

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
TOWN OF POLLOCKSVILLE
Water System Number: NC452015

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

Introduction

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 JJ. Chadwick at TOWN OF POLLOCKSVILLE at 252-224-9831. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at Town of Pollocksville Town Hall located at 314 main Street. The regular monthly meeting is held at 700pm on the 2nd Tuesday.**

What EPA Wants You to Know

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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).

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, 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.

Lead in Drinking Water

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 Town of Pollocksville 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. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. 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 Town of Pollocksville @ 252-224-9831**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

We have 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, **at the Town of Pollocksville web site**.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is **from the Castle Hayne Aquifer System** and is located at 125 Trent Street.

This system purchases water from the **Jones County Regional Water System (NC-04-52-020)**. The Jones County Regional Water System 2025CCR can be found on the Jones County web site

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 **Town of Pollocksville** 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
WELL # 1	MODERATE	September 2020
WELL # 3 B	MODERATE	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for **Town of Pollocksville** 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. We have implemented the following source water protection actions: **Well Head Protection Program**.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2025, or during any compliance period that ended in 2025, we received Tier 3 violation that covered the time period of August 2025. We are/have **performing required to collect 2 dual samples in August 1,2026** to assure this does not happen again.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Violation Awareness Date: November 2025

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period specified in the table below, we did not monitor or test and/or did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminants listed and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

CONTAMINANT GROUP	FACILITY ID NO./ SAMPLE POINT ID	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGIN DATE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES/ SAMPLING FREQUENCY	WHEN SAMPLES WERE TAKEN (Returned to Compliance)
<u>(HAA5)- Haloacetic Acids</u>	NC0452015	AUGUST 2025	2 ANNUALS	August 2026
<u>(TTHM) - Total Trihalomethanes</u>	NC0452015	AUGUST 2025	2 ANNUALS	August 2026

(HAA5)- Haloacetic Acids - include Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid.

(TTHM) - Total Trihalomethanes - include Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, and Dibromochloromethane.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done? The August 2025 required samples were taken past the due date of August 2025 but required samples were taken in September of 2025. Per violation in August of 2026 two samples will be taken at the correct locations.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information about this violation, please contact JJ. Chadwick listed in the first paragraph of this report.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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.

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.

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

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

The 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 The Town of Pollocksville Email :admin@townofpollocksville.com.								
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range		MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	10/22/2025	< 0.003ppm	0			1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	10/22/2025	740 ppb	0			0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)	9/29/25 9/29/25	N	17 ppb < 1 ppb	6 ppb < 1 ppb	17ppb < 1 ppb	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	9/29/25 9/29/25	N	< 2 ppb < 2 ppb	< 1 ppb < 1 ppb	< 1 ppb < 2 ppb	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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.

Other Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.13ppm	0.9 mg/l	1.3 mg/l	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/20/2025	N	1 ppm			10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/20/2025	N	0.1 ppm		1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
-----------------------------	-----------	---	---------	--	---	---	---

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium)						0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)						0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5/20/2025	N	Not Detected			0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)						0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits

* Note: The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Inorganic Contaminants

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
2,4-D (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<0.1 ppb			70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<0.2 ppb			50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<0.2 ppb			0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<0.1 ppb			3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	5/20/2025	N	<0.0000002 ppt			0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<0.9 ppb			40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<0.2 ppb			0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<1 ppb			200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<0.6 ppb			400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<1.32 ppb			0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)	5/20/2025	N	<0.0000002 ppt			0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<0.2 ppb			7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<0.01 ppb			2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (ppt)	5/20/2025	N	<0.0000001 ppt			0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)	5/20/2025	N	<0.0000004 ppt			0	400	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	5/20/2025	N	<0.0000002 ppt			0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<0.1 ppb			0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<0.1 ppb		50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	5/20/2025	N	<0.00000002 ppt		200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<0.1 ppb		40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<2.0 ppb		200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	5/20/2025	N	<0.0000001 ppt		0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<0.04 ppb		0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<0.1 ppb		500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<0.07 ppb		4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	5/20/2025	N	<		0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Number of Positive/Present Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	N	0	<p>Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i>-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i>-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i></p> <p><u>Note:</u> If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.</p>	Human and animal fecal waste
<p><i>E. coli</i> 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.</p>					