2020 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

FIRST CRAVEN SANITARY DISTRICT

PWSID # 04-25-040

First Craven Sanitary District is pleased to present to you the 2020 Consumer Confidence Report. This report contains important information concerning the quality of the water we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water at a reasonable price. Our water source comes from a ground water supply, the Castle Hayne Aquifer. Our three wells are located behind our main office, along Highway 55 East in front of the Food Lion shopping center, and on Galloway Road. These wells are approximately 120 feet deep and can each produce over 600 gallons of water per minute.

First Craven Sanitary District monitors for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table provided lists all the drinking water contaminants that we _ 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 through December 31, 2019.** 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.

To better understand the test results, the following definitions have been provided:

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.

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. 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.

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 for control of 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.

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.

Non-Applicable (N/A) – Information not applicable / not required for that particular Rule.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (20 samples taken. Result is 90th percentile. Tested in 2017)	N	0.137	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (Naturally occurring in our water supply, not added in the treatment process).	N	0.38	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Disinfection By-Product Contaminants						
TTHM **(Stage 2)** [Total Trihalomethanes] (Results are the highest LRAA from each of the 2 locations tested. Sample location B01 listed first, then location B02 below. High/Low results are from 2019 calendar year).	N	65 Low- 40 High- 77	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	N	58 Low – 33 High - 74	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 **(Stage 2)** [Total Haloacetic Acids] (Results are the highest LRAA from each of the 2 locations tested. Sample location B01 listed first, then location B02 below. High/Low results are from 2018 calendar year).	N	36 Low – 26 High - 39	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	N	37 Low –25 High - 44	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (free) (Result is average of field test done during compliance sampling in the distribution system. Range: highest detected 3.0 ppm, lowest detected 0.3 ppm)	N	1.4	ppm	MRDL G = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

The following Microbiological Contaminants were tested for monthly and not detected: Total Coliform Bacteria; Fecal Coliform; E.coli.

The following Inorganic Contaminants were tested for and not detected: Nitrate; Arsenic; Barium; Cadmium; Chromium; Cyanide; Mercury; Nickel; Selenium; Sulfate; Antimony; Beryllium; Thallium.

The following Synthetic Organic Chemicals Contaminant were tested for and not detected: Endrin; BHC-Gamma; Methoxychlor; Toxaphene; Dalapon; Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate; Oxamyl(vydate); Simazine; Picloram; Dinoseb; Hexachlorocyclopentadiene; Carbofuran; Atrazine; Alachlor; Heptachlor; Heptachlor Epoxide; 2,4-D; 2,4,5-TP (Silvex); Hexachlorobenzene, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Benzo(a)pyrene, Pentachlorophenol, PCB's, DBCP; EDB; Chlordane; 3-Hydroxycarbofuran; Aldicarb; Aldicarb sulfone; Aldicarb sulfoxide; Carbaryl; Carbofuran; Methomyl; Oxamyl; Oxamyl (vydate); Carbofuran.

The following Volatile Organic Chemical Contaminants were tested for and not detected: 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene; Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene; Xylenes (Total); Dichloromethane; o-Dichlorobenzene; p-Dichlorobenzene; Vinyl Chloride; 1,1-Dichloroethylene; Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene; 1,2-Dichloroethane; 1,1,1-Trichloroethane; Carbon Tetrachloride; 1,2-Dichloropropane; Trichloroethylene; Chlorobenzene; Benzene; Toluene; Ethylbenzene; Styrene

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS: These contaminants, required by the NC Public Water Supply Section to be tested, are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects. These aesthetic contaminants normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

The following Water Characteristics Contaminants were detected:

- Iron (tested daily) / Result range 0 ppm – 0.3 ppm / SMCL = 0.3 ppm
- Manganese (tested weekly) / Result range 0 ppm – 0.05 ppm / SMCL = 0.05 ppm
- Water Hardness (tested daily) / Result range 17 ppm – 102 ppm / SMCL = N/A
- pH / Result 7.4 units / SMCL = 6.5 to 8.5 units
- Sodium / Result 99.57 ppm / SMCL = N/A

FIRST CRAVEN SANITARY DISTRICT HAD NO VIOLATIONS. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, such as viruses and bacteria; inorganic, such as salts and metals; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from agriculture, storm water runoff, or residential use; organic, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are a by-product of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, storm water runoff, and septic tanks; and radioactive, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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).

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. No samples taken in 2019 for Trihalomethanes exceeded the MCL.

First Craven Sanitary District tested for Lead in drinking water at 20 locations in 2017. There was one site with an elevated level of lead that exceeded the MCL found during that round of testing, and proper notification was given. 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. First Craven Sanitary District 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.

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 assessment 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 First Craven Sanitary District 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, as of April 2017 report date, are as follows:

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating
Well #1(Treatment Plant)	Higher
Well #2(Highway 55 East)	Higher
Well #3(Galloway Road)	Higher

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.

The complete SWAP Assessment report for First Craven Sanitary District may be viewed on the Web at: https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600. 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@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate your system name (First Craven Sanitary District), PWSID (04-25-040), 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.

First Craven Sanitary District
560 Highway 55 East
P.O. Box 608
Bridgeton, NC 28519

Cut-off day for non-payment is the 16th of each month. Your water service is subject to be terminated if you owe a prior balance after the 15th of the month, in other words, if two bills are past due. This is stated on each bill. No other notices are given. ***The District is not responsible for lost, delayed, or misdirected mail.*** If we visit your residence to lock your meter for non-payment, you must pay your full balance plus a $35 reconnect fee. Service request after business hours will be charged an additional $50 after-hours fee.

Automatic check drafting, online payments on our website, and payments by phone are now available for our customer's convenience. A leak adjustment policy is in place to assist customers with a high-water bill due to a leak. Please call or stop by our office for details.

In November 2019, Mr. Doug Cowan and Mr. Paul Gaskins were reelected to serve another 4-year term on the District Board. Mr. Mark Dunn was also elected to serve his first term as a District Board member.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Edward Riggs Jr. at (252) 633-6500, by fax at (252) 633-6824, or by email at firstcraven@embarqmail.com. If you want to learn more about us, you may wish to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Our public meetings are held the second Tuesday night of each month starting at 6:00 p.m. in our main office. You may also visit our webpage at www.firstcravensanitarydistrict.com.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with a clean and safe water supply.

STAFF

Manager:	Edward Riggs, Jr.
Administrative Assistant:	Judy Swindell
Water Operator:	Michael Simmons
	Carlton Jones, Jr.

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Chairman:	Douglas Cowan
Vice-Chairman:	Paul Gaskins
Finance Officer:	Greg Holt
Secretary:	Mark Dunn
Assistant Secretary:	Tommy Dunn

FIRST CRAVEN SANITARY DISTRICT
633-6500
ESTABLISHED
1978
CRAVEN COUNTY N.C.

"This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer."

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

First Craven Sanitary District is a federally funded Sanitary District government created and established by the North Carolina Commission for Health Services, Department of Human Resources on May 6, 1978. The water system first produced water on November 3, 1982, and currently serves approximately 2,500 accounts. The Sanitary District boundaries include all of Township 2 of Craven County except for the Fairfield Harbor Community. First Craven relies solely on revenue generated from water sales. First Craven receives none of your local, state, or federal tax money. At present, the staff consists of 4 full-time employees. First Craven Sanitary District is governed by the Sanitary District Board of Directors. The five members are elected by the residents of the community during the public elections every odd year and serve 4-year terms.

In the year 2019, First Craven Sanitary District water treatment plant produced 178.4 million gallons of water. The average residential customer in 2019 used 3900 gallons of water per month with an average bill of $ 30.02. The residential ¾-inch service water rate in 2019 was $15.00 service charge, then $3.85 per 1,000 gallons of usage.

First Craven Sanitary District Rules and Regulations require that each home or business have its own water meter. Multiple unit meters are no longer allowed. Cross-Connections are strictly prohibited.

Please be aware of how to shut-off your water in case of an emergency. It is recommended that the customer have a shut-off valve easily accessible. Customers should have a shut-off valve either near their home or just outside the meter box. The customer is responsible for any damages done when operating the District's valve inside the meter box or any damages that may result from not having a shut-off valve.