

Town of Winterville

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – 2023

Water System Number: NC0474040

May 2024

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 Cliff McGuffin 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 6:00 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. 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 Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Town of 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 Town of Winterville 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: 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.).

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)	9/13/22	N	0.99 (ppm)	0.76 (ppm) - 1.2 (ppm)		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	7/14/21	0.156 (ppm)	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	7/14/21	0.00 (ppb)	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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	1.96 (ppm)	1.1 (ppm) - 2.6 (ppm)		4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	N	2.26 (ppm)	1.0 (ppm) - 3.8 (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			33 (ppb)	23 (ppb) - 33 (ppb)				
B02			18 (ppb)	14 (ppb) - 18 (ppb)				
B03			25 (ppb)	19 (ppb) - 25 (ppb)				
B04			30 (ppb)	21 (ppb) - 30 (ppb)				
HAA5 (ppb)	2023	N				N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01			31 (ppb)	25 (ppb) - 31 (ppb)				
B02			18 (ppb)	16 (ppb) - 18 (ppb)				
B03			26 (ppb)	16 (ppb) - 26 (ppb)				
B04			28 (ppb)	24 (ppb) - 28 (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)	9/13/22	0.194 (ppm)	0.194 (ppm)		0.3 mg/L
Manganese (ppm)	9/13/22	0.016 (ppm)	0.016 (ppm)		0.05 mg/L
Sodium (ppm)	9/13/22	93.41 (ppm)	89.05 (ppm) - 109.49 (ppm)		N/A
pH	9/13/22	8.1	8.0 - 8.2		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	0.0033 (ug/L)	0.0033 (ug/L)	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2023	0.003 (ug/L)	0.003 (ug/L)	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2023	0.0045 (ug/L)	0.0045 (ug/L)	
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2023	0.00455 (ug/L)	0.0044 (ug/L) - 0.0047 (ug/L)	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2023	0.0037 (ug/L)	0.0037 (ug/L)	



Water Quality Report

2023

*This report contains information about the high-quality water
Greenville Utilities treats and delivers to our customers.*

Water System Number (04-74-010)

Atención

Este folleto tiene información importante acerca de la calidad del agua que provee la Ciudad de Greenville. Si tiene preguntas acerca de la calidad del agua, llame al Departamento de Water Resources al Greenville Utilities durante las horas de trabajo.

Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The highly-trained, state-certified staff at our Water Treatment Plant (WTP) continuously monitors the treatment process to ensure our water quality meets regulatory requirements. More than 100,000 tests are performed on hundreds of substances each year to ensure that your drinking water is safe. The WTP currently has the capacity to treat 22.5 million gallons per day (mgd). During 2022, GUC treated an average of (15.5) million gallons of water a day.



GUC met or surpassed all federal and state drinking water standards. GUC is committed to providing the highest quality drinking water to our customers. GUC was awarded its 7th consecutive Area Wide Optimization Award and the Partnership for Safe Water Directors Award in 2022. Both programs set water quality goals that are more stringent than EPA drinking water regulations.

We welcome questions and feedback, or any general inquiries you may have. Please contact us at (252) 551-1551.

Connected To You

We treat more than 15.5 million gallons of water each day serving more than 140,000 people.

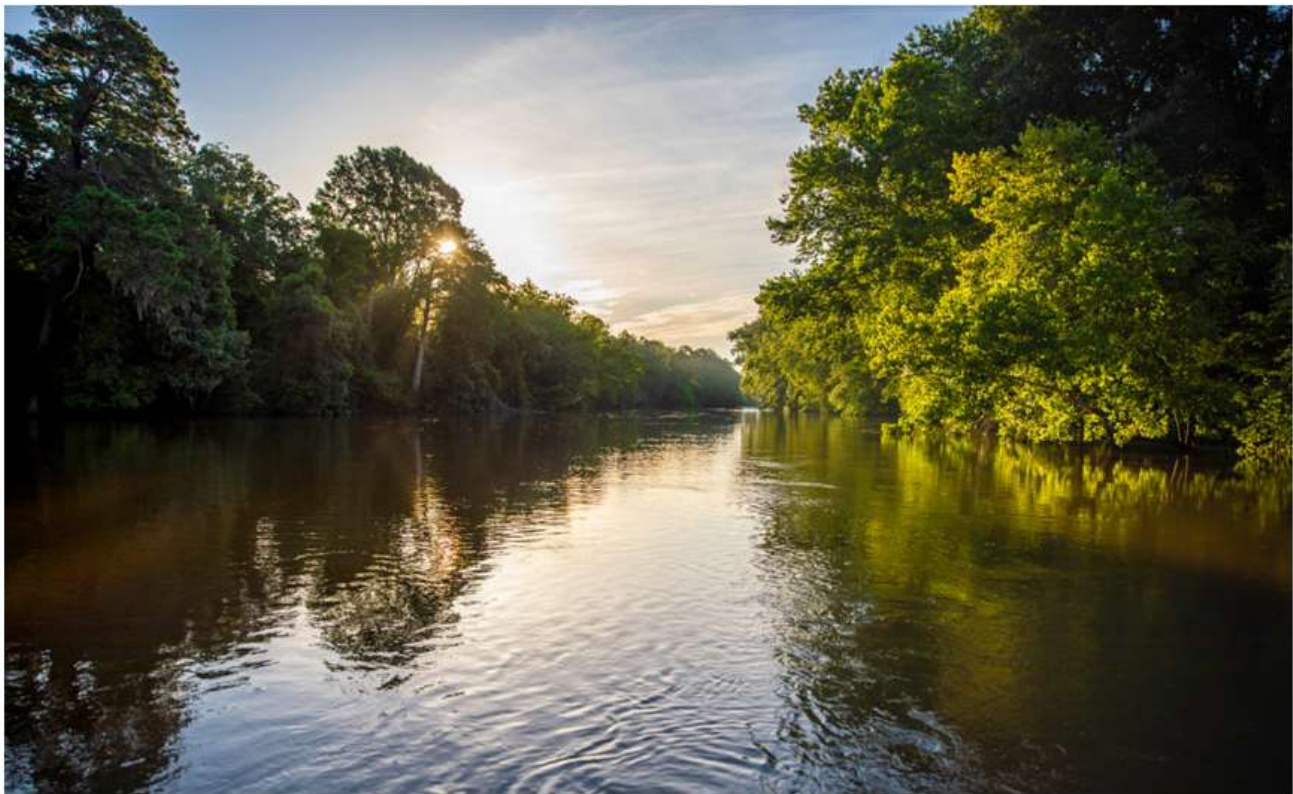
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or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk 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. Greenville

Utilities 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>.



WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM | GUC's Water Treatment Plant receives its water from the Tar River, which is classified as a surface water supply. Additionally, three area deep wells supplement the surface water supply.

The Treatment Process

Water from the Tar River is pumped into a 63-million-gallon pre-settling reservoir where large, heavy dirt particles begin to settle out as the water slowly moves to the outlet of the reservoir. From there, the water flows to the plant where a coagulant (chemical to help smaller dirt particles come together to form larger particles called floc) is added. The water then passes through a series of mixers, called flocculators, designed to facilitate the formation of floc. After the mixers, the water slows to a snail's pace as it enters the sedimentation

basins. As it passes through the basins, about 95% of the floc settles to the bottom. The cleaner water from the top of the basin is then channeled to ozone tanks where it is ozonated. This part of the process is called primary disinfection. Harmful bacteria, germs, viruses and microorganisms are killed or inactivated by this process.

Next, the water is filtered where a majority of the remaining particles are removed. Additional chemical treatment happens next. Fluoride is added to help prevent tooth

decay, sodium hydroxide (caustic) is added to increase pH, phosphate is added for corrosion control and chlorine and ammonia are added to form chloramines, which function as the secondary disinfection in the distribution system.

Finished water is then pumped into three, 3,000,000-gallon ground storage tanks and into the distribution system, which includes two elevated tanks as well as our customers' homes and businesses.

Our Findings

Listed are substances detected in GUC's treated water during 2022, unless otherwise noted. Not listed are other substances that were tested for (i.e., MTBE, Mercury, Petroleum products, etc.), but were not detected.

Substances Description and Origin of Substance	Highest Level Allowed [MCL]	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Ideal Goals [MCLG]
Asbestos (MFL)	7.0	<0.16	n/a	0.0
Bromate (ppb): By-product of drinking water disinfection.	10.0 (Running Annual Avg.)	<1.0 (Running Annual Avg.)	1.1 - <1.0 (Highest and lowest site values)	0.0
Chloramines (ppm): Water additive used to control microbes.	4.0 (Running Annual Avg.)	2.82 (System Avg.)	4.1 - 1.2 (Highest and lowest site values)	4.0
Chlorine (ppm): Water additive used to control microbes.	4.0 (Running Annual Avg.)	2.33 (System Avg.)	3.7 - 0.8 (Highest and lowest site values)	4.0
Fluoride (ppm): A naturally occurring mineral; also added to water to promote dental health.	4.0	0.84	0.84 - 0.63	4.0
Haloacetic Acid (ppb): By-product of drinking water chlorination.	60.0 (Locational Running Annual Avg.)	22.0 (Highest Locational Running Annual Avg.)	24.0 - 15.0 (Highest and lowest site values)	n/a
Total Coliform (One Total Coliform detected during routine testing (RT). (RT=100/month)	Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	n/a	n/a	0/0
Total Organic Carbon Treated Naturally present in the environment.	TT no violation	3.9	3.9 - 2.6 (Highest and lowest site values)	n/a
Trihalomethanes (ppb): By-product of drinking water chlorination.	80.0 (Locational Running Annual Avg.)	24.0 (Highest Locational Running Annual Avg.)	31.0 - 8.0 (Highest and lowest site value)	n/a
Turbidity (NTU): A measure of cloudiness in water. It may be caused by inorganic soil particles or fragments of organic matter that can interfere with treatment.	1.0 and 95% of samples below 0.3 (Treatment Technique)	0.08 and 100% of samples below 0.3	n/a	0.3

Substances Description and Origin of Substance	Highest Level Allowed [MCL]	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Ideal Goals [MCLG]
Lead (ppb): No sample site exceeded the action level	15.0 (Action Level)	<3.0 (90 th percentile)	n/a	0.0
Copper (ppm): No sample site exceeded the action level	1.3 (Action Level)	0.119 (90 th percentile)	n/a	0.0

Note From Chart

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.

GUC provides high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. Minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water

for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps to take to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm.

Glossary Of Terms

Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers additional treatment measures by the public water system.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technique.

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 Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)– The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) – Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness in water.

Ninetieth Percentile – The concentration value exceeding the lower ninety percent of samples analyzed and exceeded by the upper ten percent.

Parts Per Billion (ppb) – One part per billion is comparable to one minute in two thousand years or one penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts Per Million (ppm) – Equivalent to milligrams per liter. One part per million is comparable to one minute in two years, or one penny out of \$10,000.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L) – A measurement of radioactivity per liter.

Treatment Techniques (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants.

> – is greater than; < – is less than.

Source Water Assessment Program

The NC Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) section's 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 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 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.

The report for GUC may be viewed on the web at: <https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600>. To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment

Program, Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1634, or email a request to swap@ncmail.net. If you have any questions about the SWAP report, please contact the Source Water Assessment Program by phone at (919) 715-2633.

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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM FINDINGS

Greenville Utilities has four water sources from which to draw: the Tar River (Water Treatment Plant) and three wells located throughout GUC's system. Susceptibility ratings are as follows:

SUSCEPTIBILITY	WATER SOURCES
Higher:	Water Treatment Plant
Moderate:	WSW Well, SSW Well, EPW Well



GUC was awarded its 7th consecutive Area Wide Optimization Award and the Partnership for Safe Water Directors Award in 2022.



System Improvements

Greenville Utilities embarked on both a water treatment plant and a distribution system expansion in 2020. We began with the construction of a three million gallon ground storage tank at the plant, which holds finished drinking water until it is ready to be pumped into the distribution system. This increased our storage resiliency by 50% and gives the water treatment plant a storage capacity of nine million gallons.

Construction of the plant expansion began in 2021. When finished, it will increase our plant's treatment capacity by nearly 10 million gallons per day (MGD), going from 22.5 to 32 MGD. The plant expansion includes the addition of a 10 MGD superpulsator, four additional filters, a new clearwell pump station, and a new bulk chemical storage facility. The project is expected to be completed by Summer 2023.

What You Should Know About Chloramines

The WTP uses chloramines as its secondary disinfectant. Chloramines are intended to form fewer chemicals (by-products) in water, improve the taste and odor of water (compared to chlorine), and last longer in the distribution system to prevent bacterial growth.

Chloraminated water is safe for bathing, drinking, cooking and all uses

we have for water every day. However, there are two groups of people who need to take special care with chloraminated water: kidney dialysis patients and fish owners. Just like chlorine, chloramines must be removed from water used in kidney dialysis machines. If you are a dialysis patient or have questions, please call your physician or dialysis center.

Like chlorine, chloramines are toxic to fish. Fish owners need to remove chlorine, ammonia and chloramines from the water before use with tropical fish. Local pet stores carry water conditioners that remove chloramines. If you have questions, contact your pet store for information and detailed instructions. For further information about chloramines and chlorine, please call (252) 551-1551.

What You Should Know About PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that includes PFOA, PFOS, GenX, and many other chemicals. PFAS have been manufactured and used in a variety of industries around the globe, including in the United States since the 1940s.

In 2016, the EPA issued Health Advisory Levels (HALs) for PFAS compounds as the first step in

developing new drinking water standards. Since these substances are not regulated by the Federal government, monitoring and publishing the results from any samplings are not required to be included in GUC's annual Consumer Confidence Report (also known as our Water Quality Report).

However, GUC has been voluntarily testing for these substances since 2018.

Each time GUC has tested for these substances, all levels were well below the EPA's advisory level.

GUC will continue testing and monitoring both river and treated water for a variety of substances to ensure we provide safe, award-winning drinking water for the Greenville Region and will comply with all regulations the State and Federal governments adopt.

What You Should Know About Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that can cause diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms if ingested. The organism occurs in human and animal wastes

and may be present in local streams and lakes.

State and Federal regulations do not require Greenville Utilities to

test for cryptosporidium, however GUC's treatment process utilizes ozonation providing 4-Log disinfection, effectively inactivating any cryptosporidium present

Information For At-Risk Customers

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant patients, people with HIV/

AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/Center for Disease

Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.

Learn More About Water And Get Involved

We provide tours of the WTP and make presentations to groups, including civic organizations and schools. We also have a variety of educational brochures available upon request.

Please contact us at (252) 551-1562 for more information. Our Board of Commissioners meets on the third Thursday of every month at noon. Meetings are typically held in the Board

Room on the second floor of our Main Office, 401 South Greene Street. The public is welcome to attend.

Backflow Prevention

All customers expect their water to be clean and safe. That is why GUC makes sure the water delivered to each customer is of the highest quality. When water leaves the WTP, it is at its freshest and purest. One of the ways GUC safeguards the water delivered to customers is through the cross-connection control program. This program is designed to prevent contamination of the public water system through an unprotected cross-connection. Whether these connections are permanent or temporary, they can be dangerous and could contaminate or pollute the public water system through backflow. Protective measures must be taken to prevent this potential backflow hazard.

Federal law requires GUC to protect the water supply from potential contamination or pollution. To do

this, all industrial, most commercial and all irrigation customers are required to install backflow prevention assemblies. These assemblies must be installed before any branching of the customer's plumbing can occur. Different types of backflow preventers are required depending on the hazard. Severe hazards exist when there is potential that backflow could create a health threat. Lawn irrigation systems, hospitals, medical offices and manufacturing plants using chemicals are some examples of a severe hazard. Moderate hazards exist from a backflow occurrence that causes discolored or aesthetically objectionable water, but is not a health threat. Restaurants and convenience stores are examples of moderate hazards.

Facilities on GUC's public water system are evaluated to determine

which hazard(s), if any, may potentially exist and the type of backflow prevention assembly that is required. After an approved backflow prevention assembly has been installed and tested, it must be re-tested annually. Only individuals who have been certified through a GUC-approved testing school can test backflow assemblies.

Greenville Utilities constructed a backflow testing lab to ensure contractors and plumbers have the knowledge and skills needed to install and test backflow assemblies. Opened in March 2008, the Lab is housed in its own building on the grounds of the WTP and provides a site for quarterly recertification classes and bi-annual training classes. For more information on the Cross-Connection Control Program, call (252) 551-1551.

Water Conservation & Protection

Save Water and Money—Use Water Wisely:

- Repair all leaks and drips. At one drop per second, a leaky faucet wastes nearly 2,500 gallons/year—enough water for 160 full dishwasher cycles.
- Limit showers to five minutes or less.
- Catch water in an empty tuna can to measure sprinkler output. 3/4 to 1 inch of water is enough to apply each time you irrigate.
- Ensure sprinklers water only the landscape, not driveways/streets.

To Properly Dispose of Hazardous Products:

- Motor Oil/Batteries: Take to the Pitt County Landfill on Allen Road, (252) 902-3350.

- Paint: Remove container lid and let paint harden completely. Containers with lids removed will be collected curbside.
- Pesticides/Herbicides: Contact North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service at (252) 902-1700.
- You can prevent sanitary sewer overflows by disposing of cooking oils and grease as solid waste in your home garbage collection.

For More Information:

Environmental Protection Agency
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Mail Code 3213A
Washington, DC 20460
(202) 260-2090 (fax)
www.epa.gov

Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(800) 426-4791

NC Department of Environmental Quality

1601 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1601
(919) 733-4984
deq.nc.gov

American Water Works Association

6666 West Quincy Avenue
Denver, CO 80235
(800) 926-7337
www.awwa.org

www.waterwiser.org

Greenville Utilities

PO Box 1847
Greenville, NC 27835-1847
(252) 551-1551
www.guc.com