, Naphthalene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Dibromomethane, 1,1-Dichloropropene, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 1,3-Dichloropropene, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 2,2-Dichloropropane, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, n-Butylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, Tert-Butylbenzene, Sec-Butylbenzene, Bromochloromethane, Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, Xylenes (Total), Dichloromethane, o-Chlorotoluene, p-Chlorotoluene, m-Dichlorobenzene, o-Dichlorobenzene, p-Dichlorobenzene, Vinyl Chloride, 1,1,-Dichloroethylene, 1,1-Dichloroethane, Trans-1,2,-Dichloroethylene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, Carbon Tetrachloride, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Trichloroethylene, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, Tetrachloroethylene, 1, 1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Chlorobenzene, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Bromobenzene, Isopropylbenzene, Styrene, and n-Propylbenzene.

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report ***“Town of Stantonsburg”***

Water System Number: NC 04-98-025

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. ***Our water source is groundwater from five wells. Well # 1 is located on Commercial Avenue Extension, Well # 2 is located on Peacock Bridge Road/SR 1540, Well #3 is located between Peacock Bridge Rd. and the Town's Wastewater Treatment Facility, Well #4 located at 107-B Shelton Ave. and Well #5 located at 103-B Moyton Ave. All wells draw from the Upper Cape Fear Aquifer.***

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brian Hawley (Town Manager) at (252) 238-3608, or Roger Sullivan (Chief Utilities Systems Operator) at (252) 414-7800. 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 Monday after the third day of the month beginning at 7:00 pm at the Town Hall.

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 Stantonsburg 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

. Our water source is groundwater from five wells. Well # 1 is located on Commercial Avenue Extension, Well # 2 is located on Peacock Bridge Road/SR 1540, Well #3 is located between Peacock Bridge Rd. and the Town's Wastewater Treatment Facility, Well #4 located at 107-B Shelton Ave. and Well #5 located at 103-B Moyton Ave. All wells draw from the Upper Cape Fear Aquifer.

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 Stantonsburg 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 2020
Well #2	Moderate	September 2020
Well #3	Moderate	September 2020
Well #4	Lower	September 2020
Well #5	Moderate	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Town of Stantonsburg 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: (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 the year 2023 all required tests were run on the Town of Stantonsburg’s water supply. We are pleased to report that all results from these tests resulted in no violations.

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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	7/21/2021	N	Well 1 0.43	ND	0.43	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	1/18/2023	N	Well 3 0.17					
	4/17/2023	N	Well 4 0.25					
	4/17/2023	N	Well 5 0.21					

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)	7/05/2022- 7/06/2022	0.1	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Non-Detected sites are not listed						

With respect to the recent concerns about lead in drinking water, the Town is required by law to test every three years for the presence of lead. There is a pool of twenty homes that are “at risk”. Ten of these homes are selected and sampled each cycle. The Town of Stantonsburg performed testing in 2022, with the next round of testing scheduled for 2025. The results of these tests are included in this report and delivered to the homeowners.

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.1	0.17	1.63	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	N	1.79	1.65	1.92	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)						N/A		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location (Ex. B01)								
B01	2023	N	10	3.1	9.5		80	
B02	2023	N	19	5.1	19.2		80	
HAA5 (ppb)						N/A		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location (Ex. B01)								
B01	2022	N	2	ND	1.7		60	
B02	2022	N	5	1.1	5		60	

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)	2023		0.184	0.269	0.3
Manganese (ppm)	2023		0.033	0.074	0.05
Sodium (ppm)	2023		31	41	N/A
pH	2023		7.2	7.3	6.5 to 8.5

2023 Annual Consumer Confidence Report Information for Wilson County

**City of Wilson
P.O. Box 10
Wilson, NC 27894**

PWS ID # NC0498010

City of Wilson's Water Treatment Facilities

Contaminant (Units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	MCLG	Your Water	Likely Source of Contamination	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest Single Turbidity Measurement	Turbidity >1 NTU	N/A	0.26 NTU	Soil runoff	NO
Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest Monthly Percentage (%) of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits	Less than 95% of Monthly Turbidity Measurements are ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%		

*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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range Detected	Likely Source of Contamination	MCL Violation Y/N
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	0.64	0.54 - 0.68	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors Contaminants

Contaminant	Year Sampled	MCLG	TT violation if:	Your Water (Lowest RAA)	Range (Monthly Removal Ratio Low-High)	Likely Source of Contamination	MCL Violation Y/N
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (Removal Ratio) - Treated Water	2023	N/A	Removal Ratio RAA <1.00	1.75	1.75 - 1.93	Naturally present in the environment	NO

City of Wilson's Distribution System

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance - Based upon Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Your Water (Highest LRAA)	Range Detected	Likely Source of Contamination	MCL Violation Y/N
TTHM (ppb)	2023	80	N/A	58.0 (Site B03)	22 - 87	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
HAA5 (ppb)	2023	60	N/A	38.3 (Site B07)	12 - 46	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO

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 have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Contaminant (Units)	Year Sampled	MRDL	MRDLG	Your Water (RAA)	Range Detected	Likely Source of Contamination	MRDL Violation Y/N
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	4.0	4	0.71	0.20 - 1.74	Water additive used to control microbes	NO

Regulated at the Tap - Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Year sampled	AL	MCLG	Your Water	Number of Sites Found Above AL	Likely Source of Contamination	MCL Violation Y/N
Lead (ppb) (90th Percentile)	2022	AL = 15	0	None Detected (90th percentile)	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	NO
Copper (ppm) (90th Percentile)	2022	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.170 (90th percentile)	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	NO

City of Wilson's Source Waters

The City of Wilson obtains its water supply from two sources. The first source is Contentnea Creek and consists of the Buckhorn Lake and the downstream Wiggins Mill Reservoir. Buckhorn Lake is the City's largest water supply reservoir and is an impoundment on the Contentnea Creek approximately 12 miles west of the city. Water is released from Buckhorn Lake into Contentnea Creek and is pumped from the downstream Wiggins Mill Reservoir to the Wiggins Mill Water Treatment Plant and to the Toisnot Water Treatment Plant. The other water supply source for the City is Toisnot Reservoir and consists of Lake Wilson and the downstream Toisnot Reservoir, which together provide water for the Toisnot Water Treatment Plant. A connection from the Tar River Reservoir to upstream of Lake Wilson is also available as a water supply during emergency conditions.

TT Treatment Technique- A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

AL Action Level- The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level- 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.

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal- 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.

MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level- 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.

MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal- 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.

NA Not applicable- Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units- Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppm parts per million- One part per million corresponds to one drop of water in a 13 gallon fish tank.

ppb parts per billion- One part per billion corresponds to one drop of water in a 13,000 gallon swimming pool.

RAA Running Annual Average – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters

LRAA Locational Running Annual Average-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.

