

Serving Those Who Serve.®



2024 Water Quality Report
Fort Bragg ATF
PWS ID#: NC 5047009
Old North Utility Services, Inc.
American States Utility Services, Inc.



Dedicated to Delivering Clean Water

Every day, people in the United States depend on American States Utility Services, Inc. (ASUS) for the water that enhances their quality of life. We operate and maintain water and wastewater systems on military bases across the country, dedicating ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards and continually striving to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to the military installations we serve. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education, while continuing to meet the needs of all of our water users.

At ASUS, we are proud to provide the integral services that truly empower our nation's military communities, from the ground up. With our smart infrastructure systems, we create and maintain the efficiencies that allow installations across the country to focus on their own true mission. Ours is simple: to continue building upon their strength as effectively as possible.

Old North Utility Services, Inc. (ONUS), a wholly-owned subsidiary of ASUS, is the provider of your water service. Our certified operators ensure the safe delivery of all potable water, taking water samples at approved sites to ensure the its quality throughout our system. With a deep commitment to customer care, ASUS works diligently to protect every drop of water. As a utility provider, we constantly analyze our systems to determine which areas might need repair, replacement, or even supplementary facilities. ASUS also puts a strong focus on water efficiency, actively providing educational outreach for customers to further encourage better resource management.

We at ASUS are proud to be able to provide our services to the military personnel, civilians, and family members who live and work at Fort Bragg ATF. We are honored to support the role your military installation plays in defending the country, both at home and abroad. We achieve this goal by always putting our fundamental ideals into practice. We pay special attention to the ultimate measure of success: our customer's peace of mind. With our own team's deeply-rooted military background, we have an intimate understanding of what it takes to make an installation thrive, and we take pride in delivering unparalleled care in this regard.

We at ASUS are pleased to present you with this annual water quality report and thank you for allowing us to serve you and your family. Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water. For more details, you can view our past and current Water Quality Reports at www.asusinc.com.

Sincerely,

Adam Loughman
Utility Manager



Franklin Jones
Director of Operations



Important Information about Your Water

What the 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 at (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 at (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.

In order to ensure that the 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 production for public health.

Service Line Inventory and Notices

In order to stay compliant with Federal and State regulations for the Lead and Copper Rule, Old North Utility Services (ONUS) compiled an inventory of service lines for the Public Water System (PWS). The inventory was created and turned into the State, as well as electronically certified. If you would like a copy, please reach out to contactus@asusinc.com or our main subsidiary line at (910) 495-1311.

The Fort Bragg ATF PWS had 100% of the service lines in the system identified in the service line inventory. None of the service lines were lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown materials; and, because none of the service lines were these materials, no notices were needed for this PWS.

Our GIS team created a site where service lines can be searched. This site is [Lead Service Line Viewer](#). It can be searched by address.

Important Information about Your Water

Source Water Assessment Program

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 Fort Bragg ATF 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 #1	Moderate	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Fort Bragg ATF 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 website 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@deq.nc.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:

- We ensure all spills are resolved in a timely manner.
- We ensure all reportable spills are reported in the proper timeframe.
- We ensure that proper procedures are used when working with or around surface waters and water sources.

You can help protect your community’s drinking water source(s) in several ways:

- Dispose of your chemicals properly.
- Take your used oil to a recycling center.
- Properly dispose of fats, oils, and greases; ensuring stormwater drains and basins as well as surface waters are not contaminated.
- Properly report all spills.

2024 Water Quality Results

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

ONUS routinely monitored for more than 150 contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with state and federal regulations. The tables that follow 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, 2024. The EPA and the State of North Carolina 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.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Celestine Raineri-Smith, Environmental Program Administrator of Old North Utility Services, Inc. at (910) 605-1185.

Fort Bragg- Aberdeen Training Facility - Old North Utility Services, Inc.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range		MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	6/2024	0.314	0	0.514		1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	6/2024	0	0	ND		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The table above summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please reach out to us at contactus@asusinc.com or call (910) 495-1311.

We have been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and prepared an inventory of all service lines in our water system. To access this inventory, please reach out to contactus@asusinc.com or call (910) 495-1311.

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. Old North Utility Services Camp Mackall is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Old North Utility Services Camp Mackall at (910) 495-1311. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (Stage 2 DBPs)

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (Highest RAA)	Range (Low-High)	MLCG	MCL	Likely Source
TTHM (ppb)	2024	N	1	<1-1	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2024	N	<2	<2	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Contaminant	Year	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (Highest RAA)	Range (Low-High)	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source
Chlorine (ppm) (c)	2024	N	1.26	0.59-1.87	4	4	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)	10/2024	N	<3	N/A		6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10/2024	N	<5	N/A		0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	10/2024	N	<0.400	N/A		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	10/2024	N	<2	N/A		4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	10/2024	N	<1	N/A		5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	10/2024	N	<20	N/A		100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	10/2024	N	<50	N/A		200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	10/2024	N	<0.100	N/A		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	10/2024	N	<0.4	N/A		2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	10/2024	N	<10	N/A		50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	10/2024	N	<1	N/A		0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Nitrate Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range (Low-High)	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/2024	N	0	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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)	10/2024	N	<0.1	N/A		70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	10/2024	N	<0.2	N/A		50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	10/2024	N	<0.2	N/A		0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	10/2024	N	<0.1	N/A		3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	10/2024	N	<20	N/A		0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	10/2024	N	<0.9	N/A		40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	10/2024	N	<0.2	N/A		0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	10/2024	N	<1	N/A		200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	10/2024	N	<0.6	N/A		400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	10/2024	N	<1.32	N/A		0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)	10/2024	N	<20	N/A		0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	10/2024	N	<0.2	N/A		7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	10/2024	N	<0.01	N/A		2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (ppt)	10/2024	N	<10	N/A		0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)	10/2024	N	<40	N/A		0	400	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	10/2024	N	<20	N/A		0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	10/2024	N	<0.1	N/A		0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	10/2024	N	<0.1	N/A		50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	10/2024	N	<20	N/A		200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	10/2024	N	<0.1	N/A		40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	10/2024	N	<2	N/A		200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	10/2024	N	<100	N/A		0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	10/2024	N	<.004	N/A		0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	10/2024	N	<0.1	N/A		500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	10/2024	N	<0.07	N/A		4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	10/2024	N	<1	N/A		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)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 – Dichloroethane (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 –Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 –Trichloroethane (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	11/2022	N	<0.0005	N/A		1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	11/2022	N	<0.5	N/A		0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)	11/2022	N	<0.0005	N/A		10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		Secondary MCL
			Low	High	
pH	2024	6.1		6.1-7.9	6.5 – 8.5
Iron (ppm)	2024	<0.06		N/A	0.3
Manganese (ppm)	2024	<0.01		N/A	0.05
Nickel (ppm)	2024	<0.1		N/A	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	2024	1.56		N/A	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	<15		N/A	250

The PWS Section requires monitoring for other misc. contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

- **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.
- **Variances and Exceptions** – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.
- **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 required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **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 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.
- **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.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA)** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **Level 1 Assessment** - A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment** - A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- **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.

For more details about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Celestine Raineri-Smith, Environmental Program Administrator of Old North Utility Services, Inc. at (910) 495-1311.



Serving Those Who Serve.®



2024 Water Quality Report
Fort Bragg ATF
PWS ID#: NC 5047009
Old North Utility Services, Inc.
American States Utility Services, Inc.

