



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

BAYLEAF (0392373)

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 2025. 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. 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 <https://www.AquaWater.com>.

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 bottled 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.

The water that is used by this system is Groundwater and is located in Wake County.

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 BAYLEAF (0392373) 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
ADAMS MTN #1	Moderate	September 2020
ADAMS MTN #2	Moderate	September 2020
ADAMS MTN #3	Moderate	September 2020
AVALAIRE WELL 8	Moderate	September 2020
BANBURY WOODS #1	Moderate	September 2020
BARONY #5	Moderate	September 2020
BARTON CRK BLUFFS WELL #14	Lower	September 2020
BARTON CRK BLUFFS_WELL #1	Moderate	September 2020
BARTON CRK BLUFFS_WELL #10	Lower	September 2020
BARTON CRK BLUFFS_WELL #12	Moderate	September 2020
BARTON CRK BLUFFS_WELL #15	Moderate	September 2020
BARTON CRK BLUFFS_WELL #18	Moderate	September 2020
BARTON CRK BLUFFS_WELL #6	Moderate	September 2020
BARTON CRK BLUFFS_WELL #7	Lower	September 2020
BARTON CRK BLUFFS_WELL #8	Moderate	September 2020
BARTON CRK OVERLOOK_#1	Moderate	September 2020
BARTON CRK OVERLOOK_#2	Moderate	September 2020
BAYLEAF FARMS #1	Moderate	September 2020
BAYTREE #1	Moderate	September 2020
BOULDER CREEK_WELL #2	Moderate	September 2020
BOULDER CREEK_WELL #5	Moderate	September 2020
BRIDGEPOINT #6	Moderate	September 2020
BRIDGEPOINT #7	Moderate	September 2020
BRIDGEPOINT #8	Moderate	September 2020
BRINLEYS COVE WELL #1	Moderate	September 2020
BUCKINGHAM MANOR #3	Moderate	September 2020
BYRUM WOODS_WELL #2A	Moderate	September 2020
BYRUM WOODS_WELL #3	Moderate	September 2020
CARLYLE MANOR #1	Moderate	September 2020
CARLYLE MANOR #4A	Moderate	September 2020
CARLYLE MANOR #6	Moderate	September 2020
CARLYLE MANOR WELL #7	Moderate	September 2020
CARMEL FOREST #1	Moderate	September 2020

CHATSWORTH #2	Moderate	September 2020
CHATSWORTH #5	Moderate	September 2020
CHATSWORTH #6	Moderate	September 2020
CHATSWORTH #7	Moderate	September 2020
CHESTNUT OAKS_WELL #2	Moderate	September 2020
COACHMAN #1	Moderate	September 2020
COACHMAN #2	Moderate	September 2020
COACHMAN #3	Moderate	September 2020
COACHMAN WELL 4B	Higher	September 2020
CREEDMOOR VILLAGE WELL #1	Moderate	September 2020
CROSSGATE #1	Moderate	September 2020
CROSSGATE #3	Moderate	September 2020
DEVON WELL #1	Moderate	September 2020
DEVON WELL #3	Moderate	September 2020
ETHAN'S GLEN_WELL #1	Moderate	September 2020
ETHAN'S GLEN_WELL #10	Moderate	September 2020
ETHAN'S GLEN_WELL #15	Moderate	September 2020
ETHAN'S GLEN_WELL #17	Moderate	September 2020
ETHAN'S GLEN_WELL #18	Moderate	September 2020
ETHAN'S GLEN_WELL #19	Moderate	September 2020
ETHAN'S GLEN_WELL #20	Moderate	September 2020
ETHAN'S GLEN_WELL #21	Moderate	September 2020
ETHAN'S GLEN_WELL #22	Moderate	September 2020
FAIRCROFT #2	Moderate	September 2020
FORESTBROOK #1	Moderate	September 2020
GEORGE'S GRANT WELL #1	Higher	September 2020
GEORGE'S GRANT WELL #2	Moderate	September 2020
HAWTHORNE_WELL #1	Moderate	September 2020
HAWTHORNE_WELL #3	Moderate	September 2020
HAWTHORNE_WELL #4	Moderate	September 2020
HAWTHORNE_WELL #5	Moderate	September 2020
HAWTHORNE_WELL #6	Lower	September 2020
HAWTHORNE_WELL #7	Lower	September 2020
HAWTHORNE_WELL #8	Moderate	September 2020
HERITAGE POINT #1	Moderate	September 2020
HUNTERS LANDING #1	Moderate	September 2020
HUNTERS LANDING #2	Moderate	September 2020
HUNTERS LANDING #3	Moderate	September 2020

MARTINDALE #3	Moderate	September 2020
NORMANDY GLEN WELL #1	Moderate	September 2020
NORWOOD CREST #1	Moderate	September 2020
OLDE CREEDMOOR_WELL #3	Moderate	September 2020
OLDE CREEDMOOR_WELL #4	Moderate	September 2020
OLDE CREEDMOOR_WELL #5	Moderate	September 2020
PARK RIDGE #1	Moderate	September 2020
RAVENS CREEK #1	Moderate	September 2020
RAVENS CREEK #2	Moderate	September 2020
RAVENWOOD_WELL #1	Moderate	September 2020
RAVENWOOD_WELL #3A	Moderate	September 2020
RAVENWOOD_WELL #3B	Moderate	September 2020
ROSEHALL WELL #2	Moderate	September 2020
SEVILLE WELL #1	Moderate	September 2020
SHANNON WOODS #3	Moderate	September 2020
SHEFFIELD #1	Moderate	September 2020
SHEFFIELD #2	Moderate	September 2020
SHEFFIELD #3	Moderate	September 2020
SHEFFIELD #7	Moderate	September 2020
SHEFFIELD PLACE #9	Moderate	September 2020
SOMERSET_WELL #1	Moderate	September 2020
SOUTHERN HILL WELL 2	Moderate	September 2020
STILL CREEK #6	Moderate	September 2020
STONEBRIDGE #14	Lower	September 2020
STONEBRIDGE #15	Moderate	September 2020
STONEBRIDGE #17	Moderate	September 2020
STONEBRIDGE #2	Moderate	September 2020
STONEBRIDGE #3	Lower	September 2020
STONEBRIDGE #4	Lower	September 2020
STONEBRIDGE #5	Lower	September 2020
STONECREEK #18	Moderate	September 2020
SUTTON ESTATES #1	Moderate	September 2020
SWANS MILL #1	Moderate	September 2020
SWANS MILL #2	Moderate	September 2020
SWANS MILL #3	Moderate	September 2020
SWANS MILL #4	Moderate	September 2020
THE RESERVE_WELL #3		September 2020
TIMBERLINE NORTH	Moderate	September 2020

WOODS OF TIFFANY #9	Moderate	September 2020
WOODVALLEY_WELL #1	Moderate	September 2020
WOODVALLEY_WELL #11	Moderate	September 2020
WOODVALLEY_WELL #12	Moderate	September 2020
WOODVALLEY_WELL #13	Moderate	September 2020
WOODVALLEY_WELL #2	Moderate	September 2020
WOODVALLEY_WELL #4	Moderate	September 2020
WOODVALLEY_WELL #5	Moderate	September 2020
WOODVALLEY_WELL #6	Moderate	September 2020
WOODVALLEY_WELL #7	Moderate	September 2020
WOODVALLEY_WELL #8	Moderate	September 2020
WOODVALLEY_WELL #9	Moderate	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for BAYLEAF (0392373) 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@deq.nc.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.

During the quarterly compliance period beginning on April 1, 2025, we failed to sample for radionuclides at one entry point and received a violation from NCDEQ. As soon as we were made aware, a radionuclide sample was collected and analyzed but outside of the designated monitoring period. This was due to a scheduling error when our sample orders were sent to our contracted laboratory. AS a corrective action, all sample orders are reviewed prior to sending as well as confirming all bottles are received.

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, 2025 and the last test results of contaminants that were not due to be tested in 2025.

The following are terms and abbreviations used throughout this report:

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.

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.

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. 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 (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.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL):

Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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):

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

Pesticide:

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

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):

Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Running Annual Average (RAA):

The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

Treatment Technique (TT):

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TEST RESULTS

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System					
Contaminant (Units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Number of Positive/Present Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
E. coli (presence or absence)	N	0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Required Assessment <u>NOT</u> due to an E. Coli MCL Violation Coliforms are bacteria that occur naturally in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne organisms may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. Because we found coliforms during sampling, we were required to conduct one assessment of the system, also known as Level 1 assessment, to identify possible sources of contamination. One Level 1 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take two corrective actions and we completed both of these actions.					

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Sample Date	MCL	MCLG	Your Water (RAA)	Range	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (excluding Radon and Uranium) (pCi/L)	2025	15	0	1.82	ND - 6.41	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	2025	50	0	5.47	1 - 5.47	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.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2025	5	0	0.6	ND - 4.25	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2025	20.1	0	2.6	ND - 18	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Sample Date	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	0.1	ND - 0.1	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2025	100	100	4.21	ND - 4.21	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	1.3	ND - 1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	2025	50	50	10.2	ND - 10.2	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Sample Date	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	3.62	ND - 3.62	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2025	1	1	0.08	ND - 0.08	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Contaminant (Units)	Sample Dae	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Dalapon (ppb)	2025	200	200	0.047	ND - 3.27	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	2025	6	0	0.022	ND - 0.86	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene (ppb)	2025	50	50	0.002	ND - 0.15	No	Discharge from chemical factories

Disinfection Residual Summary							
Contaminant (Units)	Sample Date	MRDL	MRDLG	Your Water (RAA)	Range	MRDL Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	4	4	1.1	0.14-2.2	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (Units)	Sample Date	AL	MCLG	Your Water (90th Percentile)	Range	Number of sites found above the AL	Likely source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	Jan-Jun 2025	1.3	1.3	1.259	ND - 2	6	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Lead (ppb)	Jan-Jun 2025	15	0.0	0	ND - 24.2	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	Jul-Dec 2025	1.3	1.3	1.159	ND - 2.09	5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	Jul-Dec 2025	15	0.0	0	ND - 10.7	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

The table above summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data or have other CCR questions, please contact Aqua at 1-877-987-2782.

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 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 Aqua at 1-877-987-2782. 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, visit www.aquawater.com/leadmap.

Voluntary PFAS (Forever Chemicals) Entry Point Sampling During 2024-2025		
Contaminant	Sample Dates	Range of Detections (ppt)
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (GENX)	2024 - 2025	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2024 - 2025	ND - 39.6
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2024 - 2025	ND - 152.6
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2024 - 2025	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2024 - 2025	ND - 21.3
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2024 - 2025	ND - 10.4
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