

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report ***Town of Roper*** ***ID # 0494015***

We are pleased to present to you the 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by NC 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, because informed customers are our best allies.

If You Have a Question About This Report...

Should you have a question or wish additional information about this annual report, please feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Daniel Terry, Administrative Manager
Phone: 252-491-5277, ext. 201
Email: dterry@envirotechnc.com

What the 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 microbiological 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 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 this system is groundwater supplied by a series of wells located near the Pine Island community on the west side of NC 12. The water source is an unnamed sub-surface aquifer.

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 **the Town of Roper** 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
Well # 1	Moderate
Well #2	Moderate

The complete SWAP Assessment report for **The Town of Roper** may be viewed on the Web at: <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap> 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 27699-1634, 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 please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-715-2633.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

We received violations for the 2008 report year. We failed to sample the THM’s and HAA’s for the third quarter of the 2008 report year. We also failed to sample for Lead and Copper before September 30, 2008.

Water Quality Data Table of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the 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, 2008 through December 31, 2008. The EPA and/or the State require 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 regulation is warranted.

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 - 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 is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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.

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 treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal – The “Level” (MRDLG) 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 – The “Highest Level” (MRDL) of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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 - 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.

Extra Note: 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.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	Negative	0	one monthly positive	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (presence or absence)	N	Negative	0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	Human and animal fecal waste

Synthetic Organic Chemical Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
2,4-D (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<			70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<			50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<			0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<			3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (nanograms/l)	10/6/08	N	<			0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<			40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<			0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<			200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<			400	400	Discharge from chemical factories

Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<		0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (nanograms/l)	10/6/08	N	<		0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<		7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<		2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (nanograms/l)	10/6/08	N	<		0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (nanograms/l)	10/6/08	N	<		0	400	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (nanograms/l)	10/6/08	N	<		0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<		0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<		50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (nanograms/l)	10/6/08	N	<		200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<				
Oxamyl (Vydate) (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<		200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (nanograms/l)	10/6/08	N	<		0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<		0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<		500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<		4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	10/6/08	N	<		0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	<	N/A		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	<	N/A		1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated SOC Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range	
			Low	High
Aldicard (ppb)	10/6/08	<		
Aldicard Sulfone (ppb)	10/6/08	<		
Aldicard Sulfoxide (ppb)	10/6/08	<		
Aldrin (ppb)	10/6/08	<		
Butachlor (ppb)	10/6/08	<		
Carbaryl (ppb)	10/6/08	<		

Dicamba (ppb)	10/6/08	<	
Dieldrin (ppb)	10/6/08	<	
3-Hydroxycarbofuran (ppb)	10/6/08	<	
Methomyl (ppb)	10/6/08	<	
Metolachlor (ppb)	10/6/08	<	
Metribuzin (ppb)	10/6/08	<	
Propachlor (ppb)	10/6/08	<	

Volatile Organic Chemical Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Benzene (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 – Dichloroethane (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 –Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 –Trichloroethane (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	4/8/08	N	<			1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	4/8/08	N	<			0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)	4/8/08	N	<			10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Unregulated VOC Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range	
			Low	High
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	4/19/05	<		

Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
Bromobenzene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
Bromobenzene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
Bromomethane (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
n-Butylbenzene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
sec-Butylbenzene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
tert-Butylbenzene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
Chloroethane (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
Chloromethane (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
o-Chlorotoluene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
p-Chlorotoluene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
Dibromomethane (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
m-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
Dichlorodifluoromethane (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
1,1-Dichloroethane (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
1,3-Dichloropropane (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
2,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
1,1-Dichloropropene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
1,3-Dichloropropene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
Fluorotrichloromethane (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
Hexachlorobutadiene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
Isopropylbenzene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
Bromomethane (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
n-Butylbenzene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
p-Isopropyltoluene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
Naphthalene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
n-Propylbenzene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (ppb)	4/19/05	<	

Inorganics

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Allowable Limit
Arsenic	9/6/07	<	
Barium	9/6/07	<	
Cadmium	9/6/07	<	
Chromium	9/6/07	<	
Cyanide	9/6/07	<	
Fluoride	9/6/07	<	
Iron	9/6/07	<	
Manganese	9/6/07	<	
Mercury	9/6/07	<	
Nickel	9/6/07	<	
Selenium	9/6/07	<	
Sodium	9/6/07	<	
Sulfate	9/6/07	<	
Antimony	9/6/07	<	
Beryllium	9/6/07	<	
Thallium	9/6/07	<	

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	**see below	N	<	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	** see below	N	<	0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	** see below	N	<	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	** see below	N	<	0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits

* Note: The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

** Samples were taken on 7/3/07 .

Disinfection By-Product Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	.037 mg/L	.03 mg/L .11 mg/L	N/A	80 or 100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	N	.0094 mg/L	.01 mg/L .02 mg/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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.

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name: **Pine Island Utilities**

PWS ID#: 0 4 - 9 4 - 0 1 5 Report Year: 2008 Population Served: 620

The community water system named above hereby confirms that all provisions under 40 CFR parts 141 and 142 requiring the development of, distribution of, and notification of a consumer confidence report have been executed. Further, the CWS certifies the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primary agency by their NC certified laboratory.

Certified by: Name: **Bunny Sanders, Mayor, Town of Roper**

Signature: _____

Phone #: 252-793-5527 Date: _____

Check methods used and complete:

___ Systems serving 100,000 or more persons must post the CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site which is www. _____

___ Systems serving 10,000 or more persons must distribute the CCR by mail or direct delivery.
Date Delivered: _____ and specify direct delivery methods: _____

___ Systems serving less than 10,000 persons but more than 500 persons must either distribute the CCR by mail or direct delivery. Date Delivered: _____ and specify direct delivery method: **postcard dedicated to the CCR**

OR (mailing waiver option of the CCR itself) (*Voided if using CCR for Tier III Public Notification!*)
___ notify by "direct means" that the CCR is not being mailed, but it will be published in what newspaper(s) and when (attach copy of notice)
Date Delivered: _____ and specify "direct means" of delivery of the notice: _____

___ and the complete CCR was printed in the local newspaper(s)
___ and a copy of the CCR was made available upon request

___ Systems serving 500 or fewer persons must either distribute the CCR by mail or direct delivery.
Date Delivered: _____ and specify direct delivery methods: _____

OR (mailing waiver option of the CCR itself) (*Voided if using CCR for Tier III Public Notification!*)
___ notify by "direct means" that the CCR is not being mailed, but how a copy may be obtained (attach copy of notice)
Date Delivered: _____ and specify "direct means" of delivery of the notice:
and a copy of the CCR was made available upon request

___ "Good faith" efforts (in addition to the above required methods) were used to reach non-bill paying consumers such as industry employees, apartment tenants, etc. Those extra efforts included the following methods:

- ___ posting the CCR on the Internet at www. _____
- ___ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
- ___ advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
- ___ publication of the CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)
- ___ posting the CCR in public places such as:(attach list if needed) _____

- ___ delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers
- ___ delivery to community organizations such as: (attach list if needed) _____

Note: For the mailing waiver option, the Direct Means allowed are a letter, a bill stuffer, a door hanger, or a postcard dedicated to the CCR.