Town of Pinebluff Water System

2022 Annual Water Quality Report
PWSID#:0363030

The Town of Pinebluff is pleased to present to our customers its 2022 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and service we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Betty O. McDuffie (Town Clerk) or Mayor Rachel C. Byrd at 910-281-3124. The monthly Town meetings are held on the 3rd Thursday of every month at 7:30 pm at the Pinebluff Town Hall. If you would like to learn more about your community, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings.

Source of Your Drinking Water

Your water comes from several wells located in Moore County which draw water from a fractured bedrock aquifer. An aquifer is a geological formation that contains water.

EPA Wants You To Know

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes 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:

A. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife

B. 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

C. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses

D. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production.

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

All 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Special notice from EPA for the elderly, infants, cancer patients and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system problems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised person such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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)

Information Concerning Lead In Drinking Water

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 Pinebluff 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*.

Source Water Assessment

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Well #1	Moderate	9/10/2020
Well #2	Moderate	9/10/2020
Well #3	Moderate	9/10/2020
Well #4	Moderate	9/10/2020
Well #5	Moderate	9/10/2020

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted a source water assessment for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments are 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 Pinebluff 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 wastershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table.

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Town of Pinebluff 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 Water Quality Report was prepared. If you are unable to access your SWAP report on the web, you may mail a written request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to swap@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate your system the water system name and 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 systems' potential to become contaminated by PCS's in the assessment area.

Monitoring Your Water

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table 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 contaminates are not expected to very significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Understanding This Report In order to help you understand this report, we want you to understand a few terms and abbreviations that are contained in it

AL	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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 "goal" 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
Not Detected (ND)	This means not detected and indicts that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis
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.
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)	Calculated running annual average of all contaminated levels detected.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Nitrate / Nitrate Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	2022	N	2.68	<1.0 – 2.68	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	2018	N	5.9	ND – 5.9	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	2018	N	6.04	ND – 6.04	0	50*	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (PCi/L)	2022	N	3.8 (RAA)	2.4 – 4.8	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	N	0.88	0.46 – 1.2	4	4	Water additives used to control microbes

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

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (Highest LRAA)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) B01	2022	N	6.9	N/A	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb) B01	2022	N	2.3	N/A	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	Your Water	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppm) (90th percentile)	2021	0.003	0	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Violations: In 2022, all of the required monitoring and reporting was completed to meet State and Federal regulations. In addition, **no violations** occurred.

Oakwood Hills Water System

2022 Annual Water Quality Report
PWSID#:0363151

Oakwood Hills is pleased to present to our customers its 2022 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and service we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Betty O. McDuffie (Town Clerk) or Mayor Rachel C. Byrd at 910-281-3124. The monthly Town meetings are held on the 3rd Thursday of every month at 7:30 pm at the Pinebluff Town Hall. If you would like to learn more about your community, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings.

Source of Your Drinking Water

Your water comes is purchased from the Town of Southern Pines, which draws surface water from Drowning Creek.

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Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Drowning Creek	Moderate	9/10/2020

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Water Conservation

Water is a limited resource and we all need water for life. Water conservation provides us all with a way to manage and maintain this valuable resource. North Carolina legislative passed a bill which requires the Environmental Management Commission to develop and implement rules governing water conservation and water reuse during drought and water emergency situations. Please be reminded that our water systems in North Carolina are always in some stage of either voluntary or mandatory water conservation restriction. The following websites are good resources to help with water conservation tips:
http://www.savewaternc.org/watersavingtips.php

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WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS							
Disinfectant Residuals Summary							
Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	N	0.08	0.01 – 0.1	4	4	Water additives used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	2022	N	2.7	2.1 – 3.1	4	4	Water additives used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance – Based upon Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)							
Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) B01	2022	N	28	25 – 32	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) B02	2022	N	25	22 – 30			
HAA5 (ppb) B01	2022	N	47	32 – 60	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb) B02	2022	N	57	37 – 81			

Violations: In 2022, all of the required monitoring and reporting was completed to meet State and Federal regulations. In addition, **no violations** occurred.

Water Quality Test Results – Town of Southern Pines

Compound & Unit	Highest Level Allowed by Regulation (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MGLG)	Maximum Detected by Southern Pines	Range High	Range Low	Major Source of Compound
Microbiological Contaminants					**January through December 2022**	
Turbidity, NTU*	TT = 1 NTU	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.02	Soil run off
	TT = percentage of samples <0.3 NTU	N/A	100%			
Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. The Town monitors Turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filter treatment system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be below 0.3 NTU.						
Inorganic Contaminants					**January through December 2022**	
Fluoride, mg/l	4.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) *** Running Annual Average					**January through December, 2022**	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal Ratio – Treated Water**	TT	N/A	1.10***	1.41	0.76	Naturally present in the environment
The water system used the removal of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) as the method used to comply with disinfectants/disinfection by-product treatment technique requirements. The TOC removal ratio is required to be greater than 1.0.						