

TOWN OF WINTERVILLE

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – 2015

Water System Number: NC0474040

May 2016

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 Travis Welborn at (252) 215-2427. 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)

| Source Name | Susceptibility Rating | SWAP Report Date |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Hunsucker Well | Lower | July 12, 2015 |
| Ragland Well | Lower | July 12, 2015 |
| Ballpark Well | Moderate | July 12, 2015 |

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 2015 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, 2015.** 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.

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.

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) | N | 1 | 0 | 1 positive sample / month* Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists. | Naturally present in the environment |

* If a system collecting fewer than 40 samples per month has two or more positive samples in one month, the system has a MCL violation

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range | | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------|------|------|-----|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 9/10/2013 | N | 1.30 | 0.56 | 1.30 | 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 | # of sites found above the AL | MCLG | AL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|------|--------|--|
| Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile) | 8/25/15 | 0.179 | 0 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile) | 8/25/15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

| | Year Sampled | MRDL Violation Y/N | Your Water (highest RAA) | Range | | MRDLG | MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2015 | N | 2.34 | 0.81 | 2.2 | 4 | 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chloramines (ppm) | 2015 | N | 2.81 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 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) | | | | | | N/A | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Location B01 | 2015 | N | 26 | 9 | 41 | | | |
| Location B02 | 2015 | N | 27.8 | 10 | 44 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| HAA5 (ppb) | | | | | | N/A | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Location B01 | 2015 | N | 28.6 | 12.6 | 35.6 | | | |
| Location B02 | 2015 | N | 27.1 | 15.4 | 32.4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

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) | 9/10/13 | .049 | ND | .147 | 0.3 mg/L |
| Sodium (ppm) | 9/10/13 | 99.81 | 87.83 | 117.18 | N/A |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 9/10/13 | 6.1 | ND | 18.3 | 250 mg/L |
| pH | 9/10/13 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 6.5 to 8.5 |

Greenville Utilities Commission Consumer Confidence Report Data - 2015

| SUBSTANCES (Measuring Units) | Highest Level Allowed [MCL] | Highest Level Detected | Range Detected | Ideal Goals [MCLG] | Description and Origin of Substance | Health Effects Language |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Beta Emitters (pCi/L) | 50 | 18 | 18.0 – 4.0 | 0 | Decay of natural and man-made radioactive deposits | |
| Bromate (ppb) | 10 (Running Annual Average) | 2.0 (highest sample detected) | 2.0 - <1.0 (Highest & Lowest Site) | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection | |
| Chloramines (ppm) | 4 (Running Annual Average) | 2.8 (System Average) | 4.3 - 1.2 (Highest and lowest site value) | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 4 (Running Annual Average) | 2.0 (System Average) | 3.4 – 1.1 (Highest and lowest site value) | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 1.0 | 1.0 – 0.4 | 4 | Natural occurring mineral; also added to water to promote dental health. | |
| Total Organic Carbon Raw (ppm)* | TT | 11.6 | 11.6 – 4.6 (Highest and lowest site value) | n/a | Naturally present in the environment. | |
| Total Organic Carbon Treated (ppm)* | TT | 4.3 | 4.3 – 2.2 (Highest and lowest site value) | n/a | Naturally present in the environment. | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 1.0 and 95% of samples below 0.3 (Treatment Technique) | 0.29 and 99% 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. | |
| Cryptosporidium (oocyst) Raw water source | TT | 1 | 1 out of 9 samples | 0 | Animal waste, sewage | |

UCMR (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) Data

| Substances (ppb) | Average | Range Detected | Description & Origin of Substance |
|---|---------|-------------------|--|
| Chlorate | 188 | 360 - 160 | Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfectant byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide |
| Chromium 6 or Hexavalent Chromium | .09 | .05 - .23 | Natural occurring element; used in steel making and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation. |
| Chromium – (Total) | 0.3 | 0.2 – 0.4 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Molybdenum | 4 | 3 - 8 | Naturally occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals, and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent. |
| Strontium | 52 | 12 - 130 | Natural occurring element; commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions. |
| Vanadium | 0.3 | 0.4 – 0.2 | Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst. |

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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 |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| WTP | Higher |
| WSW Well | Moderate |
| EPW Well | Lower |
| SSW Well | Moderate |
| BWW Well | Moderate |
| IBW Well | Lower |
| NSW Well | Moderate |

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.

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.