2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
LONGLEAF NEURO-MEDICAL TREATMENT CENTER

Water System Number: NC4098019

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 Jay Van Hoose at 252-235-4900. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.**

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. Longleaf Neuro-Medical Treatment Center 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 water supply from two surface sources from the City of Wilson.

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 Longleaf Neuro-Medical Treatment Center 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
Lawndale Dr @Toisnot Res	Moderate	September 2020
Wiggins Mill Pond	Higher	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Longleaf Neuro-Medical Treatment Center may be viewed on the Web at: https://www.ncwater.org/SWAP_Reports/NC4098019_SWAP_Report-20200909.pdf as well the corresponding to City of Wilson https://www.ncwater.org/SWAP_Reports/NC0498010_SWAP_Report-20200909.pdf Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. If you are unable to access your SWAP report on the web, you may mail a written request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to swap@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate your system name, number, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-707-9098.

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

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking and source water through the following actions: disposing of chemicals and paints properly, taking used motor oil to a recycling center, eliminating or strictly limiting the use of harsh lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides, and practicing water conservation in and around your home.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

We are pleased to inform that during 2022, or during any compliance period that ended in 2022, the system was compliant.

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.
- ***Variances and Exceptions*** – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.
- ***Action Level (AL)*** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ***Treatment Technique (TT)*** **-** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ***Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)*** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

- ***Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)*** – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- ***Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)*** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.
- ***Running Annual Average (RAA)*** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
- ***Level 1 Assessment - A*** *Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.*
- ***Level 2 Assessment -*** *A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.*

➢ ***Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)*** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

➢ ***Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)*** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 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 (90th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	08-2022	0.441 ppm	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	08-2022	0.0 ppb	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low	Range High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.63	0.66	2.9	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	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2022	N				N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01			79 ppb	N/A				
HAA5 (ppb)	2022	N				N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01			45 ppb	N/A				

Other Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite (ppm)	N	0.466	0.205	0.667	0.8	1.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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Turbidity*					
Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Your Water	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement	Turbidity > 1 NTU	0.28	N/A	Soil runoff	NO
Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are ≤ 0.3 NTU	100%	N/A		

***** 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	Likely Source of Contamination	MCL
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	4	4	0.60	0.53 – 0.67	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors Contaminants							
Contaminant	TT	MCLG	Compliance Method (Step 1 or ACC#)	Your Water (RAA Removal Ratio	Range (Monthly Removal Ratio	Likely Source of Contamination	MCL Violation Y/N
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (Removal Ratio) – Treated Water	TT	N/A	Step 1	1.67	1.56 – 1.75	Naturally Present in the environment	NO

City of Wilson´s Distribution System							
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance – Based upon Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)							
Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range Detected	Likely Source of Contamination	MCL Violation Y/N
TTHM (ppb)	2022	80	N/A	52-8 (Site B03)	19 – 65	By Product of drinking water disinfection	**NO**
HAA5 (ppb)	2022	60	N/A	36 (Site B07)	18 – 49	By Product of drinking water disinfection	**NO**

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.

Disinfectant Residuals Summary							
Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL	MRDLG	Your Water (Highest RAA)	Range Detected	Likely Source of Contamination	MRDL Violation Y/N
Chlorite (ppm)	2022	4.0	4	0.77	0.20 – 2.13	Water additive used to control microbes	NO

Regulated at the Tap – Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Your Water	Number of sites found above the AL	Likely Source of Contamination	MCL Violation Y/N
Lead (ppb) (90^{th} percentile)	2022	AL = 15	0	None detected (90^{th} percentile)	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Copper (ppm) (90^{th} percentile)	2022	AL=1.3	1.3	0.170 (90^{th} percentile	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	NO