2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Eastern Pines Water Corporation
PWSID: **04-74-015**

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 sources 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. **If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Barry Sutton at 252-752-7420. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.**

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).

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. Eastern Pines Water Corporation (EPWC) 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source
The water that is used by EPWC is purchased water from the Neuse Regional Water and Sewer Authority (NRWASA) and from 10 wells located in the Southeastern Portion of Pitt County.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results
The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), 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 EPWC 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)

Well # 2, #5, #6, #7, #8, #9, ,#12	Lower	March 15, 2010
Well #3, #10, #11	Moderate	March 15, 2010

The complete SWAP Assessment report for EPWC may be viewed on the Web at: www.ncwater.org/pws/swap. 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. Please indicate your system name, PWSID#, 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.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Violation Awareness Date: May 19, 2015

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 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)
COMBINED RADIUM	P10/E10	JANUARY 1, 2011 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2013	1 PER 3-YEARS	11/25/2015
FLUORIDE	P03/E03	9/28/15	8 PER 3-YEARS	9/28/2015

(IOC) Inorganic chemicals - include Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Fluoride, Iron, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, pH, Selenium, Sodium, Sulfate, and Thallium.

RA) Radionuclides - includes Gross Alpha, Radon, Uranium, Combined Radium, Radium 226, Radium 228, Potassium 40 (Total), Gross Beta, Tritium, Strontium 89, Strontium 90, Iodine 131, and Cesium 134.

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

What is being done? EPWC received notice from NCDENR-Public Water Supply for increased monitoring for Combined Radium on 4/23/2015. This notice was received approximately 16 months after the 3 year monitoring period. Also, this additional monitoring requirement was not included in the NCDENR-PWS database that is used to track monitoring. Following the notice, a scheduled compliance sample was taken from the same location, which was a non-detect. Therefore, based on the sample results, EPWC has been granted reduced monitoring.

Fluoride at one well was 2.1 (mg/l); the system average for Fluoride is 1.4 (mg/l). The referenced Fluoride sample was taken at a blending facility prematurely and was not a true representation of water being introduced into the system.

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

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, 2015.** 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	6/2014 9/2015	N	1.4	1.1 – 2.1	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (average)	Range Low High
Chloride (mg/l)	10/23/15	17.6	5.0 – 32.0

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90^{th} percentile)	10/2/15	0.306	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined radium (pCi/L)	6/8/15	N	0.13	N	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	N	2.09	0.5 – 2.6	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines	2015	N	2.19	0.7 – 3.2	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)					N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location B01	2015	N	31.0	24.0 – 41.0			
Location B02	2015	N	12.5	0.0 – 34.0			
Location B03	2015	N	24.0	7.0 – 32.0			
Location B04	2015	N	7.25	5.0 – 13.0			
HAA5 (ppb)					N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location B01	2015	N	26.5	17.0 – 35.0			
Location B02	2015	N	6.75	0.0 – 18.0			
Location B03	2015	N	22.5	17.0 – 31.0			
Location B04	2015	N	5.75	3.0 – 10.0			

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.***

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low/High	SMCL
Sodium (ppm)	9/28/15	109.360	N/A	N/A
pH	9/28/15	7.8	N/A	6.5 to 8.5

Neuse Regional Water and Sewer Authority

2015 Detected Contaminants

Substances (Measuring Units)	Highest Level Allowed [MCL]	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Description and Origin of Substance
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	26.1	26.1	Naturally occurring mineral; also a byproduct of disinfection processes.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.81	0.63 - 0.81	Natural occurring mineral; also added to water to promote dental health.
Sulfate (ppm)	n/a	32	32	Natural occurring mineral; also a byproduct of conventional water treatment.
Total Organic Carbon Raw (ppm)	TT*	10.0	4.4 - 10.0	Organic matter naturally present in the environment.
Total Organic Carbon Treated (ppm)	TT*	2.8	1.7 - 2.8	Organic matter naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity (NTU)	1.0 and 95% of samples below 0.3 (Treatment Technique)	0.44 and 99% of samples below 0.3	n/a	Measure of cloudiness in water; may be caused by inorganic soil particles or fragments of organic matter that can interfere with treatment.
pH (units)	9.0	8.1	7.7 - 8.1	Measure of the acidity of water, with acidity decreasing with increasing pH value; pH scale ranges 0-14.

TT = Treatment Technique

Source Name	Suceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Neuse River	Higher	July 2015