



Serving Those Who Serve[®]

2021 Water Quality Report
PWS ID#: NC 50-26-019
Old North Utility Services, Inc.
ASUS Inc. – Ft. Bragg



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 waterusers.

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 Main Base. 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



Susan Miller
Vice President 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.

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 byproducts 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 a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 protection for public health.

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 Glenville Lake. Both water treatment plants are located within the Cape Fear River Basin. To view results from our purveyors annual sampling, please view their reports at the links below:

Fayetteville PWC: <https://www.faypwc.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/2021-WQR-2.pdf>

Harnett County Water Treatment Plant: <https://www.harnettwater.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/2021-CCR-Water-Quality-Report-PWS-03-43-045.pdf>

Important Information about Your Water

Source Water Assessment Program

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, and 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 Old North Utility Services – 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 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	Inherent Vulnerability Rating	Contaminant Ruling	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Fayetteville PWC- Cape Fear River	Higher	Moderate	Higher	September 2020
Fayetteville PWC - Glenville Lake	Higher	Moderate	Higher	September 2020
Harnett County - Cape Fear River	Higher	Lower	Moderate	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Public Works Commission 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.

2021 Water Quality Results

Old North Utility Services, Inc. (ONUS), in conjunction with our purveyors, Fayetteville PWC and Harnett County, 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, 2021. 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 Meaghan Wright, Environmental Program Administrator of Old North Utility Services, Inc. at (910) 495-1311.

2021 Water Quality Results (cont'd)

Detected Contaminants by Old North Utility Services, Inc.

Microbiological Contaminants

Parameters (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Number of Positive	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	N/A	N/A	N/A	TT*	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	NO	4	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat for E. coli (See Note.)	Human and animal fecal waste

*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.

Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat sample(s) are E. coli positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date (b)	Your Water	# of sites above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source
Copper (ppm) 90th Percentile	6/2020 - 7/2020	>0.050	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) 90th Percentile	6/2020 - 7/2020	>0.003	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

(b) 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. The Public Works Commission 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 (1-800-426-4791), or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Disinfectant	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Highest RAA	Range	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source
Chloramines (ppm)	2021	NO	1.79	0.68 – 2.28	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)(c)	2021	NO	0.67	0.00 – 2.20	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

(c) Chlorine disinfection is used only during the month of March each year.

Detected Contaminants by Old North Utility Services, Inc.

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance - Based upon Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year	MCL Violation	Highest LRAA	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely source
TTHM (ppb)	2021		41.4 (Location Code B04)			80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM Location B01	2021	NO		11.4 – 46.8	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM B02	2021	NO		13.3 – 46.1	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM B03	2021	NO		14.8 – 68.2	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM B04	2021	NO		11.6 – 67.3	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM B05	2021	NO		13.9 – 59.1	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM B06	2021	NO		13.8 – 50.3	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM B07	2021	NO		7.5 – 64.0	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM B08	2021	NO		13.5 – 59.0	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2021		19.5 (Location Code B06)		N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Location B01	2021	NO		7.0 – 18.0	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 B02	2021	NO		7.0 – 14.0	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

2021 Water Quality Results (cont'd)

HAA5 B03	2021	NO		7.4 – 15.0	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 B04	2021	NO		8.0 – 16.0	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 B05	2021	NO		10.0 – 19.0	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 B06	2021	NO		13.0 – 32.0	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 B07	2021	NO		9.0 – 16.0	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 B08	2021	NO		8.0 – 18.0	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

For TTHM: 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.

For HAA5: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Your Water (Low-High)	Secondary MCL
pH	7.00-8.2	6.5-8.5

Key to Abbreviations

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health

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.

AL – Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

TT – Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

SDWR – Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (State Options). State regulatory agencies make the determination about whether a limit applies to controlling parameters that primarily affect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water.

ug/L – Micrograms per liter

TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes

HAA5 – Total Haloacetic Acid

N/A – Not Applicable – Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.



A photograph of three parachutists descending in a clear blue sky. The largest parachute is in the upper right, with a person in full military gear hanging from it. Two other smaller parachutes are visible in the middle and lower left. The text 'Serving Those Who Serve' is overlaid on the top half of the image.

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