

“2008” Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

“McCain Correctional Hospital”

PWS ID# “03-47-108”

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 from where your water comes, 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 Timothy C. Roper at (910) 944-9313 we want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility**

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 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 **Well Water** and is located at **McCain Correctional Hospital**.

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 (ug/L) - 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 (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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 (MCLG) - 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: MCLs 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	0	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (presence or absence)	N	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

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	08/12/08	0	N/A		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	08/12/08		N/A		1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	08/04/08	0.240	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	08/04/08	0.003	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low/High	Secondary MCL
Iron (ppm)	05/01/07	0.189	N/A	0.3
Manganese (ppm)			N/A	0.05
Nickel (ppm)			N/A	N/A
Sodium (ppm)			N/A	N/A
pH	05/01/07	4.50	N/A	6.5 to 8.5

As mandated by the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) of the Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, conducted source water assessments for public water supply sources in North Carolina in December 2003. Public Water Supply sent public water system owners a letter to announce the availability of the initial assessment results. After a four-month review and comment period, revised results were made public in April 2004 via the internet.

The PWS Section has now conducted a second round of source water assessments and compiled the results in a SWAP report for each public water supply system. They have incorporated new sources that have come on line since the last round, updated the potential contaminant source inventory and improved the raw water quality rating process. The revised SWAP report is on their web site at:

<http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap>. You can find McCain's SWAP report by clicking on the "SWAP Reports" icon in the lower right corner of the web site. You will be prompted for your system name in order to locate your report. All of the new reports will have a generation date in March 2005.

To request a printed copy of the report, call (919) 715-2633 or email SWAP@ncmail.net. Please include the following information when making the request.

PWS System Name & Identification Number (DOC McCain, 0347108)

Contact Name

Mailing Address

Phone Number

Consumer Confidence Reports

In the Rules Governing Public Water Systems, Rule .1538, Section 141.153(b)(2), requires that we notify consumers of the availability of the SWAP results and provide a brief summary of the system's sources and their susceptibility ratings in your 2004 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

This information is being provided to meet the above requirement.

After carefully reviewing the complete document (80 pages) it has been determined that McCain's water has a moderate susceptibility rating.

It is important to note that potential contaminant sources identified in this report are only potential sources of contamination to your drinking water source. Environmental contamination is not likely to occur if harmful contaminants are managed properly. 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 contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. 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 at 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.

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We at McCain Correction Hospital work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name: _____

PWS ID#: ____ - ____ - ____ - ____ Report Year: _____ Population Served: _____

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.

Certified by: Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____

Phone #: _____ 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: _____

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. The notice may not be on the water bill itself as the only means of notification.