

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Raintree/Summersill Estates #2

Water System Number: NC0467222

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 Scientific Water and Sewer at (910) 455-3743.

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. Scientific Water and Sewer 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 supplied to Raintree/Summersill Estates #2 is purchased from Onslow Water & Sewer Authority (ONWASA). ONWASA's water quality report provides a detailed description of their groundwater sources. The 2023 Consumer Confidence Report/Water Quality Report from ONWASA is available at the following link:
[2023-WATER-QUALITY-REPORT: \(onwasa.com\)](https://www.onwasa.com/2023-WATER-QUALITY-REPORT)

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 providing purchased water for Raintree/Summersill Estates #2 is contained in the ONWASA SWAP Report. The susceptibility rating 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 from September 10, 2020 are detailed in the ONWASA Water Quality Report.

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Onslow WTR and Sewer Authority 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 website 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@deq.nc.gov. Please indicate your system name, number, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report, please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at (919) 707-9098.

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

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone’s responsibility.

You can help protect your community’s drinking water source(s) in several ways: (examples: dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source, etc.).

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2023 we received several monitoring and reporting violations that occurred during 2022 & 2023. The system has developed a tracking spreadsheet to reduce the likelihood of missing compliance sample deadlines in the future. Public notice was mailed to each customer in December of 2023 for the following monitoring violations:

- Asbestos – (January 2020) Sample is taken every 9 years, last test was in 2013; the sample was not taken in December of 2022 as required. The next sample is scheduled to be taken in December of 2031.
- TTHM and HAA5 – (October – December of 2022 and January – March of 2023) samples were not taken in November of 2022 or February of 2023. Sampling resumed as scheduled in May of 2023.
- TTHM and HAA5 – (July – September 2023) Sample scheduled in August of 2023 was taken outside the compliance window in September of 2023. Samples must be taken in February, May, August, November.
- Lead and Copper – (2022) The Raintree/Summersill Estates #2 water system is on a reduced monitoring schedule that requires samples to be taken every year between June 1st and September 30th. Samples were taken in December of 2022 outside of the June -September compliance monitoring window. The next samples are due in 2024.
- Total Coliform Bacteria & Disinfectant Residuals - (June 2022) The Raintree/Summersill Estates #2 water system failed to take the required number of samples during the month of June 2022. Only one of the two required samples was taken. Disinfectant Residuals are collected at the same time and location as Total Coliform Bacteria samples. Samples were collected as required in July of 2022.

The Raintree/Summersill #2 system also received reporting violations for the following:

- Failure to provide public notice for Total Coliform (RTCR) and Disinfection Residuals (Chlorine) within the required timeframe. (2022) Public Notice was distributed via mail to each customer in December of 2023.
- Failure to develop and distribute a 2022 CCR (2022 Water Quality Report) – The report was developed and sent to the system residents in December of 2023. Several of the violations listed above were included in the 2022 CCR.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

- *Not-Applicable (N/A)* – Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.
- *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..
- *Action Level (AL)* - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- *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 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, 2023.** 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.

Please see this same section in the ONWASA Water Quality Report for information on contaminants found by ONWASA in the purchased finished water. Results listed below are representative of your water quality; results from the ONWASA report for the same contaminants should be disregarded.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	September 2023	0.00	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	September 2023	0.00	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits