

WATER QUALITY *report* 2010

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Each year, the Cape Fear Public Utility Authority will prepare a Drinking Water Quality Report for its customers as mandated by Federal law. This report provides important details about the quality of the drinking water we provide to our community.

NO VIOLATIONS

We are pleased to report that during 2010 or during any compliance period ending in 2010 there were NO violations of drinking water standards.

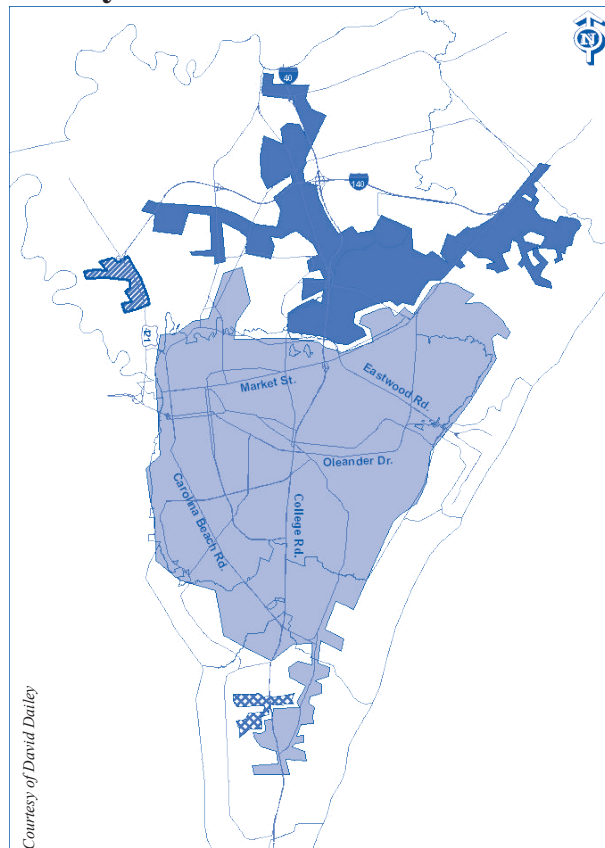
EN ESPANOL

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante. Traduzcalo o hable con un amigp quien to entienda bien.

CFPUA's Water Systems and Service Areas

When you turn on your tap, consider the source. The Cape Fear Public Utility Authority processes and distributes treated drinking water within New Hanover County through four different water systems. The largest system **CFPUA/City (PWS #04-65-010)** distributes water within the City of Wilmington city limits, the Ogden area, and parts of Monkey Junction. Water is provided to the system by the Sweeney Water Treatment Plant, whose source water is surface water that is drawn from the Cape Fear River. The next largest system **CFPUA/NHC (PWS #04-65-232)** distributes water to portions of the northern part of New Hanover County including Murrayville, Wrightsboro, Castle Hayne area and Porters Neck. Water is provided to this system by the CFPUA Nano-filtration Membrane Facility whose source water is groundwater wells drawing from the Castle Hayne and Peedee Aquifers. Two smaller systems **CFPUA/421 System (PWS #04-65-191)** distributing water in the Flemington area and **CFPUA/Monterey Heights water system (PWS #04-65-137)** distributing water in Monterey Heights and Veteran's Park area provide treated groundwater from wells which draw water from the Castle Hayne and surficial aquifers. A staff of highly trained, state certified water treatment operators and a team of skilled maintenance technicians keep all these facilities fully operational 24 hours per day, 7 days per week to insure a safe, high quality, reliable drinking water source.

Find your service area...



Courtesy of David Dailey

Look at the map to the left and locate your address.

Use the legend below to determine what water system you're connected to.

 **PWS #04-65-010**

 **PWS #04-65-232**

 **PWS #04-65-191**

 **PWS #04-65-137**

Refer to the data tables on the following pages to review the test results for your water system.

If you're unsure what water system services your area, if you have questions about the data tables or test results, or just have a general inquiry, contact CFPUA's Water Treatment Division at **332-6739** for assistance.

Only Tap Water
Delivers®

 American Water Works Association

What the EPA wants you to know...

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some natural substances. The presence of these substances does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to substances 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 substances are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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. Substances that may be present in source water include **microbial substances**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; **inorganic substances**, 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 substances**, 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 substances**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil production and mining activities.

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



The expansion project at Sweeney Water Treatment Plant is currently entering the third and final phase of construction. The project is on schedule and should be completed by the summer of 2012. Upon completion, the Sweeney Water Treatment Plant will be capable of treating 35 million gallons of Cape Fear River water per day. This expansion will increase the plant's treatment capability by roughly 7.5 million gallons per day.

Keeping in Touch

If you have any questions or concerns about this report or the quality of your drinking water, please contact CFPWA's Water Treatment Division at (910) 332-6739. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, consider attending an Authority Board Meeting. The CFPWA Board meets on the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 9:00 a.m. in Room 601 of the New Hanover County Government Center. Updated information can be found on our web-site.

Water quality data tables of detected substances

We routinely monitor for over 150 substances in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables list all the drinking water substances that CFPWA detected in the last round of sampling for the particular substance group. The presence of these substances does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. [Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2010.](#) The EPA and the State of North Carolina requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because concentrations of these substances 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 substances are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated substance monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated substances in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

2010 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

SWEENEY WATER PLANT (SURFACE WATER SUPPLY) – PWS ID #04-65-010

Service to City of Wilmington, Ogden, Monkey Junction

MICROBIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES					
Substance (units)	MCL Violation	Your Water	MCLG	MCL exceeded if:	Likely Source
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	NO	0.8%	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (presence or absence)	NO	0	0	0 (Note: The MCL is exceeded if a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive)	Human and animal fecal waste

TURBIDITY * - Systems with population ≥ 10,000					
Substance (units)	MCL Violation	Your Water	MCLG	MCL exceeded if:	Likely Source
Turbidity (NTU)	NO	0.267	N/A	TT = 1 NTU Max	Soil runoff
		100%	N/A	TT = percentage of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	

* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU

INORGANIC SUBSTANCES									
Substance (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL		Likely Source
				Low	High				
Fluoride (ppm) Sweeney WTP surface water source	11/17/10	NO	0.75	N/A	N/A	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories
Fluoride (ppm) Masonboro Forest Well groundwater source ¹	9/8/08	NO	0.51	N/A	N/A	4	4		
Fluoride (ppm) Sea Pines Well groundwater source ¹	8/19/09	NO	0.17	N/A	N/A	4	4		
Fluoride (ppm) Sea Spray Well groundwater source ¹	8/19/09	NO	0.11	N/A	N/A	4	4		

UNREGULATED INORGANIC SUBSTANCES					
Substance (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		Secondary MCL
			Low	High	
Sulfate (ppm)	11/17/10	35.0	N/A	N/A	250

LEAD AND COPPER †						
Substance (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of Sites Found Above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Copper (ppm) 90 th percentile	June/Sept 2008	0.188	0 of 55 samples	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) 90 th percentile	June/Sept 2008	<3.0	1 of 55 samples	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS								
Our water system used [Step 1] as the method to comply with the disinfectants/disinfectant byproducts treatment technique requirements								
Substance (units)	Sample Date	MCL/TT Violation	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
				Low	High			
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (TOC)-RAW	Weekly; Every Tuesday	NO	6.2	4.5	11.6	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (TOC)-TREATED	Weekly; Every Tuesday	NO	2.1	1.0	3.1	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Note: Depending on the TOC in our source water, the system MUST have a certain % removal of TOC or must achieve alternative compliance criteria. If we do not achieve that % removal, there is an alternative % removal. If we fail to meet the alternative % removal, we are in violation of a Treatment Technique (TT). Minimum % removal achieved was 59%.

TOC Removal Requirements			
Source Water TOC (mg/L)	Source Water Alkalinity mg/L as CaCO ₃ (in percentages)		
	0-60	> 60 - 120	> 120
> 2.0 – 4.0	35.0	25.0	15.0
> 4.0 – 8.0	45.0	35.0	25.0
> 8.0	50.0	40.0	30.0

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Substance (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation	Your Water (AVG)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
			Low	High			
TTHM (ppb) Total Trihalomethanes**	NO	55.2	6.9	120.0	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb) Total Haloacetic Acid	NO	24.8	3.0	51.0	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	NO	1.2	0.2	2.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

**Compliance based on Running Annual Average of all distribution samples

WATER CHARACTERISTICS SUBSTANCES

Secondary Substances, required by the NC Public Water Supply Section, are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. These aesthetic substances normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

Substance (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low/High	Secondary MCL
Sweeney WTP surface water source	Jan. – Dec. 2010	6.96 (avg.)	N/A	6.5 to 8.5
• pH (s.u.)	11/17/10	31.00	N/A	N/A
• Sodium (ppm)	Jan.-Dec. 2010	0.02	0/0.18	0.3
Hillside Well groundwater source ¹	2/11/09	7.90	N/A	6.5 to 8.5
• pH (s.u.)	2/11/09	7.80		N/A
Lords Creek Well groundwater source ¹	9/8/08	7.63	N/A	6.5 to 8.5
• pH (s.u.)	9/8/08	19.00		N/A
Masonboro Forest Well groundwater source ¹	9/8/08	7.29	N/A	6.5 to 8.5
• pH (s.u.)	9/8/08	0.021		0.05
Sea Pines Well groundwater source ¹	8/19/09	7.26	N/A	6.5 to 8.5
• pH (s.u.)	8/19/09	16.00		N/A
Sea Spray Well groundwater source ¹	8/19/09	7.52	N/A	6.5 to 8.5
• pH (s.u.)	8/19/09	15.00		N/A
• Sodium (ppm)	8/19/09	0.19		0.3
• Iron (ppm)	8/19/09			

¹ These wells supplied water to the distribution system for a maximum of 12 hours between July 23 and 24, 2010

421 WATER SYSTEM - PWS ID #04-65-191 (GROUNDWATER)

MICROBIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES

Substance (units)	MCL Violation	Your Water	MCLG	MCL exceeded if:	Likely Source
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	NO	24 tested / 0 positive	0	More than 1 sample a month is positive	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (presence or absence)	N/A	0	0	0 (Note: The MCL is exceeded if a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive)	Human and animal fecal waste

LEAD AND COPPER †

Substance (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of Sites Found Above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Copper (ppm)	Sept. 2009	1.07	0	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	Sept. 2009	5	0	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED INORGANIC SUBSTANCES

Substance (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range	
			Low	High
Sulfate (ppm)	Feb. 2005	16	N/A	N/A

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Substance (units)	Sample Date	MCL/MRDL Violation YES/NO	Your Water (AVG)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
				Low	High			
THM (ppb)	July 2009	NO	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	July 2009	NO	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	Jan-Dec. 2010	NO	1.01	0.38	1.47	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acid								
Chlorine (ppm)								

WATER CHARACTERISTICS SUBSTANCES

Secondary Substances, required by the NC Public Water Supply Section, are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. These aesthetic substances normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

Substance (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range	Secondary MCL
Manganese (ppm)	Feb. 2005	0.029	N/A	0.05
pH	Feb. 2005	7.6	N/A	6.5 to 8.5
Sodium (ppm)	Feb. 2005	29	N/A	N/A

232 WATER SYSTEM (GROUNDWATER SUPPLY) - PWS ID #04-65-232

Service to Northern New Hanover County, Ogden, Porters Neck

MICROBIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES					
Substance (units)	MCL Violation	Your Water	MCLG	MCL exceeded if:	Likely Source
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	NO	486 tested / 1 positive	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (presence or absence)	N/A	0	0	0 (Note: The MCL is exceeded if a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive)	Human and animal fecal waste

INORGANIC SUBSTANCES								
Substance (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation YES/NO	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
				Low	High			
Cyanide (ppb)	Oct. 2007 - Dec. 2010	NO	50	ND	50	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	Oct. 2007 - Dec. 2010	NO	0.80	ND	0.80	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories

UNREGULATED INORGANIC SUBSTANCES				
Substance (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range	
			Low	High
Sulfate (ppm)	Oct. 2007 - Oct. 2010	30	ND	30

LEAD AND COPPER †						
Substance (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of Sites Found Above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Copper (ppm) 90 th percentile	Jan.-Dec 2010	1.094	6 of 121 samples	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) 90 th percentile	Jan.-Dec 2010	ND	0 of 121 samples	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

RADIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES *Note: The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.						
Substance (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation YES/NO	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	June 2006 - Sept. 2009	NO	8	0	*50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	June 2006 - Sept. 2009	NO	1	0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	June 2006 - Sept. 2009	NO	0.4	0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Substance (units)	Sample Date	MCL/MRDL Violation	Your Water (AVG)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb) Total Trihalomethanes	Jan. - Dec. 2010	NO	25	ND	54	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) Total Haloacetic Acid	Jan.- Dec. 2010	NO	12	ND	24	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan.- Dec. 2010	NO	1.04	0.23	1.89	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

WATER CHARACTERISTICS SUBSTANCES				
Secondary Substances, required by the NC Public Water Supply Section, are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. These aesthetic substances normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.				
Substance (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low/High	Secondary MCL
Iron (ppm)	Jun. 2004 - Dec. 2009	1.13	ND / 1.13	0.3
Manganese (ppm)	Jun. 2004 - Dec. 2009	0.087	ND / 0.087	0.05
pH	Jun. 2004 - Dec. 2009	7.87	6.98 / 7.87	6.5 to 8.5
Sodium (ppm)	Jun. 2004 - Dec. 2009	47.3	11.6 / 47.3	N/A

NITRATE / NITRITE SUBSTANCES								
Substance (units)	Sample Date	MCL/MRDL Violation	Your Water (AVG)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
				Low	High			
Nitrate - as Nitrogen (ppm)	Jan.-Nov. 2010	NO	1.09	ND	1.09	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

MONTEREY HEIGHTS WATER SYSTEM - PWS ID #04-65-137 (GROUNDWATER)

MICROBIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES					
Substance (units)	MCL Violation	Your Water	MCLG	MCL exceeded if:	Likely Source
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	NO	83 tested / 0 positive	0	More than 1 sample a month is positive	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (presence or absence)	NO	0	0	0 (Note: The MCL is exceeded if a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive)	Human and animal fecal waste

INORGANIC SUBSTANCES								
Substance (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation YES/NO	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	March 2004 & Feb. 2008	NO	0.14	0.10	0.14	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories

LEAD AND COPPER †						
Substance (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of Sites Found Above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Copper (ppm) 90 th percentile	August 2010	0.378	0	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) 90 th percentile	August 2010	4	0	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Substance (units)	Sample Date	MCL/MRDL Violation	Your Water (AVG)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb) Total Trihalomethanes	Aug. 2010	NO	41	30	60	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) Total Haloacetic Acid	Aug. 2010	NO	20	8	26	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan. - Dec. 2010	NO	0.77	0.23	1.77	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

WATER CHARACTERISTICS SUBSTANCES				
Secondary Substances, required by the NC Public Water Supply Section, are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. These aesthetic substances normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.				
Substance (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low/High	Secondary MCL
Iron (ppm)	Mar. 2004 & Feb. 2008	0.157	ND / 0.157	0.3
Manganese (ppm)	Mar. 2004 & Feb. 2008	0.020	0.012 / 0.030	0.05
pH	Mar. 2004 & Feb. 2008	7.9	7.7 / 7.9	6.5 to 8.5
Sodium (ppm)	Mar. 2004 & Feb. 2008	17	5 / 17	N/A

NITRATE / NITRITE SUBSTANCES								
Substance (units)	Sample Date	MCL/MRDL Violation	Your Water (AVG)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
				Low	High			
Nitrate - as Nitrogen (ppm)	May 2010	NO	ND	ND	ND	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

† LEAD & COPPER

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. The Cape Fear Public Utility Authority 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>.

DEFINITIONS **AL/Action Level** = The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. The action levels are reported at the 90th percentile for homes at greatest risk. **Average** = Approximate or summary concentration, determined by dividing the total of all results by the number of analysis. **MCL** (Maximum Contaminant Level)** = The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water based on potential health effects. **MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)** = The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection level Goal)** = 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. **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level)** = the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection level Goal)** = The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. **MRDLG's** do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. **N/A** = Not applicable. **ND (Non-Detects)** = Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used. **NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit)** = A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. **pCi/L (Picocuries per liter)** = measures radioactivity in water. **PPM (parts per million) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** = One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000. **PPB (parts per billion) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L)** = One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000. **Range** = These are the lowest to the highest levels detected. **TT (Treatment Technique)** = A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water. **Turbidity MCL** = Less than 0.3 NTU's in 95% of all samples collected. ****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.

Pharmaceuticals/ Personal Care Products (PPCPs)

The Cape Fear Public Utility Authority strives to provide its customers with the safest and best tasting water possible. As part of our efforts, Sweeney WTP has begun testing the raw water influent into the plant for an emerging class of chemicals known as Pharmaceuticals/Personal Care Products or (PPCPs). PPCPs refers to and includes a variety of chemicals, including pharmaceuticals, fragrances, vitamins, soaps, insect repellents and cosmetics. Across the country, these substances have been found at extremely low levels in source water and some treated water. The existence of these chemicals in drinking water is complex; trace amounts of drugs and personal care products have been present in water for many years. New technology and advanced testing has improved our ability to detect minute traces of chemicals. No one wants to drink someone else's medicine along with their glass of tap water. However, the concentrations of contaminants are so low that the risk of any health threat is presumed to be nominal, if not non-existent. Proper use and disposal can help keep PPCPs in our water supply at a minimum. Find more information on our web-site: www.cfpua.org

Compound	Results from 6/16/10 (ppb)	Results from 12/8/10 (ppb)	Origin
Cotinine	0.002	< MRL	Metabolic of nicotine
Deet	0.008	< MRL	Insect repellent
Meprobamate	0.001	< MRL	Drug to treat symptoms of anxiety
Acesulfame-K	< MRL	0.29	Artificial sweetener
Butalbital	< MRL	0.0066	Pain killer, Barbituate
Dehydronifedipine	< MRL	0.012	Medication used to treat heart disease
DIA	< MRL	0.005	Atrazine congener
Ethylparaben	< MRL	0.061	Preservative in skin care products
Flumequine	< MRL	0.025	Antibiotic
Ibuprofen	< MRL	0.054	Anti-inflammatory
Iohexal	< MRL	0.019	X-ray contrast agent
Methylparaben	< MRL	0.11	Preservative in skin care products
Propylparaben	< MRL	0.018	Preservative in skin care products
Simazine	< MRL	0.008	Herbicide

* Minimum recovery level

Studies have shown that pharmaceuticals are present in our nation's water bodies. Further research suggests that certain drugs may cause ecological harm. The EPA is committed to investigating this topic and developing strategies to help protect the health of both the environment and the public. To date, scientists have found no evidence of adverse human health effects from PPCPs in the environment.

Source Water Assessment Program

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 Contamination 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 complete SWAP Assessment report for the Cape Fear Public Utility Authority may be viewed at: <http://swap.deh.enr.state.nc.us/swap/pages/swp.htm>.

Please note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this water quality report 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 27699-1634, 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.



Questions? Information?

CFPUA

235 Government Center Dr.
Wilmington, NC 28403
(910) 332-6550
www.cfpua.org

Water Conservation

(910) 332-6566
conserveh2o@cfpua.org

EPA

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791

Pass it on...

Businesses and landlords are requested to pass this information on to their tenants and customers. Please post this in a visible location. Additional copies of this report can be obtained by calling (910) 332-6739 or (910) 332-6550 during regular business hours. This report is also posted on our web-site: www.cfpua.org. Thank you for helping us provide this information to all those who use and depend on our water.



Cape Fear
Public Utility Authority

Stewardship. Sustainability. Service.

Cape Fear Public Utility Authority • 235 Government Center Drive • Wilmington, NC 28403

Helpful CFPUA phone numbers...

Water/Sewer Emergencies (24-hour).....	332-6565
Customer Service - Billing Information, New Connections, System Shutoff.....	332-6550
Water Treatment (Sweeney Water Plant).....	332-6739
Water Conservation Hotline.....	332-6566
Human Resources.....	332-6570
Board Information.....	332-6543
Public Relations.....	332-6704

Stay Informed...

Did you know that you can receive instant alerts/messages from CFPUA right through your mobile phone or e-mail? Whether it's bid postings, job openings, meeting notices, or emergency alerts and road closures, you'll be alerted as soon as something new is posted to our web-site. Simply click on the "Notify Me" link found on our web-site, register your information and start keeping up with the items that are important to you.

Additionally, service advisories, notices and project updates are posted regularly under the *Notifications* section of our web-site: www.cfpua.org



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