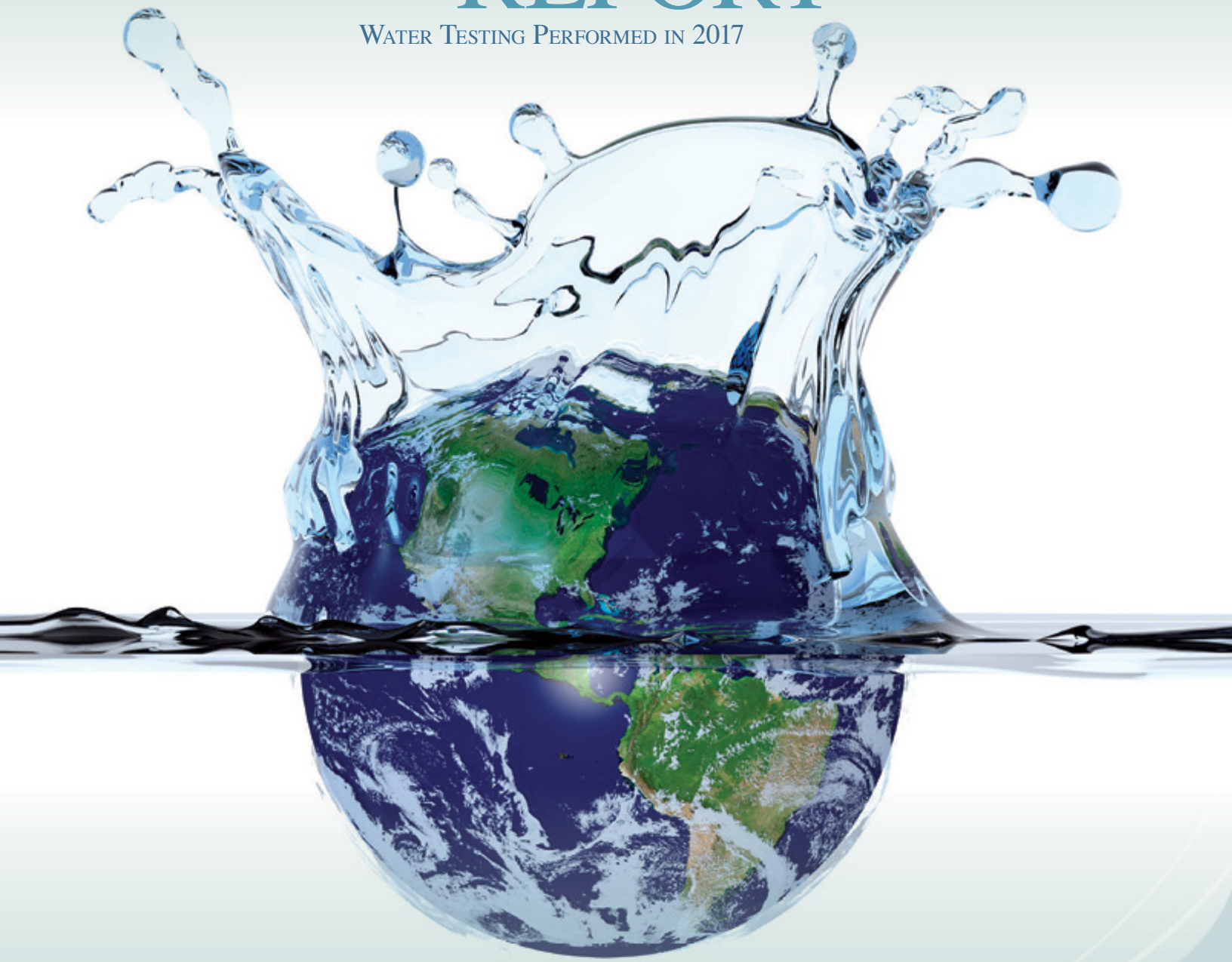
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2017



Presented By

Old North
Utility Services, Inc.
A Subsidiary of American States Utility Services, Inc.

PWS ID#: NC 50-26-019

Quality First

We are pleased to present our annual water quality report. As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education, while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your family.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Meaghan Till, Environmental Coordinator of Old North Utility Services, Inc., at (910) 495-1311 Ext. 102.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are 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 www.epa.gov/lead.

> Serving Those Who Serve

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife; Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 may also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

Fort Bragg customers are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant water supply from two sources, the Harnett County Water Treatment Plant, which treats water from the Cape Fear River, and Fayetteville Public Works Commission (PWC) Water Treatment Plant, which treats water from both the Cape Fear River and Lake Glenville. Both water treatment plants are located within the Cape Fear River Basin.

Fayetteville Water Not Affected by GenX

With recent GenX reports, we understand the concern about safe drinking water. Please know that our water is safe and meets or exceeds all current EPA standards for safe drinking water. GenX found in the Cape Fear River is below the PWC/Fayetteville service area and has not affected your drinking water. Recent tests conducted by the NC Dept. of Environmental Quality confirm GenX is not in Fayetteville PWC drinking water, and results are available on their website at https://deq.nc.gov/news/hot-topics/genx-investigation.

Additional Monitoring

We understand that news reports about 1,4-Dioxane cause concerns about the safety of our drinking water. While 1,4-Dioxane has been detected in the Cape Fear River as well as other areas in our region, state and nation, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) currently has no standards for 1,4-Dioxane and has not yet issued regulated safe limits. If the EPA believed 1,4-Dioxane was an immediate threat, a directive would have been issued. Since 1,4-Dioxane cannot be removed through traditional water treatment processes, Fayetteville PWC has partnered with other communities and the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) to get this compound regulated and out of the Cape Fear River. They have helped fund research which is identifying its sources in order to reduce or eliminate it so there will be no long-term exposure to our customers. As a result of this partnership, NCDEQ has notified Greensboro, Reidsville, and Asheboro to begin monthly monitoring for 1,4-Dioxane in their wastewater treatment facility discharges. Going forward, NCDEQ staff will use the data collected to determine the need for effluent limits to be established in the discharge permits for each of these three upstream municipalities. NCDEQ will establish limits as needed to protect the surface waters for their designated uses. You can find additional information on the Fayetteville PWC website: https://www.faypwc.com/the-facts-about-1-4-dioxane/.

Source Water Assessment Program

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply Section (PWS), Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments were 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, which include maps, background information, and relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate, or Lower. The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Old North Utility Services, Inc. -- Fort Bragg 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 watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

- Harnett County (Cape Fear River) - Higher Susceptibility Rating
- Fayetteville PWC (Cape Fear River) - Higher Susceptibility Rating
- Fayetteville PWC (Glenville Lake) - Higher Susceptibility Rating

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Old North Utility Services, Inc. may be viewed on the Web at: https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600. Please 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. 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 a request to swap@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate your system name and 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) 707-9098. It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of "higher" does not imply poor water quality, only the systems' potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Testing for *Cryptosporidium*

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring of source water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Cryptosporidium is required to be monitored at treatment plants. Fayetteville PWC monitored for *Cryptosporidium* in the Cape Fear River and Glenville Lake during 2017. The highest concentration detected was 0.09 oocysts/liter in February 2017, from the Cape Fear River. The Harnett County Regional Water Treatment Plant had zero detects.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC - IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

OLD NORTH UTILITY SERVICES, INC. - FT. BRAGG HAS NOT MET MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Violation Awareness Date: December 6, 2017

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 complete all testing for the contaminants listed and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

We are required to perform Lead and Copper sampling at 30 locations across the installation and only sampled at 29 locations.

CONTAMINANT GROUP	FACILITY ID NO./SAMPLE POINT ID	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGIN DATE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES/SAMPLING FREQUENCY	WHEN SAMPLES WILL BE TAKEN
Lead and Copper	D01	January 1, 2017	30 per 3-year	Samples will be taken during the June-September Monitoring Period

(LC) Lead and Copper are tested by collecting the required number of samples and testing each of the samples for both lead and copper.

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

What is being done? Lead and Copper sampling must be performed June-September. We will perform sampling for Lead and Copper during these months in 2018 for all 30 locations.

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, please contact Meaghan Till at (910) 495-1311.

Test Results

In 2017, Old North Utility Services, Inc., in conjunction with our purveyors, Fayetteville PWC and Harnett County, routinely monitored for over 100 parameters in accordance with state and federal regulations. The following tables list only the contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling period. Unless otherwise noted, all sampling was performed between January 1, 2017, and December 31, 2017. The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. 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 at (800) 426-4791.

We participated in the 3rd stage of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Fayetteville PWC NC 03-26-010		Harnett County NC 03-43-045		Old North Utility Services, Inc. NC 50-26-019			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2016	15	0	3.40	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters[1] (pCi/L)	2016	50	0	4.60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Chloramines (ppm)	2017	[4]	[4]	2.77	1.00–3.70	2.85	1.03–3.99	1.56	0–2.8	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2017	[800]	[800]	NA	NA	35	ND–331	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2017	[4]	[4]	1.59[2]	0.40–2.30[2]	1.68	0.76–3.29	0.92	ND–2.2	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	2017	1	0.8	NA	NA	0.263	0.14–0.30	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	4	4	0.643	0.11–0.835	0.64	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2017	60	NA	30	NA	17.7	NA	17	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2017	80	NA	50	NA	55.9	NA	52	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	2017	TT[3]	NA	ND	NA	4.4	NA	ND	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon [TOC][4] (removal ratio)	2017	TT	NA	1.61	1.0–2.3	1.29	1.10–1.50	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity[5] (NTU)	2017	TT = 1 NTU	NA	0.23	0.03–0.23	0.08	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2017	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	100	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap Water Samples Collected for Copper and Lead Analyses from Sample Sites throughout the Community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	1.3	ND	0/29	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0	ND	0/29	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES (FAYETTEVILLE PWC NC 03-26-010) [6]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	2017	NA	0.41–4.20

TTHMS/HAA5 SAMPLE RANGES BY LOCATION

	Fayetteville PWC	Harnett Co	Old North
TTHMs Site ID	**SAMPLE RANGE**	**SAMPLE RANGE**	**SAMPLE RANGE**
B01	24–74	22.3–77.6	17.6–80.0
B02	25–72	22.1–70.8	22.4–67.0
B03	17–66	12.5–64.9	20.3–79.0
B04	26–72	26.1–87.2	19.0–74.0
B05	29–67	22.6–78.6	24.8–67.0
B06	25–53	20.3–65.4	20.7–78.0
B07	28–70	18.1–91.1	17.9–77.4
B08	22–67	14.9–88.3	24.8–73.4
HAA5 Site ID			
B01	14–26	11.7–17.8	8.8–22.3
B02	13–31	11.4–15.5	10.0–18.1
B03	15–31	9.5–14.5	8.7–18.3
B04	15–29	12.5–18.8	8.0–19.0
B05	13–32	11.3–19.1	ND–9.2
B06	13–34	14.6–23.8	8.9–20.6
B07	15–28	9.9–15.2	6.5–20.3
B08	15–28	9.7–17.1	10.0–16.5

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): 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.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

removal ratio: A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

[1] The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

[2] Chlorine disinfection is used only during the month of March each year.

[3] If a system collecting 40 or more samples per month finds greater than 5% of monthly samples are positive in one month, an assessment is required. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

[4] Depending on the TOC in our source water, the system MUST have a certain percentage removal of TOC or must achieve alternative compliance criteria. If we do not achieve that percentage removal, there is an alternative percentage removal. If we fail to meet the alternative percentage removal, we are in violation of a Treatment Technique.

[5] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration systems. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

[6] Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.