

"2021" Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

"Town of Cameron"

Water System Number: "03-63-040"

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 Town Hall at 910-245-3212. 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. [Name of Utility] 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>.

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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) and wells are located at Hwy 24/27(Cameron) and on Dalrymple Road (Cameron).

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 [Town of Cameron] 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, # 7	Lower	September 2020
Well, # 8	Lower	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Town of Cameron 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 web site 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@ncdenr.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. We have implemented the following source water protection actions: (WELL HEAD PROTECTION PLAN) 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 (2021), or during any compliance period that ended in (2021), we received a [*Monthly Operating Reports*] violation that covered the time period of [*Jan 2021 until June 2021*]. We are/have [*reported Iron and Manganese on MOR's*] to assure this does not happen again.

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, (2021).** 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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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.

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 (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.

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Antimony (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	12/19	N	N/D			2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	12/19	N	N/D			4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			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		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	8/19/21	N	N/D	N/A		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	8/19/21	N	N/D	N/A		1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	10/27/21	0.179	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	10/27/21	0	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	N	1.05	0.79	1.05	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)						4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)						800	800	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Antimony (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	12/19	N	N/D			2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	12/19	N	N/D			4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
2,4-D (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	12/19	N	N/D			0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)	12/19	N	N/D			0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables

Endrin (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D		2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (ppt)	12/19	N	N/D		0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)	12/19	N	N/D		0	400	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	12/19	N	N/D		0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D		0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D		50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	12/19	N	N/D		200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D		40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D		200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	12/19	N	N/D		0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D		0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D		500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D		4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D		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		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Benzene (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 - Dichloroethane (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 - Dichloroethylene (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 -Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 - Trichloroethane (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 -Trichloroethane (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	12/19	N	N/D			1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	12/19	N	N/D			0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)	12/19	N	N/D			10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium)	12/26/19	N	N/D			0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	12/26/19	N	N/D			0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A			0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	12/26/19	N	N/D			0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits

* Note: The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Water System Name: Town of Cameron

Water System No.: NC 03-63-040 Report Year: 2021 Population Served: 244

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: Davis Reynolds Title: Water System ORC

Signature: Davis Reynolds Phone #: (910) 690-6463

Delivery Achieved Date: _____ Date Reported to State: _____

☒ The CCR includes the mandated Public Notice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes).

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

Paper copy to all (US Mail) ☐ Hand Delivery ☐

☐ Notification of Availability of Paper Copy (Provide a copy of the notice.)

Notification Method _____ (i.e., US Mail, door hanger)

☐ Notification of CCR URL (must be direct URL) URL:

www.townofcameron.com/government/reports

Notification Method _____ (i.e., on bill, bill stuffer, separate mailing, email)

☐ Direct email delivery of CCR (attached? or embedded?) (Provide a copy of the email.)

Notification Method _____ (i.e., on bill, bill stuffer, separate mailing)

☐ Newspaper (attach copy) What Paper? _____ Date Published: _____

Notification Method _____ (i.e., US Mail, on bill, bill stuffer, door hanger, a postcard dedicated to the CCR, or email)

☐ **"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. Extra 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)

☐ 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: Use of social media (e.g., Twitter or Facebook) or automated phone calls DO NOT meet existing

ROY COOPER
Governor

ELIZABETH S. BISER
Secretary

S. DANIEL SMITH
Director



NORTH CAROLINA
Environmental Quality

August 13, 2021

Town of Cameron
Attn: Jim Leiby-Mayor
PO Box 248
Cameron, NC 28326

RE: Notice of Violation
Monthly Operating Reports
Town of Cameron Water System
PWS ID NC0363040, Moore County

Dear Mr. Leiby:

The North Carolina *Rules Governing Public Water Systems*, Section .1300 requires all public water systems that use disinfectants or other chemicals for treatment of water to perform operational tests and report test results on forms provided by the Public Water Supply Section. The monthly operating reports (MORs) are due to the Public Water Supply Section by the tenth day of the following month. Copies of the forms and instructions are available from the Public Water Supply Section web site <https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/forms-publication>. Reports for the above referenced system should be submitted to the Fayetteville Regional Office, 225 Green Street, Suite 714, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28301-50473 or electronically using the GPWMOR application <https://pws.ncwater.org/GPWMOR/Pages/GWMOR.aspx>. For specific system information on visitations and sampling, see the reverse side of this letter.

A review of the previous six months of MORs submitted by the Town of Cameron water system (NC0363040), indicate that required iron and manganese tests have not been consistently reported as required in Rule .1302 of the *Rules Governing Public Water Systems*. Please begin collecting the required tests immediately and submit the reports by the tenth of the following month. **Failure to submit monthly operating reports is a violation of the *Rules Governing Public Water Systems* and may result in the issuance of an administrative penalty of up to \$25,000 for each violation.**

If you have any questions or need assistance, please call Tommy Overby at 910-433-3354 or any of the Public Water Supply Section Staff at the Fayetteville Regional Office.

Sincerely,

Heidi Lane Cox
Regional Engineering Supervisor
Public Water Supply Section

cc: Robert W. Midgette, P.E.
Davis Reynolds-ORC



North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality | Division of Water Resources
Fayetteville Regional Office | 225 Green Street, Suite 714 | Fayetteville, North Carolina 28301
910.433.3300

Every system that uses disinfectants or other chemicals for the treatment of water must take residual disinfectant tests at each **entry point** during every facility oversight visit as required by Rule .1303. The residual disinfectant and other test values (including iron and manganese) should be recorded on Form 3396A found at the link noted below:

[https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/Water%20Resources/files/pws/compliance/DENR_3396A_TreatmentFacility\(chlorine\).xls](https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/Water%20Resources/files/pws/compliance/DENR_3396A_TreatmentFacility(chlorine).xls) or electronically on the GPWMOR application
<https://pws.ncwater.org/GPWMOR/Pages/GWMOR.aspx>.

The required frequency of facility oversight visits for your system as determined by “*15A NCAC 18C .1303 Facility Oversight*” is:

2 visits per week

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Residual disinfectant concentrations are required to be measured in the distribution at locations that represent maximum residence time (MRT) or other locations with high water age, as required by Rule .1302 (a)(2)(A), and must be recorded on the “Distribution System Monitoring Report” found at the link noted below:

[https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/Water%20Resources/files/pws/compliance/DENR_3397A_DistributionFacility\(chlorine\).xls](https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/Water%20Resources/files/pws/compliance/DENR_3397A_DistributionFacility(chlorine).xls)

The minimum number of residual disinfectant concentration samples required in the distribution system for your system, as determined by Table A, found in Rule .1302 is:

3 sample(s) per week

