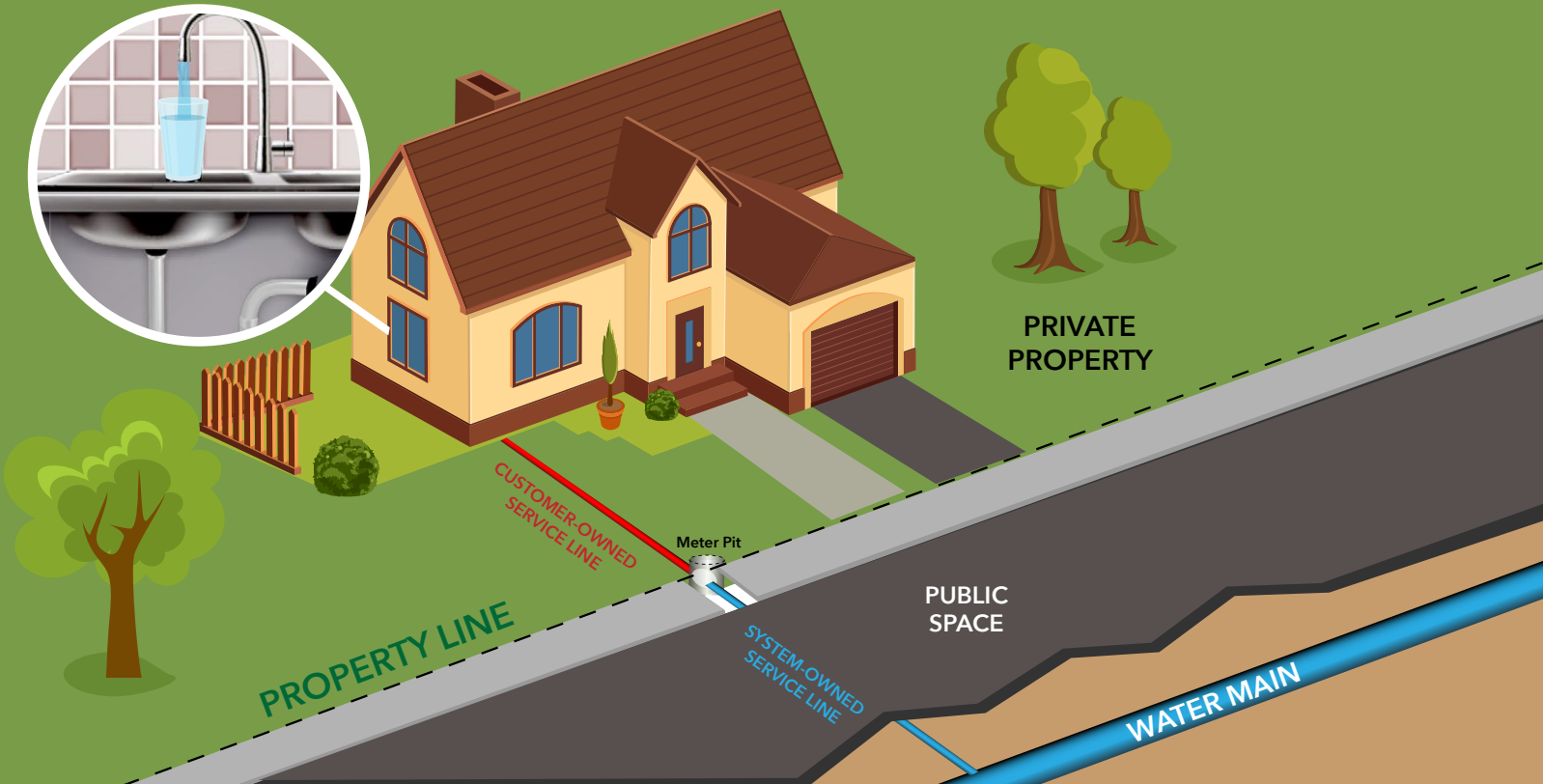


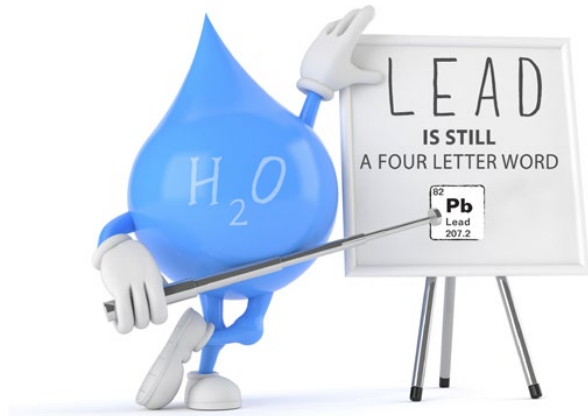
# City of Wilson

Wiggins Mill Water Treatment Facility  
P.O. Box 10  
Wilson, NC 27894

## LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY



# LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY



Lead is still a FOUR letter word. With the recent revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule by the EPA, all communities are required to take inventory of the piping materials going from City water mains to your homes. The EPA wants all lead piping to be replaced to ensure the safety of our citizens. The homes affected by this are those built in 1986 or before. Lead piping and lead solder were banned in 1986 and therefore, if your home was built after that date, it is not suspected to have any lead piping or lead solder joints in its construction. The City of Wilson does not believe there are any lead pipes in our system. Our corrosion control program has always been in place to protect us from unwanted leaching of contaminants into our drinking water. We will do our due diligence and inventory almost 10,000 homes in Wilson to determine the exact material of the piping. This inventory is expected to take a few years to accomplish. A website will be developed for all citizens to see if their home is included and determine their piping material. This site will be available in the fall of 2024.

## How are we going to accomplish this?

- 1 The first method is to ask you to check and see what your pipe is made of. You can go to [www.wilsonnc.org/LCRR](http://www.wilsonnc.org/LCRR) for information on how to determine your piping material. You may be eligible for a \$25 dollar credit on your utility bill for positively identifying your piping material.
- 2 The second method would be if we could see where your pipe comes out of the ground and enters your home in the crawlspace or basement.
- 3 The third method is that we have to dig or excavate a small hole near your water meter to expose your piping, so that we can determine the piping material.

The pictures below show the different piping materials and what they would look like when scratched.



### Lead



A dull, silver-gray color that is easily scratched with a coin.  
Use a magnet - strong magnets will not cling to lead pipes.

### Galvanized



A dull, silver color. Use a magnet - strong magnets will typically cling to galvanized pipes.

### Copper



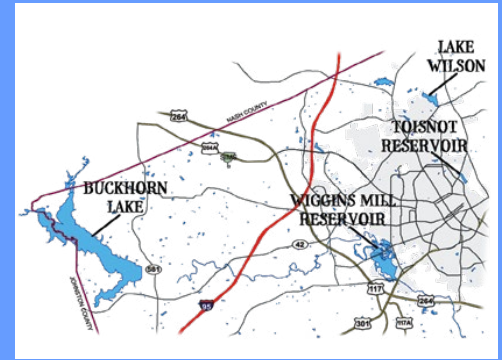
The color of a copper penny.

### Plastic

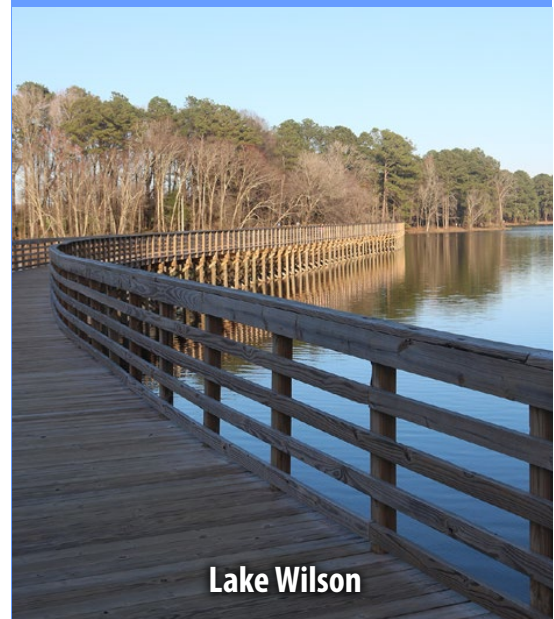


White, rigid pipe that is joined to water supply piping with a clamp.

## City of Wilson's Source Waters



The City of Wilson obtains its water supply from two sources. The first source is Contentnea Creek and consists of the Buckhorn Lake and the downstream Wiggins Mill Reservoir. Buckhorn Lake is the City's largest water supply reservoir and is an impoundment on the Contentnea Creek approximately 12 miles west of the city. Water is released from Buckhorn Lake into Contentnea Creek and is pumped from the downstream Wiggins Mill Reservoir to the Wiggins Mill Water Treatment Plant and to the Toisnot Water Treatment Plant. The other water supply source for the City is Toisnot Reservoir and consists of Lake Wilson and the downstream Toisnot Reservoir, which together provide water for the Toisnot Water Treatment Plant. A connection from the Tar River Reservoir to upstream of Lake Wilson is also available as a water supply during emergency conditions.



Lake Wilson

# 2022 City of Wilson Drinking Water Quality Report

## What the 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).

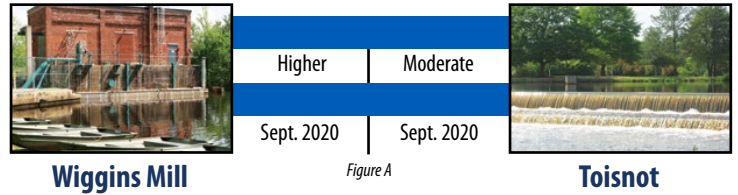
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Wilson is responsible for providing high quality drinking 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.

### Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)

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 the City of Wilson 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 figure A.



The complete SWAP Assessment report for the City of Wilson may be viewed on the Web at: <https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600> (enter 0498010 for the City of Wilson). 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 systems’ potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

### For more water quality information:

#### City of Wilson Water Resources

Wiggins Mill Water Treatment Facility  
P.O. Box 10, Wilson, NC 27894  
Telephone: (252) 399-2378

#### North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ)

512 North Salisbury Street  
P.O. Box 27687, Raleigh, NC 27611-7867  
Telephone: (919) 733-2321

#### Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

401 M Street SW, Washington, DC 20460  
Telephone: (202) 260-2090

#### Safe Drinking Water Hotline

Telephone: (800) 426-4791

#### American Water Works Association (AWWA)

6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, CO 80235  
Telephone: (303) 794-7711

The City of Wilson is affiliated with the following organizations: American Water Works Association, North Carolina Water Works Operators Association, North Carolina Rural Water Association, and Water Environment Federation

City Council Meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month.

Your participation is welcome.

### How is the water treated?

Raw water is pumped from either Toisnot Reservoir or Wiggins Mill Reservoir to the treatment facilities. At certain times of the year, the lakes are treated with copper sulfate to limit algae growth which could cause bad tastes and odors. When raw water enters the facility, a substance commonly called ferric sulfate reacts with natural alkalinity, added lime, or sodium hydroxide to cause small particles to cling to one another after strong mixing. Powdered activated carbon is added to control taste and odor causing substances that occur naturally in the raw water. The water is then mixed slowly and another chemical called polymer is added. The particles are then much larger. The water then enters large tanks called settling basins where the heavy particles settle. Other chemicals are added to remove minerals in the filters. The water is then filtered through sand and anthracite to remove remaining fine particles. Chlorine is added to kill harmful bacteria, protozoans, and viruses. Lime or sodium hydroxide and a corrosion inhibitor are added to maintain pH and minimize the potential for corrosion in distribution lines and household plumbing. Fluoride is added to aid in the prevention of tooth decay. The water is then pumped into the distribution system for home, business, and industrial use.

**2022 Annual Consumer Confidence Report Information**  
**City of Wilson**  
**P.O. Box 10 | Wilson, NC 27894**

**City of Wilson's Water Treatment Facilities**

<b>Turbidity*</b>							
Contaminant (Units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	MCLG	Your Water	Likely Source of Contamination	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N		
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest Single Turbidity Measurement	Turbidity >1 NTU	N/A	0.28 NTU	Soil runoff	NO		
Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest Monthly Percentage (%) of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits	Less than 95% of Monthly Turbidity Measurements are ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%				
*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.							
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Contaminant (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range Detected	Likely Source of Contamination	MCL Violation Y/N
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	NO
<b>Disinfection Byproduct Precursors Contaminants</b>							
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**

<b>Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance-Based upon Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)</b>							
Disinfection Byproducts	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	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NO
HAA5 (ppb)	2022	60	N/A	36 (Site B07)	18 - 49	Byproduct 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 have an increased risk of getting cancer.							
<b>Disinfectant Residuals Summary</b>							
Contaminant (Units)	Year Sampled	MRDL	MRDLG	Your Water (Highest RAA)	Range Detected	Likely Source of Contamination	MRDL Violation Y/N
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	4.0	4	0.77	0.20 - 2.13	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
<b>Regulated at the Tap - Lead and Copper Contaminants</b>							
Contaminant (Units)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Your Water	Number of Sites Found Above AL	Likely Source of Contamination	MCL Violation Y/N
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile)	2022	AL = 15	0	None Detected (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	NO
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile)	2022	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.170 (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	NO

**Table Definitions and Key**

<b>TT</b>	Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	<b>NA</b>	Not applicable - Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.
<b>AL</b>	Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	<b>NTU</b>	Nephelometric Turbidity Units - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
<b>MCL</b>	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.	<b>ppm</b>	parts per million - One part per million corresponds to a pinch of salt on 792 pounds of potato chips.
<b>MCLG</b>	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.	<b>ppb</b>	parts per billion - One part per billion corresponds to a pinch of salt on 396 <u>Tons</u> of potato chips.
<b>MRDL</b>	Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.	<b>LRAA</b>	Locational Running Annual Average - 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.
<b>MRDLG</b>	Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.		