

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Benson

Water System Number: **03-51-025**

The Town of Benson is 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 where your water comes from, 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.

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 the 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 Benson 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 (800-426-4791) 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 purchased surface water from the City of Dunn (PWS# 03-43-010) and Johnston County West (PWS# 03-51-070). The City of Dunn and Johnston County West Annual Drinking Water Quality Reports are attached.

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 Benson 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	
Cape Fear River	Higher	
Neuse River	Higher	

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Benson 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 the system name of Town of Benson PWS# 03-51-025, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-707-9098.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the system’s potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2015, or during any compliance period that ended in 2015, our water system had no violations.

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, 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.

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.

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.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	8/28/13	0.265	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	8/28/13	0.005	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	1.0	0.28	1.66	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramine (ppm)	2015	N	1.59	0.38	2.86	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	47.0	32.0 - 69.0				
Location B02	2015	N	50.5	37.0 - 69.0				
HAA5 (ppb)						N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location B01	2015	N	35.5	22.0 - 45.0				
Location B02	2015	N	23.0	5.0 - 40.0				

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

For HAA5: *Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Dunn
PWS ID# 03-43-010

The City of Dunn is 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 from where your water comes, 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.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 the Cape Fear River, which is formed by the joining of the Haw and Deep Rivers. It is considered a Surface Water System located at the end of West E St. in Erwin, NC .

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

<http://www.ncwater.org/?page=63>

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section. Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted an assessment of the drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of this assessment was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminate Sources (PCS). 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 City of Dunn is determined by combining the contaminate rating (number and location of PCSs within the watershed) and the inherent vulnerability rating (geologic characteristics of the surface water source and the watershed area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below.

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminate Sources (PCSs) .

(Found in SWAP REPORT, Table 2)

<u>SOURCE NAME</u>	<u>SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING</u>
<u>Cape Fear River</u>	<u>Higher</u>

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2015, or during any compliance period that ended in 2015, our water system had no violations.

What If I Have Any Questions Or Would Like to Become More Involved?

If you have any questions about this report or anything concerning your water, please contact Pamela Gibbons at

910-897-5129. The city wants 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 at City Hall on the second Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM.

Water Quality Data Table of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for over 120 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 the 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, 2015 through December 31, 2015.** The EPA or the State requires 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 regulation is warranted.

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* - 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.
- 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.
- 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 treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal* – The “Level” (MRDLG) 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* – The “Highest Level” (MRDL) of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Contaminant Level* - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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* - The “Goal”(MCLG) is 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.
- Extra Note: MCL’s are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effects.**

Turbidity

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Turbidity (NTU)	N	0.09	N/A	TT = 1 NTU	Soil runoff
		100%		TT = percentage of samples < 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 below 0.3 NTU.

Unregulated Inorganics Contaminant

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		Proposed MCL
			Low	High	
Sulfate (ppm)	01-21-15	40	N/A		500

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	07-23-13	0.11	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	07-23-13	<.003	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

“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 City of Dunn 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>.”

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units) pCi/L	Sample Dates/ 2013	Your Water	MCL Violation Y/N	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium	Qtrly. Comp.	1.24	N	5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 228	Qtr/Com	0.0	N	2	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Beta	Qtr/Com	4.95	N	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Disinfection By-Product Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Li
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	48	34/ 69	N/A	80	By
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	N					
Chloramines (ppm)	N					

Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.8	.7 / 2.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	W
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Disinfection By-Product Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL/TT Violation Y/N	Range		Your Water	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Total Organic Carbon (TOCs)- Raw Water	Monthly 2015	N	5.8	9.4	8.2	TT	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (TOCs)- Treated Water	Monthly 2015	N	2.1	3.5	3.0	TT	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Note: Depending on the TOC in our Source Water the system Must have a certain % removal of TOC or must achieve alternative compliance criteria. If we do not achieve that % removal there is an "alternative % removal".

If we fail to meet that, we are in violation of a Treatment Technique.

Our water system used (Step 1 Removal Requirements) as the method to comply with D/DBP treatment technique requirements.

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

Secondary Contaminants, required by the NC Public Water Supply Section, are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. These aesthetic contaminants normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		Secondary MCL
			Low	High	
Manganese (ppm)	01-21-15	0.01	N/A		0.05
Sodium (ppm)	01-21-15				
pH	01-21-15	7.4	N/A		6.5 to 8.5



2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Johnston County Public Utilities PWS # 03-51-070 WEST

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 from where your water comes, 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.

Éste informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Una copia de este reporte en español está disponible en la Oficina de Servicio Público en el Centro de Land Use.

The Johnston County water system has two service areas called **Johnston East** and **Johnston West**. The Johnston East service area is generally described as the area east of the Neuse River and south of I-95. The Johnston West service area is the area west of the Neuse River and north of I-95. Please refer to the map.

Water supplied to the Johnston East service has free chlorine as a secondary disinfectant since April 2011. Water supplied to the Johnston West service area has chloramines (a combination of chlorine and ammonia) as a secondary disinfectant. The quality data for both service areas are provided to all customers.

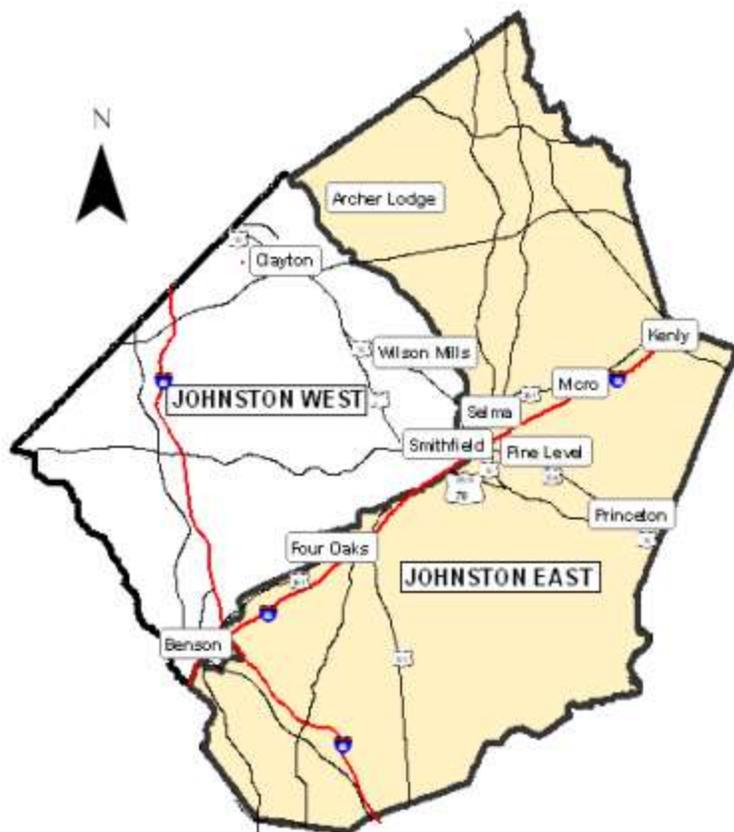
We provide service for communities, towns and cities throughout our county including most unincorporated parts of the county and the towns of Archer Lodge, Four Oaks, Princeton, Kenly, Clayton, and Wilson's Mills. The County system also supplements the towns of Micro, Benson, Pine Level, Smithfield, Selma, and Fuquay Varina with additional water.

In 2015 our water department produced and provided approximately 2.7 billion gallons of water to our customers. Our water source is surface water from the Neuse River, which forms just above Durham where the Eno and Flat Rivers converge. The Neuse River flows approximately 190 miles through eastern North Carolina to the Pamlico Sound. Our intake and treatment facility are located one half mile east of Wilson's Mills, N.C. There are two reservoirs on site. Each reservoir contains 35 million gallons. The treatment system has five main steps to remove or reduce harmful contaminants: presedimentation, coagulation, clarification, filtration by multimedia high rate filters, and disinfection. Once treatment is complete, water is pumped into elevated storage tanks for distribution throughout the water system. Johnston County also purchases water from the Town of Smithfield system on a bulk basis. The source of the Smithfield supply is the Neuse River and the treatment processes are similar to the county's. Water purchased from Smithfield mixes with water produced by the county in the distribution system.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 that 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.



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Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)		
Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Neuse River	Higher	July 2015

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Johnston County Public Utilities may be viewed on the Web at: <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 request to swap@ncdenr.gov. Please

indicate the system name of Johnston County, PWS# 03-51-070, 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 systems' potential to become contaminated by PCS's in the assessment area. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chandra Coats, P.E., Director of Utilities and Engineering, by calling (919) 209-8333 or by writing to this address: Johnston County Utility Dept. PO Box 2263, Smithfield, North Carolina 27577. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You can attend Board of Commissioners meetings on the first Monday of each month, at 10:00 a.m., in the Johnston County Courthouse, at 212 Market Street, Smithfield, NC. Find out more on the Internet at www.johnstonnc.com.

Definitions:

- AL** – Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- MCL** – Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- MCLG** – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- MRDLG** - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- MRDL** - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- 90th Percentile** – 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.
- ND** – Non-Detects – Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.
- NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Units – A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- N/A** – Not-applicable – Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in the water.
- ppb** – parts per billion – 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.
- ppm** – parts per million – milligrams per liter (mg/l) – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- RAA** – Running annual average
- TT** – Treatment Technique – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- LRAA** – 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.

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 analyses completed from 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.

Water Quality Data Table(s) Johnston County WEST PWS# 03-51-070 :

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Contaminant(units)	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	N	0.71	0.0	3.66	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	2015	N	3.17	0.0	4.00	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance – Based on Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)

Disinfection Byproduct	Units	MCLG	MCL	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range Low High	Year Sampled	MCL Violation (Yes / No)	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5	ppb	N/A	60	37		2015	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
JCW-MAX2					22 – 43			
JCW-MAX3					14 – 32			
JCW-MAX1					20 – 34			

DS-3					31 - 46			
TTHM	ppb	N/A	80	54		2015	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
JCW-MAX2					28 - 70			
JCW-MAX3					21 - 48			
JCW-MAX1					29 - 66			
DS-3					43 - 71			

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

For HAA5: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased chance of getting cancer

Inorganic Contaminants								
contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	March 2015	N	0.58	N/A		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water addition which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Turbidity*		Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Contaminant (units)						
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement		N	0.183 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 ≤ 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.

Lead and Copper Contaminants: Pregnant women, infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminant	Units	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (90 th percentile)	ppm	July 2015	0.077	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Lead (90 th percentile)	ppb	July 2015	0	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
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Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Yes/No	Your Water (RAA)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	2007	No	0.13	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	2007	No	1.57	0	50*	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	2007	No	0.05	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

*Note: The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

Total Organic Carbon (TOC): Depending on the TOC in our source water, the system MUST have a certain % removal of TOC or must achieve alternative compliance criteria. If we do not achieve that % removal, there is an alternative % removal. If we fail to meet the alternative % removal, we are in violation of a Treatment Technique.

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Yes/No	Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	Compliance Method (Step 1 or ACC#_)
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC)-TREATED	No	1.45	1.22 – 1.54	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	Step 1

Water Characteristics Contaminants: Secondary Contaminants, required by the NC Public Water Supply Section, are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. These aesthetic contaminants normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	Secondary MCL
Sodium (ppm)	March 2015	38.1	N/A	N/A
pH	March 2015	7.3	N/A	6.5 to 8.5

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

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Simazine (ppb)	2015	N	0.092	0.0	0.277	4	4	Herbicide runoff

Smithfield Water Treatment Plant 2014 Data		
Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCS)		
Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Neuse River	Higher	June 2014

Water Quality Data Table(s) Town of Smithfield Water Treatment Plant:

Town of Smithfield Water Treatment Plant 2014 Data				
Contaminant	Units	Level Detected	Range Low High	Sample Date
Haloacetic Acids (Haa5)	ppb	35.8 (AVG)	24.8 - 51.8	2014
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	44.8 (AVG)	24.0 – 65.0	2014
Chloramines	ppm	2.42	0 - 3.4	2014
Chlorine	ppm	1.38	0.98 - 1.55	2014
Fluoride	ppm	0.90	N/A	2014
Turbidity	NTU	0.29 (highest)	100% of samples below limit	2014
Copper	ppm	0.135 (90 th percentile)	N/A	2013
Lead	ppb	2.3 (90 th percentile)	N/A	2013
Sulfate	ppm	56.0	N/A	2014
pH	N/A	7.5	N/A	2014
Sodium	ppm	47.74	N/A	2014
Simazine	ppb	0.8	0.0 – 2.4	2014

Alternative Compliance Criteria (ACC)			
Alt. 1	Source Water TOC < 2.0 mg/L		
Alt. 2	Treated Water TOC < 2.0 mg/L		
Alt. 3	Source Water SUVA ≤ 2.0 L/mg-m		
Alt. 4	Treated Water SUVA ≤ 2.0 L/mg-m		
Alt. 5	Treated Water Alkalinity < 60 mg/L (for softening systems only)		
Alt. 6	THM & HAA RAA's ≤ 1/2 MCL & uses only chlorine		
Alt. 7	Source TOC RAA < 4.0 mg/L and Source Alkalinity > 60 mg/L and THM & HAA RAAs ≤ 1/2 MCL		
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

Town of Smithfield Water Treatment Plant Disinfection Byproduct Precursors Contaminants 2014 Data							
Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Yes/No	Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	Compliance Method (Step 1 or ACC#_)
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC)-TREATED	No	1.25	1.06 – 1.45	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	Step 1 and ACC#4

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in the water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Our staff in the Johnston County Utility Department work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer. Discrimination is prohibited by Federal Law. To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Stop 9410, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call toll-free at (866) 632-9992 (English) or (800) 877-8339 (TDD) or (866) 377-8642 (English Federal-relay) or (800) 845-6136 (Spanish Federal-relay).