

Town of Winterville

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – 2021

Water System Number: NC0474040

March 2022

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 sources 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 Ben Williams at (252) 756-2221. 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 second Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Winterville Town Hall Assembly Room.**

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 Winterville 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 the Town of Winterville system comes from two different sources, the Town’s wells and purchased water from Greenville Utilities Commission. The Town’s wells provide ground water that comes from three (3) wells. The Hunsucker Well is located on Church Street Extension, the Ragland Well is located on Cannon Road, and the Ballpark Well is located off Division Street in the Recreation Park area. The Greenville Utilities Commission water is obtained from the Tar River which is classified as surface water. Additionally, GUC has eight water supply wells which supplement the surface supply with ground water.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), 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 Winterville was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

<u>Source Name</u>	<u>Susceptibility Rating</u>	<u>SWAP Report Date</u>
<u>Ballpark Well</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>September 10, 2020</u>
<u>Hunsucker Well</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>September 10, 2020</u>
<u>Ragland Well</u>	<u>Lower</u>	<u>September 10, 2020</u>

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Town of Winterville 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.

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 our water system received for the report year

During the 2021 calendar year the Town of Winterville received no violations.

Water Quality Data table of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists 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, 2021.** 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 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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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

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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

Maximum 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) – The minimum concentration that may be reported by a laboratory as a quantified value for a method analyte following analysis. The MRLs were established based on the capability of the analytical method, not based on a level established as “significant” or “harmful.”

Reference Concentration – The reference concentrations are based on publicly-available health information found in the following EPA resources: 2018 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories Tables, the CCL 4 Contaminant Information Sheets, and the Human Health Benchmark for Pesticides. The primary sources of the health information used to derive the guideline values in the resources referenced above are peer reviewed assessments from EPA or other governmental agencies. The reference concentrations are subject to change as new health assessments are completed. Reference concentrations are not legally enforceable federal standards.

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

Contaminants (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		SMCL
			Low	High	
Iron (ppm)	2021	ND	ND - .066		0.3 mg/L
Sodium (ppm)	2021	102.40	89.38 – 124.15		N/A
pH	2021	7.5	7.7 – 7.8		6.5 to 8.5

Unregulated Contaminate Monitoring Rule 4 Data

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	MRL	Reference Concentration
Cylindrospermopsin (ppm)	2021	< MRL	0.09 mg/L	0.7 mg/L (bottle-fed infants and young children); 3 mg/L (school-age children and adults)
Anatoxin-a (ppm)	2021	< MRL	N/A	N/A
Total Microcystin	2021	< MRL	0.3 mg/L	0.3 mg/L (bottle-fed infants and young children); 1.6 mg/L (school-age children and adults)

The Town of Winterville participated in the EPA’s Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) Program during the 2021 calendar year. Each of the samples returned results lower than the Minimum Reporting Level.

**Greenville Utilities Commission
Consumer Confidence Report Data – 2021**

Substances (Measuring Units)	Highest Level Allowed [MCL]	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Ideal Goals [MCLG]	Description and Origin of Substance
Asbestos (MFL)	7.0	<0.16	n/a	0.0	
Bromate (ppb)	10.0 (Running Annual Avg)	<1.0 (Running Annual Avg)	1.3-<1.0 (Highest and lowest site values)	0.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	4.0 Running Annual Avg)	2.94 (System Avg)	4.6-1.1 (Highest and lowest site value)	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0 (Running Annual Avg)	2.7 (System Avg)	3.8-1.1 (Highest and lowest site value)	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	0.86	0.86-0.67	4.0	Natural occurring mineral; also added to water to promote dental health
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	60.0 (Locational Running Annual Avg)	24.0 (Highest Locational Running Annual Avg)	35.0-15.0 (Highest and lowest site value)	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Coliform	Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	1.0%	n/a	0.0	
Total Organic Carbon Treated	TT no violation	3.3	3.3-2.6 (Highest and Lowest Site Value)	n/a	Naturally present in the environment
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80.0 (Locational Running Annual Avg)	21.0 (Highted Locational Running Annual Avg)	29.0-7.0 (Highest and lowest site value)	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity (NTU)	1.0 and 95% of samples below 0.3 (Treatment Technique)	0.16 and 100% of samples below 0.3	n/a	0.3	Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness in water. It may be caused by inorganic soil particles or fragments of organic matter that can interfere with treatment

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drinking water sources (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminants Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in the 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 Greenville Utilities Commission was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

<u>Source Name</u>	<u>Susceptibility Rating</u>
Evans Park Well	Moderate
Southside Well	Moderate
Washington Street Well	Moderate
Tar River	Higher

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Greenville Utilities Commission may be viewed on the Web at: <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap> To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to:

Source Water Program – Report Request
 1634 Mail Service Center
 Raleigh, NC 27699-1634

Or email request to swap@ncmail.net

If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment by phone at (919) 715-2633.

Susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the systems’ potential to become contaminated by PCS’s in the assessment area.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 Data

Substances	Highest Level Detected	Range
Anatoxin-a (ug/L)	<0.03	0.03
Cylindrospermopsin (ug/L)	<0.09	0.09
Total Microcystins & Nodularins (ug/L)	<0.3	0.3

HOW TO CONTACT US: Town of Winterville
2571 Railroad Street
Post Office Box 1459
Winterville, NC 28590

(252) 756-2221

**Want more information? Contact the EPA Drinking Water
Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Water System Name: Town of Winterville

Water System No.: NC0474040

Report Year: 2021

Population Served: 10,177

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: Terri L. Parker

Title: Town Manager

Signature: 

Phone #: (252) 756-2221 ext. 2341

Delivery Achieved Date: _____

Date Reported to State: _____

The CCR includes the mandated Public Notice for a monitoring 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) URL:

https://www.wintervillenc.com/Data/Sites/1/media/2021_ccr.pdf

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

Direct email delivery of CCR (attached? ___ or embedded?) (Provide a copy of the email.)

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

Newspaper (attach copy) What Paper? _____ Date Published: _____

Notification Method _____ (i.e. US Mail, on bill, bill stuffer, door hanger, a postcard dedicated to the CCR, or 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. Extra efforts included the following methods:

posting the CCR on the Internet at URL:

https://www.wintervillenc.com/Data/Sites/1/media/2021_ccr.pdf

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)

posting the CCR in public places such as: (attach list if needed) _____

delivery of 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.

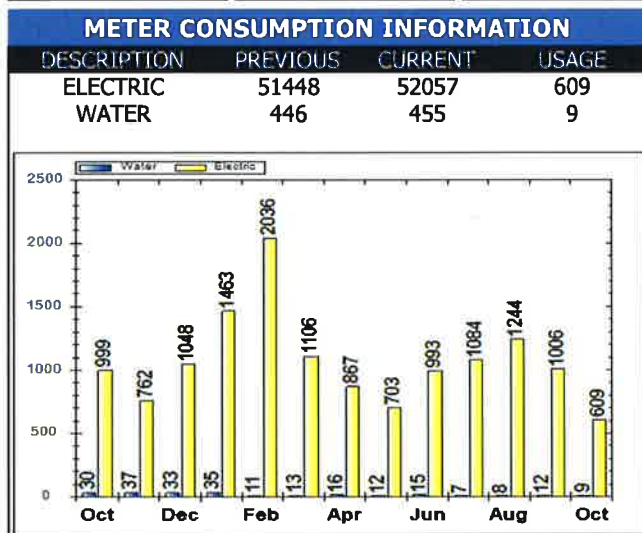


XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 223 LAFOLLETTE DR
 WINTERVILLE, NC 28590

UTILITY STATEMENT

Account Number: 00507-04
 Service Address: 223 LAFOLLETTE DR
 Rate Class: RESIDENTIAL
 Service Period: 09/12/2022 thru 10/12/2022
 Days Billed: 31
 Billing Date: 10/28/2022
 DUE DATE: 11/15/2022

Previous Balance	Payments (Credits)	Adjustments	Past Due	New Charges	ACCT. BALANCE
208.14	(208.14)	0.00	0.00	193.53	193.53



ACCOUNT ACTIVITY

Last Bill	208.14
Total Paid Since Last Bill	(208.14)
Adjustments	0.00
Past Due	0.00
Current Activity	
ELECTRIC	\$82.92
POWER COST ADJUSTMENT	\$30.45
SEWER	\$34.33
GARBAGE	\$11.50
WATER	\$22.40
STORMWATER	\$4.00
Taxes	7.93
Total New Charges:	193.53

PAY THIS AMOUNT BY 11/15/2022 **Draft - Due Date**

Important Messages
 TO VIEW THE TOWN'S 2021 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT, PLEASE VISIT
[HTTPS://WWW.WINTERVILLENC.COM/DATA/SITES/1/MEDIA/2021_CCR.PDF](https://www.wintervillenc.com/data/sites/1/MEDIA/2021_CCR.PDF)
 FOR PAPER COPY, CALL 252-756-2221

PLEASE FOLD ON PERFORATION BEFORE TEARING - RETURN BOTTOM PORTION WITH YOUR PAYMENT

TOWN OF WINTERVILLE
 PO Box 1459
 WINTERVILLE, NC 28590-1459
 (252) 756-2221



Account Number: 00507-04
 Service Address: 223 LAFOLLETTE DR

DATE	BALANCE
DUE BY: 11/15/2022	193.53
AFTER DUE DATE:	195.53
CUT OFF DATE: 11/26/2022	220.53

Make check payable & remit to:

TOWN OF WINTERVILLE
 PO Box 1459
 WINTERVILLE, NC 28590-1459



Town of Winterville

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – 2020

Water System Number: NC0474040

May 2021

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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.

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.

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

Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) – The minimum concentration that may be reported by a laboratory as a quantified value for a method analyte following analysis. The MRLs were established based on the capability of the analytical method, not based on a level established as “significant” or “harmful.”

Reference Concentration – The reference concentrations are based on publicly-available health information found in the following EPA resources: 2018 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories Tables, the CCL 4 Contaminant Information Sheets, and the Human Health Benchmark for Pesticides. The primary sources of the health information used to derive the guideline values in the resources referenced above are peer reviewed assessments from EPA or other governmental agencies. The reference concentrations are subject to change as new health assessments are completed. Reference concentrations are not legally enforceable federal standards.

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

Contaminants (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		SMCL
			Low	High	
Iron (ppm)	2020	0.11	ND	.066	0.3 mg/L
Sodium (ppm)	2020	92.41	89.38	124.15	N/A
pH	2020	7.53	7.7	7.8	6.5 to 8.5

Unregulated Contaminate Monitoring Rule 4 Data

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	MRL	Reference Concentration
Cylindrospermopsin (ppm)	2020	< MRL	0.09 mg/L	0.7 mg/L (bottle-fed infants and young children); 3 mg/L (school-age children and adults)
Anatoxin-a (ppm)	2020	< MRL	N/A	N/A
Total Microcystin	2020	< MRL	0.3 mg/L	0.3 mg/L (bottle-fed infants and young children); 1.6 mg/L (school-age children and adults)

The Town of Winterville participated in the EPA’s Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) Program during the 2020 calendar year. Each of the samples returned results lower than the Minimum Reporting Level.

**Greenville Utilities Commission
Consumer Confidence Report Data – 2020**

Substances (Measuring Units)	Highest Level Allowed [MCL]	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Ideal Goals [MCLG]	Description and Origin of Substance
Beta Emitters (pCi/L)	50.0	18.0	18.0-4.0 (Highest and lowest site values)	0.0	Decay of natural and man- made radioactive deposits. Last analyzed in 2015
Bromate (ppb)	10.0 (Running Annual Avg)	1.0 (Running Annual Avg)	1.3-<1.0 (Highest and lowest site values)	0.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	4.0 Running Annual Avg)	3.3 (System Avg)	3.5-2.8 (Highest and lowest site value)	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0 (Running Annual Avg)	2.7 (System Avg)	4.5-1.2 (Highest and lowest site value)	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	1.3	1.3-0.6	4.0	Natural occurring mineral; also added to water to promote dental health
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	60.0 (Locational Running Annual Avg)	27.0 (Highest Locational Running Annual Avg)	30.0-12.0 (Highest and lowest site value)	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon Treated	TT	3.4	3.4-2.3 (Highest and Lowest Site Value)	n/a	Naturally present in the environment
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80.0 (Locational Running Annual Avg)	26.0 (Highest Locational Running Annual Avg)	32.0-6.0 (Highest and lowest site value)	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity (NTU)	1.0 and 95% of samples below 0.3 (Treatment Technique)	0.11 and 100% of samples below 0.3	n/a	0.3	Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness in water. It may be caused by inorganic soil particles or fragments of organic matter that can interfere with treatment

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), 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 sources (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in the 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 Greenville Utilities Commission was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating
Evans Park Well	Moderate
Southside Well	Moderate
Washington Street Well	Moderate
Tar River	Higher

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Greenville Utilities Commission may be viewed on the Web at: <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap> To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to:

Source Water Program – Report Request
1634 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1634

Or email request to swap@ncmail.net

If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment by phone at (919) 715-2633.

Susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the systems’ potential to become contaminated by PCS’s in the assessment area.

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Water System Name: Town of Winterville

Water System No.: NC0474040

Report Year: 2020

Population Served: 10,177

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: Terri L. Parker

Title: Town Manager

Signature: 

Phone #: (252) 756-2221 ext. 2341

Delivery Achieved Date: _____

Date Reported to State: _____

The CCR includes the mandated Public Notice for a monitoring 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) URL:

https://www.wintervillenc.com/Data/Sites/1/media/2020_ccr.pdf

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

Direct email delivery of CCR (attached? ___ or embedded?) (Provide a copy of the email.)

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

Newspaper (attach copy) What Paper? _____ Date Published: _____

Notification Method _____ (i.e. US Mail, on bill, bill stuffer, door hanger, a postcard dedicated to the CCR, or 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. Extra efforts included the following methods:

✓ posting the CCR on the Internet at URL:

https://www.wintervillenc.com/Data/Sites/1/media/2020_ccr.pdf

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)

posting the CCR in public places such as: (attach list if needed) _____

delivery of 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.