

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, NC
Public Water Supply ID # 04-96-055

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 the 4th Medical Group, Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight, at (919) 722-5401. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility.

What the 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 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/Center for Disease Control and Prevention 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).

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

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 compounds, 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.

Seymour Johnson AFB (SJAFB) purchases its water from the City of Goldsboro (PWSID # 04-96-010). The city's water source is a surface supply from the Neuse River. The city's alternate water source, a surface supply from the Little River, was not used in 2020. The City of Goldsboro's annual drinking water quality report can be found online at <https://www.goldsboronc.gov>.

Source Water Assessment Program 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 assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Neuse River	Higher	September 10, 2020



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.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for SJAFB 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 complete SWAP Assessment report for SJAFB may be viewed online 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 web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this 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 name and number, as well as 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.

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone’s responsibility. In March 2001, the City of Goldsboro instituted a Stormwater Management Program to improve water quality in the Neuse River Basin. Everyone can help on this effort to provide clean water for the citizens of North Carolina and Goldsboro if they will: (1) Dispose of chemicals, oils, unused fertilizers, old pesticides, and other liquids properly, and do not dump them into storm sewer inlets or ditches; (2) properly dispose or recycle fats, oils and greases to prevent sanitary sewer overflows; (3) clean up grass clippings and yard waste and dispose of them properly, or deposit them into a mulch pile for use in gardens and flowerbeds; and (4) volunteer in the community to participate in group efforts to protect your source.

Violations to Our Drinking Water System

We did not receive any violations during the 2020 reporting period. All contaminants measured were within acceptable limits.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water, in accordance with 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. 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.

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System - For systems that collect *less than 40* samples per month*

Substance (units)	MCL Violation	Your Water	MCLG	MCL†	Typical Source(s)
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	No	0 positive out of 96	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) (presence or absence)	No	0 positive out of 96	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

* If a system collecting fewer than 40 samples per month has two or more positive samples in one month, an assessment is required. SJAFB is required to take a minimum of **eight** compliance samples each month.

† Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*

Note: If either an original routine sample and/ or its repeat samples(s) are *E. coli* positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.

Regulated Substances

Substance (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source(s)
Arsenic (ppb)	2020	No	Not Detected (ND)	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos* (MFL) (Goldsboro)	2020	No	ND	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos* (MFL) (SJAFB)	2013	No	ND	7	7	
Dalapon (ppb)	2019	No	ND	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	No	0.7	4	4	Water additive that promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2020	No	<1	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

* Asbestos monitoring is performed every nine years; next sampling event for SJAFB is scheduled in 2022.

Turbidity*

Substance (units)	TT Violation	Your Water	MCL	Range Low - High	Typical Source(s)
Turbidity (NTU)	No	100% under 0.3	>95% under 0.3	0.00 – 0.52	Soil runoff

* 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*

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. SJAFB (via the City of Goldsboro) 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>.

Substance (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Number of sites found above the AL	Typical Source(s)
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	8/2019	0.192	1.3	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	8/2019	< 0.003	0	15	0	

* These reports indicated no detection of lead in the service lines. Furthermore, the plumbing does not contain lead materials. Lead and copper sampling is performed every 3 years; next sampling event for SJAFB is scheduled in 2022.

Unregulated Substances & Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)

Although PFAS are unregulated and commonly used, the Dept. of Defense is taking aggressive measures to reduce the risk of mission-related PFOS/PFOA contamination to installation and supporting communities' drinking water sources. PFAS are synthetic, fluorinated, organic compounds used in many industrial and consumer products, as well as in foam used by commercial industries and the armed services to extinguish petroleum-based fires. These chemicals have been used for many years to make products resistant to heat, stains, grease and water. In 1970, the Air Force began using aqueous film forming foam (AFFF), which contains PFOS and PFOA, to extinguish petroleum fires. AFFF is the most efficient extinguishing method for petroleum-based fires and is widely used across the firefighting industry, including all commercial airports, to protect people and property.

Substance (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	EPA Health Advisory*	Typical Source(s)
PFOS (ppt)	12/2019	4.99	70	Firefighting at airfields - release of aqueous film forming foam
PFOA (ppt)	12/2019	6.25	70	

* EPA established lifetime health advisory levels of 70 parts per trillion for PFOS and PFOA in drinking water.

Note: In 2020, the Dept. of Defense introduced new PFAS sampling guidance for all military installations. SJAFB began this sampling procedure in April 2021, and the results will be included in the 2021 Drinking Water Quality Report.

The PWS Section requires monitoring for other miscellaneous contaminants, some of which the EPA has set Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) because they may cause undesirable cosmetic or aesthetic effects, such as taste, odor, and/or color of your drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and do not affect the safety of your water. More info about National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWRs) can be found at EPA.gov.

Substance (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Secondary MCL
pH (RAA)	2020	7.7	6.5 – 8.5
Sodium (mg/L)	5/2020	29.3	20*
Sulfate (ppm)	5/2020	36	250

* The EPA and American Heart Association recommend a limit of 20 mg/L to assist those on a severely restricted sodium diet.

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

The City of Goldsboro uses chloramines disinfection in its drinking water. Two groups who need to be aware of this are kidney dialysis patients and tropical fish owners. Dialysis machines require water with no chlorine or chloramines. Goldsboro has informed all local dialysis centers and area hospitals of the disinfection method so that appropriate treatment was installed to remove chloramines. Tropical fish owners must remove chloramines from water before use with fish. Chloramines will not dissipate from water like chlorine will. Local pet stores are aware of the disinfection method and carry de-chloraminators that remove chlorine and ammonia.

Substance (units)	Sample Date	MRDL Violation	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low - High	MRDLG	MRDL	Typical Source(s)
Chloramines (ppm)	2020	No	2.7	1.07 – 3.76	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm) – Goldsboro	2020	No	2.05	0.59 - 3.24	4	4	
Chlorine (ppm) – SJAFB	2020	No	1.43	0.29 – 2.78	4	4	

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

Location	Sample Date	MCL Violation	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range Low - High	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source(s)
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (µg/L)							
Slocumb Meter Pit	2020	No	49	30 – 55	0	80	Disinfection byproducts
Ash Meter Pit	2020	No	49	31 – 52	0	80	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (µg/L)							
Slocumb Meter Pit	2020	No	41	32 – 52	0	60	Disinfection byproducts
Ash Meter Pit	2020	No	41	29 – 52	0	60	

* 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.

Public Involvement

If you have any questions regarding the distribution of this report, please contact the 4th Fighter Wing Public Affairs Office at (919) 722-0027 or email 4fw.pa@us.af.mil.

Key Terms and Abbreviations

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
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.
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.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - One part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - One part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000.
Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) - One part per trillion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
pH - Power of Hydrogen; a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a substance.
Running Annual Average (RAA) - Average of all samples pulled during that time frame.
Removal Ratio (RR) - Represents the removal amount from source water.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.