2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Water System Name: Lauradale, Cedar Creek, Deerfield Subdivision

Water System No.: NC04-67-136 Report Year: 2024 Population Served: 2,527

The Community Water System (CWS) 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 primacy agency by their NC certified laboratory. In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).

Certified by: Name: Ben Aragona Title: President

Signature: Ben Aragona Phone #: 910-455-3743

Delivery Achieved Date: 06/30/2025 Date Reported to State: 06/28/2025

☑ The CCR includes the mandated Tier 3 Public Notice for a monitoring/reporting violation (check box, if yes).

Check all methods used for distribution (see instructions on back for delivery requirements and methods):

☑ A copy the full report was sent to all customers via the following method(s):

☑ US Mail ☐ Hand Delivery ☐ Email *(A copy of the email must be submitted with the report.)*

☐ Notification of the availability of the full report was delivered to all customers via the following method(s): (*A copy of the notice must be submitted with the report.*)

☐ US Mail ☐ Hand Delivery ☐ Email ☐ Posting (*location must be specified in the good faith efforts section.*)

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

- ☐ posting the CCR on the Internet at URL: _____
- ☐ 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 of newspaper)
- ☐ posting the CCR in public places such as: (attach list if needed) _____
- ☐ delivering 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) _____
- ☐ other: _____

Note: Use of social media (e.g., Twitter or Facebook) or automated phone calls DO NOT meet existing CCR distribution methods under the Rule.

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Lauradale, Cedar Creek, Deerfield Subdivision

Water System Number: NC 04-67-136

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 source(s) 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 because informed customers are our best allies. **If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Scientific Water & Sewer at 910-455-3743].**

What 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 microbial 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 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 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 ground water from deep wells located on company property.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The 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 relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Scientific Water & Sewer 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 # 1	Moderate	September 2020
Well #2A	Lower	September 2020
Well #3	Lower	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Lauradale, Cedar Creek, and Deerfield Subdivision may be viewed on the Web at: https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600 Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this website 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@deq.nc.gov. Please indicate your system name, number, 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.

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source(s) in several ways: (examples: dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source, etc.).

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2024, or during any compliance period that ended in 2024, we received a monitoring violation and a Treatment Technique violation.. The system has developed a tracking spreadsheet to reduce the likelihood of missing compliance sample deadlines in the future.

- DBP's – We received a DBP (TTHM & HAA5) monitoring violation for the compliance period due to samples not being taken at the assigned locations and reported to the State as required during the monitoring period. Monitoring period January 2024 – December 2024. Please see the "Notice to Public" below.
- Lead and Copper Rule – We received a treatment technique violation on 4/8/2024 for failure to provide public education for Lead exceedance for the July – December 2023 monitoring period. Public Education was provided by direct mail to customers on June 6, 2024.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Violation Awareness Date: 9/20/2024

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 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 WILL TAKEN (Returned to Compliance)
TTHM	D01	1/1/2024	1 / YR	August 2025
HAA5	D01	1/1/2024	1 / YR	August 2025

(HAA5)- Haloacetic Acids - include Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid.

(TTHM) - Total Trihalomethanes - include Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, and Dibromochloromethane.

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

What is being done? Samples for TTHM and HAA5 were taken outside of the compliance sample period (August 2024) and from an unapproved location and therefore are not valid for compliance. Sample locations have been verified and samples have been scheduled for the next compliance sample period in August of 2025.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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, 2024.** 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.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	Dec 2024	0.33	0	ND – 0.408	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	Dec 2024	0	0	ND - 14	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	June 2024	0.54	0	ND – 0.688	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	June 2024	5	1	ND - 32	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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, please email us at scientificwaterjax@gmail.com .

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, please contact Scientific Water & Sewer at 910-455-3743.

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. Scientific Water & Sewer 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 Scientific Water & Sewer at 910-455-3743. 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*.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2022	N	15	12	15	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2022	N	9	9	9	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low	Range High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.25	1.03	1.39	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	12/2022	N	ND	ND		6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	12/2022	N	ND	ND		0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	12/2022	N	ND	ND		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	12/2022	N	ND	ND		4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	12/2022	N	ND	ND		5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	12/2022	N	ND	ND		100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	12/2022	N	ND	ND		200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	12/2022	N	1.220	0.6560	1.220	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	12/2022	N	ND	ND		2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	12/2022	N	ND	ND		50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	12/2022	N	ND	ND		0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/2024	N	ND	ND		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/2024	N	ND	ND		1	1	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 Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Atrazine (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dinoseb (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
Heptachlor (ppt)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		0	400	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Methoxychlor (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 – Dichloroethane (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND		0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND	0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 –Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 –Trichloroethane (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	12/2019	N	ND	ND	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	12/2019	N	ND	ND	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)	12/2019	N	ND	ND	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

The PWS Section requires monitoring for other misc. contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	12/30/2022	0.305	ND – 0.305		0.3
Manganese (ppm)	12/30/2022	0.034	ND – 0.034		0.05
Nickel (ppm)	12/30/2022	ND	ND - ND		N/A
Sodium (ppm)	12/30/2022	353.0	175.0 – 353.0		N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	12/30/2022	ND	ND - ND		250
pH	12/30/2022	8.31	8.17 – 8.31		6.5 to 8.5