HOLLY SPRINGS
North Carolina

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Holly Springs-- PSW ID# 03-92-050

The Town of Holly Springs is pleased to provide the Drinking Water Annual Report for 2024. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis covers January 1 through December 31, 2024, and was developed by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required analysis and is presented in the attached pages.

We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water. If you have any questions about this report, please contact Jenny Exum at 919-557-2907.

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).

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:

- **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 are 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants,** which are naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining

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 also provide protection for public health.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The Town of Holly Springs customers are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant water supply from the Cape Fear River. We currently purchase, on average, 3.2 million gallons daily and have a current capacity of 10 million gallons per day in the Harnett County Water Treatment Plant. Harnett County's Water Quality Report can be accessed at https://www.harnettwater.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/2024-Finish-CCR.pdf

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NC DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for drinking water sources in North Carolina. The assessments determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source 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.

> **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.**

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for the Town of Holly Springs 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 Water	Susceptibility	SWAP Report Date
Harnett Regional Water/Cape Fear	Moderate	9/10/2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Town of Holly Springs may be viewed on the website:
https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600
Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS section, the results may differ from the results on the CCR. To obtain a printed copy of this report, please indicate Town of Holly Springs (NC0392050), and provide your name, mailing address, and phone number. Mail a written request to:

Source Water Assessment Program-Report Request.
1634 Mail Service Center
Raleigh NC 27699-1634

Or email request to swap@deq.nc.gov Please indicate, Town of Holly Springs (NC0392050), and provide your name, mailing address, and phone number. If you have questions about the SWAP report, please contact the Source Water Assessment staff at (919) 707-9098.

Help Protect Your Source Water

There are many things you can do to protect and conserve water. Running your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full can save you up to 1,000 gallons a month. Watering your lawn and garden in the morning or evening when temperatures are cooler will help minimize evaporation. Shortening your shower by a minute or two can save up to 150 gallons per month. Turning off the water while you are brushing your teeth can save up to 25 gallons per month. Also, take time to review your water bill on a regular basis as this can help you quickly realize if there are leaks in your system.

How much water do I use during a typical shower?

Based on the age of your house and your showerheads, anywhere from 20 to 40 gallons of water can be used during a typical shower.

Tap vs. Bottled, Rethinking What You Are Drinking

When choosing the water you want to drink, it is often easy to be convinced that bottled water is healthier for you than tap water, but in truth is it? The answer, thanks to a study by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) is not always. First, approximately 25 percent of bottled water is bottled tap water. Additionally, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates bottled water; however, their testing standards are not as rigorous as what is required by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for tap water. Moreover, FDA oversight does not apply to water that is packaged and sold within the same state. According to the NRDC's report, this leaves approximately 60 -70 percent of bottled water, including the contents of watercooler jugs, free of FDA regulation.

Other News for 2024

Lead and Copper Inventory

The Town of Holly Springs has completed the required inventory of all water service lines in our service area. We are happy to report that a recently completed Lead Service Inventory found all public and private service lines to be made of non-lead materials. See Report at https://www.hollyspringsnc.gov/2814/Lead-Free-Holly-Springs

Sample Reporting Violation

According to the NC DEQ Rules, negative total coliform analytical results must be reported to the State by the 10th day of the following month. In February 2024, the Town of Holly Springs failed to report results by this date, thus resulting in a reporting violation. The violation was remedied through the submission of all analytical data before the end of February. The Town follows all State regulations. Although public health was not impacted, as these results were negative and the violation was for a late report, we are required to share this with our customers and ensure the issue was corrected. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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Questions About This Report

If you have any questions about the information contained in this report please contact Jenny Exum, Environmental Compliance Manager with the Town of Holly Springs at 919-557-2907 or email jenny.exum@hollyspringsnc.gov .

Important Drinking Water Definitions

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.*
Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L) - *One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.*
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - *Picocuries per liter are a measure of the radioactivity in water.*
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.*
Variances and Exceptions – *State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.*
Action Level (AL) - *The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*
Treatment Technique (TT) - *A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*
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.*
Level 1 Assessment - *A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.*
Level 2 Assessment - *A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.*
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 Tables of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor constituents 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. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2024.** 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

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL[1]	MCLG	Town of Holly Springs	Harnett County	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	2024	> than 5% requires Level 1 Assessment	0	1%*	1%	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (presence or absence)	2024	0[1]	0	0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste

[1] *Note: The MCL is exceeded if a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.*

** Seven routine samples tested positive for total coliform in 2024 but not positive for fecal coliform or E. coli. Repeat results from the original, upstream, and downstream sites were negative. In 2024, the Town of Holly Springs analyzed 661 samples for total and fecal coliforms.*

***Reports for monthly required samples are due by the tenth day of the following month.*

Turbidity*

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Town of Holly Springs Amount Detected	Harnett County Amount Detected	TT Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)- Highest single turbidity measurement	2024	Turbidity >1 NTU	N/A	0.065 NTU	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU)- Lowest monthly % of samples meeting turbidity limits	2024	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are <0.3 NTU	N/A	100%	No	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.*

Radiological Contaminants				Town of Holly Springs		Harnett County			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Date Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined radium (pCi/L)	10/12/21	5	0	N/A	N/A	1.1	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminant Including Pesticides and Herbicides				Town of Holly Springs		Harnett County			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Date Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Simazine (ppb)	1/3/24	4	4	N/A	N/A	0.130	N/A	No	Herbicide Runoff

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)				Town of Holly Springs		Harnett County			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range of Monthly Removal Ratio	Your Water	Range of Monthly Removal Ratio	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contaminaton
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio)	2024	TT	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.27	1.22-1.40	No	Naturally present in the environment *(TT) violation if:

*Removal Ratio RAA <1.00 and alternative compliance was not met.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)				Town of Holly Springs		Harnett County			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Highest LRAA	Range Low-High	Highest LRAA	Range Low-High	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	2024	80	N/A	29.5	13-29.5	40.8	13.7-52.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2024	60	N/A	20	6-37	29.6	11.5-51.9	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Disinfectant Residuals Summary				Town of Holly Springs		Harnett County			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Average	Range Low-High	Average	Range Low-High	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	2024	[4]	[4]	2.80	1.0-4.0	2.64	1.0-4.2	No	Water additive to control microbes
Chlorine (free) (ppm) (only measured in the month of March)	2024	[4]	[4]	1.38	0.40-2.70	1.03	0.40-3.60	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2024	800	800	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-202	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm) (Distribution)	2024	1	0.8	N/A	N/A	0.43	0.22-0.44	No	By-product of chlorine dioxide

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants			Town of Holly Springs		Harnett County		
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Secondary MCL	Average	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Likely Source of Contamination
pH	2024	6.5-8.5	7.45	6.73-8.46	7.9	N/A	Acidity of water
Sodium (ppm)	2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.798	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	250	N/A	N/A	44.8	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants*			**Town of Holly Springs**		**Harnett County**		
*Ammonia (free) (ppm)	2024	N/A	0.14	0.0-0.29	N/A	N/A	Disinfection treatment

* Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact us at *jenny.exum@hollyspringsnc.gov*

Lead and Copper Contaminants			Town of Holly Springs			Harnett County				
Substance (Unit of Measure)	AL	MCLG	Year Sampled	Your Water Range (low-high)	# of sites found above AL	Year Sampled	Your Water Range (low-high)	# of sites found above AL	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	1.3	1.3	2023	0.03 0-0.47	0	2022	0.102 0.051-3.682	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	15	0	2023	ND 0 to 0	0	2022	ND ND-10.0	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

**This table summarizes our most recent lead and copper data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap data, please email jenny.exum@hollyspringsnc.gov.

**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. Holly Springs 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 jenny.exum@hollyspringsnc.gov 919-557-2907 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*.

Inorganic Contaminants				Town of Holly Springs		Harnett County			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Date Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	1/9/24	4	4	N/A	N/A	0.71	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

If you have any questions about the information contained in this report or general water quality concerns please contact Jenny Exum, Environmental Compliance Manager with the Town of Holly Springs at 919-557-2907 or email jenny.exum@hollyspringsnc.gov .

Town of Holly Springs
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