

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina

Water System Number: NC04-96-055

The 4th Operational Medical Readiness Squadron (4 OMRS) Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, also known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). 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 4 OMRS Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight at 919-722-5401 or visit www.EPA.gov. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the City of Goldsboro's regularly scheduled meetings. They are held in the Council Chambers on the second floor of City Hall, unless otherwise posted.**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 EPA'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 and United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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).

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

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, 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.

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. Seymour Johnson Air Force Base (SJAFOB) is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. 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. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the 4 OMRS Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight at (919) 722-5401. 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 4 Civil Engineering Squadron (4 CES) has been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and prepared an inventory of all service lines in our water system. To access this inventory, please visit: <https://www.seymourjohnson.af.mil/Portals/105/LSL%20Inventory%20and%20Replacement%20Plan%20%28UPDATE%20as%20of%2029%20May%202026%29.pdf>.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is **Surface** water and is taken from the Neuse River. There is also an alternate water source, the Little River, which was not used in 2025.

This system purchases water from the City of Goldsboro, PWS ID # NC04-96-010. The 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report from the City of Goldsboro can be found online at <https://www.goldsboronc.gov/api/DocumentLibrary/dd2d87c4-16b4-47d4-a581-27ffd68c78a3/versions/2/preview>

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, 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 Goldsboro** 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 PCSs

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

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the **City of Goldsboro** 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

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources. In March 2001, Goldsboro instituted a citywide Stormwater Management Program to improve water quality in the Neuse River Basin. Everyone can help in 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. Contact the City's Public Works Department at 919-734-8674 for assistance in disposal.
2. Properly dispose of fats, oils, and greases to prevent sanitary sewer overflows.
3. Fix leaking sanitary sewer pipes and notify the 4 CES Water and Fuels Systems Maintenance whenever a leaking sanitary sewer pipeline is discovered.
4. Avoid straight piping of roof drains and floor drains to storm sewers and ditches. Roof drains should discharge directly onto grassed areas, and floor drains should be connected to the sanitary sewer. Contact the 4 CES Customer Service Section or housing office for assistance in correcting any problems.
5. Limit the use of pesticides and fertilizers on yards and avoid application just prior to rain events so that a storm does not wash the pesticides and fertilizers into the storm system.
6. Clean up grass clippings and yard waste and dispose of them properly, or deposit them into a mulch pile for use in gardens and flower beds.
7. Report any non-stormwater discharge (oil foam, chemicals, sanitary waste, etc.) that have entered inlets, sewers, or ditches to the 4 CES Customer Service Section.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

We did not have any violations in the 2025 reporting period. All contaminants measured were within acceptable limits.

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.

Herbicide - Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

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.

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Pesticide - Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

Running Annual Average (RAA) - The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

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, 2025.** 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 (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low - High	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) [90 th percentile]	2025	0.308	0	< 0.050 - 0.419	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) [90 th percentile]	2025	ND	0	< 3 - 8	0	AL=15	

Note: This table summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please email us at usaf.seymour-johnson.4-mdg.mbx.bioenvironmental@health.mil

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs) - Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)

Disinfection Byproduct	Sample Date	MCL Violation	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low - High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2025	No	55	31 - 86	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	No	41	31 - 55	N/A	60	

Note: 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

The City of Goldsboro uses chloramines for 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-chlorinators that remove chlorine and ammonia.

SJAFB	MRDL Violation	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low - High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	No	0.51	0 - 2.6	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	No	1.38	0.01 - 2.9	4	4.0	

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation	Your Water	Range Low - High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2025	No	< 1*	N/A*	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2025	No	< 0.1*	N/A*	1	1	

* Nitrate and Nitrite were Not Detectable (ND) in your drinking water

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System*

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation [†]	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	No	0 positive out of 96	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

* For systems that collect less than 40 samples per month. 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.

† If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are *E. coli* positive or if a system fails to take a sample, a violation exists.

Note: *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low - High	SMCL
pH	2025	7.5	6.2 - 8.5	6.5 to 8.5

Note: The PWS Section requires monitoring for other miscellaneous contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

What are per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industries and consumer products around the globe, including in the U.S., since the 1940s. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, paper packaging for food, and cookware. They are also contained in some foams such as aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF), used for fighting petroleum fires at airfields and in industrial fire suppression processes. PFAS compounds are persistent in the environment, and some are persistent in the human body – meaning they do not break down and they can accumulate over time.

Is there a regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

In May 2016, the EPA established a lifetime health advisory (LHA) level of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for individual or combined concentrations of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). Both compounds are types of PFAS. On 10 April 2024, the EPA published new drinking water standards for certain PFAS under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The United States Air Force is reviewing the EPA’s new rule now and will incorporate these standards into future sampling and analysis efforts.

Out of an abundance of caution, the Department of Defense (DoD) pursued PFAS testing and response actions beyond EPA SDWA requirements. In 2020, the DoD established a policy to monitor drinking water for 17 PFAS compounds at all service owned and operated water systems. If results confirmed the drinking water contained PFOA and PFOS at individual or combined concentrations greater than 70 ppt, water systems quickly took action to reduce exposures. While not a SDWA requirement, in 2023, DoD improved upon its 2020 PFAS drinking water monitoring policy by expanding the list of PFAS compounds monitored to 29, implementing continued monitoring of systems with detectable PFAS over the laboratory Method Reporting Limits (MRL), and requiring initial mitigation planning actions.

PFAS Results

In 2023, Seymour Johnson AFB monitored for the 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium under the EPA’s Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5). In total, 6 of the 29 compounds were detected above the MRL. From November 2024 to August 2025, the City of Goldsboro performed monitoring for the same PFAS compounds under UCMR 5. The results of this monitoring are summarized below.

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (average)	Range Low - High	Maximum Contaminant Level (ppt)*
PFOS (ppt)	2025	5.8	4.9 - 6.4	4
PFOA (ppt)	2025	4.77	4.0 - 5.6	4
PFBS (ppt)	2025	2.63	2.2 - 3.3	Hazard Index < 1
PFNA (ppt)	2025	1.3	1.3 - 1.3	10
HFPO-DA (GenX) (ppt)	2025	1.63	1.6 - 1.7	10
PFHxS (ppt)	2025	1.87	1.3 - 2.2	10

** The EPA has finalized maximum contaminant limits for these six PFAS compounds as of April 2024. These limits are not enforceable until 2029 and are subject to change.*

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.