

## 2022 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

**Water System Name:** Overhill Water Company

**Water System No.:** NC 03-26-210    **Report Year:** 2022    **Population Served:** 723

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: William S. Wellons Jr.

Title: President

Signature: William S. Wellons Jr.

Phone #: (910) 497-2136

Delivery Achieved Date: 15 June 2023

Date Reported to State: 15 June 2023

☐ The CCR includes the mandated Tier 3 Public Notice for a monitoring/reporting violation (check box, if yes).

Check all methods used for distribution (see instructions on back for delivery requirements and methods):

☐ Paper copy to all    ☐ US Mail    ☐ Hand Delivery

☒ Notification of availability of paper copy (Provide a copy of the notice.)

Notification Method US Mail bill insert (i.e., US Mail, door hanger)

X Notification of CCR URL (must be direct URL): <http://www.wswellonsrealty.com/overhills-water/OHW.pdf>

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

☐ Direct email delivery of CCR    ☐ Attached    ☐ Embedded

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

☐ Newspaper (attach copy) Name of Paper? \_\_\_\_\_ Date Published: \_\_\_\_\_

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

X "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:

X posting the CCR on the Internet at URL: <http://www.wswellonsrealty.com/overhills-water/OHW.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 of newspaper)

X posting the CCR in public places such as: (attach list if needed) Posted in Office

☐ delivering multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

☐ delivery to community organizations such as: (attach list if needed) \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:** Use of social media (e.g., Twitter or Facebook) or automated phone calls DO NOT meet existing CCR distribution methods under the Rule.

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

## 1. Create your 2022 CCR using the template and instructions on the following pages

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

## 2. Distribute your 2022 CCR to customers through direct delivery

CCR DELIVERY METHOD	METHOD DESCRIPTION (Click link: <a href="#">EPA-CCR Rule Delivery Options Memo January 3, 2013</a> . for referenced Appendix Figures below.)
Mail – paper copy	CWS mails a paper copy of the CCR to each bill-paying customer.
Mail – notification that CCR is available on web site via a direct URL	CWS mails to each bill-paying customer a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed. A URL that navigates to a web page that requires a customer to search for the CCR or enter other information does not meet the “directly deliver” requirement. The mail method for the notification may be, but is not limited to, a water bill insert, statement on the water bill or community newsletter. See Figure 1 in the Appendix. A copy of the notice of the direct URL must be submitted to the State with the CCR and Certification Form.
Email – direct URL to CCR	CWS emails to each bill-paying customer a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet. A URL that navigates to a web page that requires a customer to search for the CCR or enter other information does not meet the “directly deliver” requirement. This method may only be used for customers when a CWS has a valid email address to deliver the CCR electronically. See Figure 2 in the Appendix. A copy of the email must be submitted to the State with the CCR and Certification Form.
Email – CCR sent as an attachment to email	CWS emails the CCR as an electronic file email attachment [e.g., portable document format (PDF)]. This method may only be used for customers when a CWS has a valid email address to deliver the CCR electronically. See Figure 3 in the Appendix. A copy of the email must be submitted to the State with the CCR and Certification Form.
Email – CCR sent as an embedded image in an email	CWS emails the CCR text and tables inserted into the body of an email (not as an attachment.) This method may only be used for customers when a CWS has a valid email address to deliver the CCR electronically. See Figure 4 in the Appendix. A copy of the email must be submitted to the State with the CCR and Certification Form.
Additional electronic delivery that meets “otherwise directly deliver” requirement	CWS delivers CCR through a method that “otherwise directly delivers” to each bill-paying customer and in coordination with the primacy agency. This category is intended to encompass methods or technologies not included above. CWSs and primacy agencies considering new methods or technologies should consult with the EPA to ensure it meets the intent of “otherwise directly deliver.”

- **Systems serving 100,000 or more persons must post the CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site using a direct URL.**
- **Systems serving 10,000 or more persons must distribute the CCR using a delivery method in the table above.**
- **Systems serving less than 10,000 persons but more than 500 persons must either:** (1) distribute the CCR using a delivery method in the table above **OR** (2) notify their customers that the CCR is not being mailed, but it will be in what newspaper(s) and when (attach copy of notice). The complete CCR should be printed in the local newspaper, and a copy of the CCR must be made available upon request. *(The 2<sup>nd</sup> option is not acceptable if using the CCR for Tier 3 Public Notification!)*
- **Systems serving 500 or fewer persons must either:** (1) distribute the CCR using a delivery method in the table above **OR** (2) notify their customers that the CCR is not being mailed, and a copy of the CCR must be made available upon request. *(The 2<sup>nd</sup> option is not acceptable if using the CCR for Tier 3 Public Notification!)* A copy of the notice must be submitted to the State with the CCR and Certification Form.

**Note:** Use of social media or automated phone calls DO NOT meet existing CCR distribution methods under the Rule.

## 3. Submit and certify a copy of the CCR and all supporting documentation (copy of notice, email, or bill example) through our ECERT Online Certification application in one PDF file

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

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

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

# ***2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report***

## ***Overhills Water Company***

Water System Number: 03-26-210

**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 Jeremy Seeland at 910-497-2136.**

### **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. Overhills Water Company 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**

Overhills Water Company purchases water from the Town of Spring Lake. Spring Lake purchases water from Harnett Regional Water and Fayetteville PWC. You will find attached a copy of the test results, as provided by Spring Lake, for these systems.

### **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 Overhills Water Company 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
Harnett Regional Water	Cape Fear River	September 2020
Fayetteville, PWC	Cape Fear River	September 2020
Fayetteville, PWC	Glenville Lake	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Overhills Water Company 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](mailto: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.).

## Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2022, or during any compliance period that ended in 2022, we received no violations that covered the time period.

***Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.***

For more information about this violation, please contact the responsible person listed in the first paragraph of this report.

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## **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.
- ***Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)*** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- ***Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)*** – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- ***Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)*** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.
- ***Running Annual Average (RAA)*** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

## Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2022.** 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.

### Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	9/16/20	ND	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	9/16/20	ND	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 Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.65 ppm	0.09-3.2 ppm	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	N	2.5 ppm	1.75-3.2 ppm	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 Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2022	N			N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location (B01)			36 ppb	21-51 ppb			
Location (B02)			ND	ND			
HAA5 (ppb)	2022	N			N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location (B01)			ND	ND			
Location (B02)			19 ppb	13-19 ppb			

## Harnett Regional Water CCR Tables 2022

### Turbidity

Turbidity (NTU)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Your Water	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if :	Likely Source
Highest single measurement	N	.09	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	100%	Less than 95% of monthly Turbidity measurements are ≤ 0.3 NTU	

*Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU*

### Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	MCL Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	> 5 % triggers level 1 assessment	N/A	0%	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (presence or absence)	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat sample(s) are E. coli positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	0	0%	N	Human and Animal Fecal Waste

*Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.*

### Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.62	N/A	1/10/22	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

### Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	AL=1.3	1.3	0.102	N/A	8/2022-9/2022	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	AL=15	0	N/D	N/A	8/2022-9/2022	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection By-Product Precursors Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water Ratio	Range Ratio	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	Compliance Method
Total Organic Carbon (Ratio)	N	1.18	1.18 – 1.44	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	Step 1

### Disinfection By-Product Contaminants

Contaminant	YEAR	MCL	MCLG	Your Water Highest LRAA	Range Individual Results	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2022	80	N/A	40.2		N	By-product of chlorination
TTHM (ppb) B01	2022	80	N/A		23.7 – 64.5	N	By-product of chlorination
TTHM (ppb) B02	2022	80	N/A		21.7 – 56.2	N	By-product of chlorination
TTHM (ppb) B03	2022	80	N/A		13.7 – 42.5	N	By-product of chlorination
TTHM (ppb) B04	2022	80	N/A		23.8 – 55.3	N	By-product of chlorination
TTHM (ppb) B05	2022	80	N/A		24.0 – 59.6	N	By-product of chlorination
TTHM (ppb) B06	2022	80	N/A		19.5 – 59.5	N	By-product of chlorination
TTHM (ppb) B07	2022	80	N/A		18.0 – 53.7	N	By-product of chlorination
TTHM (ppb) B08	2022	80	N/A		23.0 – 63.6	N	By-product of chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	2022	60	N/A	20.9		N	By-product of chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) B01	2022	60	N/A		12.4 – 19.3	N	By-product of chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) B02	2022	60	N/A		11.1 – 22.5	N	By-product of chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) B03	2022	60	N/A		10.2 – 22.7	N	By-product of chlorination

HAA5 (ppb) B04	2022	60	N/A	16.2 – 27.2	N	By-product of chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) B05	2022	60	N/A	12.2 – 21.8	N	By-product of chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) B06	2022	60	N/A	11.0 – 22.2	N	By-product of chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) B07	2022	60	N/A	10.4 – 19.1	N	By-product of chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) B08	2022	60	N/A	14.4 – 21.0	N	By-product of chlorination

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

## Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined radium (pCi/L)	10-12-21	N	1.1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

## Harnett Regional Water CCR Tables 2022

### Step 1 TOC Removal Requirements

Source Water TOC (Mg/L)	Source Water Alkalinity Mg/L as CaCO3 ( in Percentages)		
	0-60	>60-120	>120
>2.0 – 4.0	35.0	25.0	15.0
>4.0 – 8.0	45.0	35.0	25.0
> 8.0	50.0	40.0	30.0

SWAP Result Summary		
Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
CAPE FEAR RIVER	Moderate	9/10/2020
DUNN/CAPE FEAR RIVER	Higher	9/10/2020

### Disinfection Residuals Summary

Contaminant	YEAR	MRDL	MRDLG	Your Water LRAA	Range Individual Results	MRDL Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2022	800	800	N/A	0 - 327	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	2022	4	4	2.81	1.0 – 4.2	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (only month of March)(ppm)	2022	4	4	1.61	0.2 – 3.4	N	Water additive used to control microbes

### Misc. Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Secondary MCL
pH	1-10-22	7.60	6.5 to 8.5
Sulfate (ppm)	1-10-22	44.3	250
Sodium (ppm)	1-10-22	22.688	NA

### Other Disinfection Byproduct Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y?N	Your Water	Range High Low	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite (ppm)	N	0.46	0.20 0.49	.08	1.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

# ***2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Spring Lake***

PWS ID# 03-26-020

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 Tim Garner at [(910) 585-1819]. 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 second and fourth Mondays of the month at 6:00 p.m. at the Spring Lake 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 (800-4264791).

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 (800426-4791).

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 Spring Lake is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic

chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is surface water purchased from Fayetteville Public Works Commission and Harnett County Department of Public Utilities.

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 Town of Spring Lake 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 Date
Cape Fear River	Higher	9/2021
Glenville Lake	Higher	9/2021

The complete SWAP Assessment report for SPRING LAKE as well as FAYETTEVILLE PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION and HARNETT COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES may be viewed on the Web at: [www.ncwater.org/pws/swap](http://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](mailto: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 including 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 2022, or during any compliance period that ended in 2022, we received no violations.

### Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for 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, 2022.** 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 (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.

**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.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

### Tables of Detected Contaminants

Get the most out of the Testing Results data table with this simple suggestion. In less than a minute, you will know all there is to know about your water:

For each substance listed, compare the value in the Amount Detected column against the value in the MCL (or AL, SMCL) column. If the Amount Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.

Other Table Information Worth Noting Verify that there were no violations of the state and/ or federal standards in the Violation column. If there was a violation, you will see a detailed description of the event in this report. If there is an ND or a less-than symbol (<) that means that the substance was not detected (i.e., below the detectable limits of the testing equipment).

The Range column displays the lowest and highest sample readings. If there is an NA showing, that means only a single sample was taken to test for the substance (assuming there is a reported value in the Amount Detected column). If there is sufficient evidence to indicate from where the substance originates, it will be listed under Likely Source of Contamination.

### **Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System (results from Town of Spring Lake Testing)**

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	0	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
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	0	0		Human and animal fecal waste

\* 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.

### **Lead and Copper Contaminants (on a three year testing cycle- next samples will be taken in 2021) (results from Town of Spring Lake Testing)**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	8/2021	.095	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	8/2021	0	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

### **Disinfectant Residuals Summary (results from Town of Spring Lake Testing)**

Disinfectant	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range		Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High	
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	N	3.1	0.3	3.1	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramine	2022	N	4.2	1.42	4.20	Water additive used to control microbes

### **Disinfection Byproduct Compliance – Based upon Running Annual Average (RAA) (results from Town of Spring Lake Testing)**

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppm)						N/A	.080	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2022	N	0.063 B04 Lisa Circle	0.029	0.078			
B02	2022	N		0.032	0.091			
B03	2022	N		0.033	0.086			
B04	2022	N		0.026	0.111			
HAA5 (ppm)						N/A	.060	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2022	N	0.024 B02 Goodyear Drive	0.018	0.024			
B02	2022	N		0.016	0.028			
B03	2022	N		0.008	0.012			
B04	2022	N		0.012	0.025			

*Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes (TTHM) 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 (HAA5) in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

# ***2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report***

## ***Fayetteville Public Works Commission***

Water System Number: NC 03-26-010

**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 Jason Green at (910) 747-0088. 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 online meetings. The schedule can be accessed at [www.faypwc.com/commission-meetings/](http://www.faypwc.com/commission-meetings/)

### **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 (800-4264791).

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 (800426-4791).

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. [Name of Utility] 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

### When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is the Cape Fear River and Little Cross Creek. The P.O. Hoffer Facility is located at 508 Hoffer Drive and the Glenville Lake Facility is located at 628 Filter Plant Drive.

### 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 Fayetteville Public Works 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	SWAP Report Date
Cape Fear River	Higher	September 2020
Glenville Lake	Higher	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Fayetteville Public Works Commission 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](mailto: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 a robust and proactive watershed management program that helps protect our valuable water resources. Please visit <https://www.faypwc.com/watershed-protection> for more information. You can help protect your community's drinking water sources in several ways: by disposing of chemicals properly; taking used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteering in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source, etc.).

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## 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, 2022.** 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.

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### **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 more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

***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.

**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.

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## Tables of Detected Contaminants

### Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (Presence or Absence)	N	N	N/A	TT*	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> (Presence or Absence)	N	N	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> positive, or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i>  <u>Note:</u> If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	Human and animal fecal waste

\* If a system collecting 40 or more samples per month finds greater than 5% of monthly samples are positive in one month, an assessment is required.

### 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	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i> , (Presence or Absence)	365	1/1 – 12-31	Runoff, upstream contributors	N	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>enterococci</i> or coliphage, (Presence or Absence)	365	1/1 – 12/31	Runoff, upstream contributors	N	N/A	TT	Human and animal fecal waste

## **Turbidity**

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement	N	0.15 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	100%	N/A	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are $\leq$ 0.3 NTU	

\* 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)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	12/22	N	0.67	0.23 – 0.90	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	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	8/2020	ND	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	8/2020	ND	1	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

## Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	TT	Likely Source of Contamination	Compliance Method (Step 1 or ACC# __)
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC)-TREATED	N	2.0	1.0 – 2.1	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	ALT. 4 (SUVA <2.0 L/mg-min)

## Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (Highest RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	N	1.98	1.05 – 2.25	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	2022	N	2.93	2.01 – 3.30	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

## Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	SMCL
Sodium (ppm)	6/22	39.80	ND – 39.80	N/A
pH	Continuous	7.6	7.3 – 8.3	6.5 to 8.5

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.

## **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 Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)					N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2022	N	54 ppb Location Code: B04 – 5392 Fisher Road	30 – 67	N/A	80	
B02	2022	N		31 – 70	N/A	80	
B03	2022	N		28 – 63	N/A	80	
B04	2022	N		31 - 68	N/A	80	
B05	2022	N		31 – 66	N/A	80	
B06	2022	N		31 – 64	N/A	80	
B07	2022	N		29 – 66	N/A	80	
B08	2022	N		26 – 66	N/A	80	

HAA5 (ppb)					N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01	2022	N	24 ppb  Location Code: B06 – 4424 Grip Drive	13 – 24	N/A	60	
B02	2022	N		15 – 25	N/A	60	
B03	2022	N		14 – 28	N/A	60	
B04	2022	N		15 – 26	N/A	60	
B05	2022	N		14 – 24	N/A	60	
B06	2022	N		15 – 30	N/A	60	
B07	2022	N		14 – 25	N/A	60	
B08	2022	N		14 – 22	N/A	60	

**For TTHM:** *Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes more than 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 more than the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

### ***Cryptosporidium***

Our system monitored for *Cryptosporidium* and found levels of 0.09 oocysts/liter in April 2017. In 2017, the highest concentration found in the Cape Fear River was 0.09 oocysts/liter in April of that year.

*Cryptosporidium* is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they can cause disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

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## **Unregulated Contaminants**

### **1,4-dioxane**

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determine the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted. Although, the EPA has not set a Maximum Contaminant Level for 1,4-dioxane, they have issued an advisory lifetime health goal of less than 35 ug/L for drinking water.

Sample Dates 2021	P.O. Hoffer Point of Entry (ug/L)
1/13/21	0.17

Sample Dates 2022	P.O. Hoffer Point of Entry (ug/L)
1/25/22	0.36

2/17/21	0.21
3/17/21	0.31
4/14/21	0.22
5/20/21	0.32
6/16/21	0.28
7/7/21	0.25
8/24/21	0.66
9/14/21	0.49
10/6/21	0.46
11/9/21	0.82
12/16/2021	6.70

2/9/22	0.47
3/14/22	0.28
4/12/22	0.39
5/16/22	0.36
6/23/22	BQL
7/20/22	1.23
8/24/22	BQL
9/19/22	BQL
10/13/22	BQL
11/10/22	BQL
12/7/22	1.15

\*BQL – Below Quantifiable Limit

*PWC meets or surpasses all the standard requirements annually. While 1,4-Dioxane has been detected in the Cape Fear River as well as other areas in our region, state and nation, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) currently has no standards for 1,4-Dioxane and has not yet issued regulated safe limits. If the EPA believed 1,4 Dioxane was an immediate threat, a directive would have been issued. Since 1,4-Dioxane cannot be removed through our traditional water treatment process, we have partnered with other communities to research and identify its sources to reduce or eliminate it so there will be no long-term exposure to our customers. You can find additional information on our website:*

[www.faypwc.com/the-facts-about-1-4-dioxane/](http://www.faypwc.com/the-facts-about-1-4-dioxane/)

### **Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFOA and PFOS)**

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that have been in use since the 1940s and are (or have been) found in many consumer products like cookware, food packaging, and stain repellants. PFAS manufacturing and processing facilities, airports, and military installations that use firefighting foams are some of the main sources of PFAS. PFAS may be released into the air, soil, and water, including sources of drinking water. Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOS) are the most studied PFAS chemicals and have been voluntarily phased out by industry, though they are still persistent in the environment.

Recent testing has detected PFOA and PFOS in Fayetteville's drinking water. While perfluorinated chemicals have been detected, our water is below the EPA's *health advisory level* for the combination of PFOS and PFOA of 70 parts per trillion (ppt). The table below shows our monitoring results for combined PFOS and PFOA at PWC's water treatment Point of Entry (POE). POE refers to water that has undergone all treatment steps at the water treatment facilities, and is ready to be pumped to you, our customer.

EPA issues *health advisories*, which are based on the best available peer-reviewed studies about the health effects of the unregulated chemicals. *Health advisories* provide information on contaminants that can cause human health effects and are known or anticipated to occur in drinking water. EPA's *health advisories* are non-enforceable and non-regulatory and provide technical information to states agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies, and treatment technologies associated with drinking water.

Fayetteville PWC is working to stay ahead of the science, as these substances continue to be measured at ever smaller concentrations. With modern laboratory methods, these substances can now be measured down to parts per trillion concentrations. For comparison, 1 part per trillion is approximately the equivalent of one drop of water in 10 million gallons of water. PWC reports the formal results of regulatory testing and unregulated contaminant monitoring in our annual Consumer Confidence Report, which provides an annual summary of water system operations and water quality management throughout the water system.

The table below shows the total concentration of the 42 PFAS unregulated compounds for which PWC monitors quarterly, as well as the total concentration of the combination of PFOS and PFOA, which although unregulated, does have an EPA Health Advisory level of 40 ppt.

<b>Date</b>	<b>P.O. Hoffer Point of Entry  Total PFAS (ppt)</b>	<b>EPA Health Advisory Level  PFOS + PFOA (ppt)</b>	<b>P.O. Hoffer Point of Entry  PFOA + PFOS (ppt)</b>	<b>EPA Health Advisory Exceeded</b>
01/2022	55.57	70	Not Collected	No
04/2022	44.15	70	46.01	No
07/2022	72.93	40	72.59	Yes
10/2022	60.17	40	57.41	Yes

<b>Date</b>	<b>Glenville Lake Point of Entry Total PFAS (ppt)</b>	<b>EPA Health Advisory Level PFOS + PFOA (ppt)</b>	<b>Glenville Lake Point of Entry PFOA + PFOS (ppt)</b>	<b>EPA Health Advisory Exceeded</b>
01/2022	75.77	70	Not Collected	No
04/2022	76.28	70	41.43	No
07/2022	110.98	40	72.87	Yes
10/2022	124.60	40	56.58	Yes

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