Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

LASSITER FARMS (4092099)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Aqua North Carolina (Aqua) is pleased to present you with the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022 . This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and the services we deliver to you every day. 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 the efforts made to protect our water resources. Aqua is committed to meet or exceed all Federal and State standards, ensuring the quality of your water.

Each of our community wells has a 100-foot protected area from potential sources of contamination. Our treatment process includes disinfection at each source, corrosion control, mineral control and filtration as needed.

All drinking water, including bottles water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 (1.800.426.4791).

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. For EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants please call the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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; 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 the tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for the contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 relatively susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate and Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for LASSITER FARMS (4092099) was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number of location of PCSs within the assessment area) and inherent vulnerability rating (i.e. characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). 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 #2	Moderate	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report may be viewed on the web at: https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600

Please note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on the website may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program - Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699, or email request 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, 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 systems potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or would like to learn more about your water system, please contact our Customer Service Department at 1.877.987.2782 during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday or visit our website at http://AquaWater.com.

Aqua routinely monitors for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The attached table shows detections found for the monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022 and the last test results of contaminants that were not due to be tested in 2022.

The following are terms and abbreviations used throughout this report:

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. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 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.

Parts per million (ppm) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - 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

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 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.

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.

Stage 2 Disinfection By-products - *For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) of quarterly results, not a single sample result.

Contaminant (Units)	Sample Date	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level	Range	Avg	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (ppb)	2020	80	N/A	3.4	3.4-3.4	3.4	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Sample Date	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	2019	50	0	6.1	NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. *The MCL for Gross Beta is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Sample Date	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level	Range	Avg	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	2020 - 2022	4	4	0.11	0.11 - 0.11	0.11	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Disinfection Residual Summary

Contaminant (Units)	Sample Date	MRDL	MRDLG	Your Water	Range	MRDL Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	4	4	1.03	0.8 - 1.6	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (Units)	Sample Date	AL	MCLG	Your Water	Number of sites found above the AL	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2020	1.3	0.0	ND	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	2020	15	0.0	5.45	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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. Aqua 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.

Voluntary PFAS (Forever Chemicals) Entry Point Sampling During 2019-2022

Contaminant	Sample Dates	Range of Detections (ppt)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2019 - 2019	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2019 - 2019	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2019 - 2019	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2019 - 2019	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2019 - 2019	ND

Note: For additional information Please refer to our website: AquaWater.com/pfas

ND = Not Detected

*This notice contains required or recommended regulatory language, and nothing herein is, is intended as, nor should be construed as, a promise of or contract for payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred for any action you take on account of this notice