



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
STAMEY'S WALK
PWS# 40-92-062
1 Well(s)

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

Aqua North Carolina is pleased to present you with the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2007. 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 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.

As water travels over the land or underground it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances, that result from the presence of animals or from human activity. All sources of drinking water, including your wells, are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. 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.

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 STAMEY'S WALK 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 #01	NO DATA AVAILABLE	

The complete SWAP Assessment report for STAMEY'S WALK may be viewed on the Web at: <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap>. Please note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on the web site 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@ncmail.net. 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 919-715-2633.

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.

We at Aqua North Carolina work around the clock to provide safe drinking water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Aqua North Carolina 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, 2007 and the last test results of contaminants that were not due to be tested in 2007

In the table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. 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.*
- *Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCL's 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 - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.*
- *Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.*
- *Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2 million years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000 dollars.*
- *Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.*
- *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.*
- *Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.*
- *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.*
- *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.*

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant (Date)	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range	Average	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants 2007								

TOTAL COLIFORM	Present/Absent	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	0	ND	-		NO	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								
RADIUM-226 AND RADIUM-228 (2007)	pCi/l	5	0	1.20			NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants								
COPPER 2007 (90th percentile)	ppm	AL= 1.3	1.3	.072			NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (4/2006)	ppm	4	4	.14			NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD 2007 (90th percentile)	ppb	AL= 15.0	15.0	ND			NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (date) (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-Product Contaminants						
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (8/2006) (ppb)	NO	10.00	-	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (8/2006) (ppb)	NO	6.90	-	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
FREE CHLORINE (2007) (ppm)	NO	1.0	.7 - 1.5	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	Water additive used to control microbes

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 North Carolina 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 table below lists the monitoring results of unregulated contaminants. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. If you would like more information on unregulated chemicals, you may call the EPA Hot Line at 1-800-426-4791.

Chemical	Detect Y/N	Average	Range	Unit of Measure
Unregulated Volatile Organic Chemicals				
CHLOROFORM (6/2007)	Y	6.20	2.50 - 9.90	ppb
BDCHLOROMETHANE (6/2007)	Y	.35	ND - .70	ppb