

2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Water System Name: PINE MOUNTAIN POA

Water System No.: NC 0112133 Report Year: 2023 Population Served: 474

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: RONALD EPPERSON Title: ORC

Signature: 

Phone 828-4374894

Delivery Achieved Date: 06/25/2024 Date Reported to State: 06/26/2024

The CCR includes the mandated Tier 3 Public Notice for a monitoring/reporting 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): <https://pinemountainpoa.org/files#101d204f-449a-43f2-b088-17cecbd5a845>

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

☒ Direct email delivery of ^fCCR ☒ Attached CCR ☐ D Embedded

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

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

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

☐ D posting the CCR in public places such as: (attach list if needed) _____

delivering multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

☐ C] 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 CCR distribution methods under the Rule.

12/2023

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
PINE MOUNTAIN LAKES SD
Water System Number: NC 01-12-133

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 Pine Mountain POA at (828) 437-4894. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 2961 Pine Mountain Dr. the SH(P), on the 2nd Tuesday of the month.

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 (8004264791).

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. Pine Mountain POA 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.

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 ground water under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI), and is located on site at our two wells.

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 [Pine Mountain P()A] 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
Well 7	Moderate	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Pine Mountain POA 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: We have posted the site around the wells and pump houses for trespassing and we chlorinate our water to include weekly and monthly testing at a state certified laboratory. 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.). A recent development is strangers around our infrastructure or hikers squatting in our well buildings after breaking the locks off. Please report any sightings of unusual traffic around our water tanks or wells to the POA office.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

- o Not-Applicable (N/A) — Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.
- o Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.
- o 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.
- o 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
- o 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.

- o 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.
- o Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- o Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- o 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.
- o Variances and Exceptions — State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.
- o Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- o Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- o 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.
- o 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.
- o 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.
- o Running Annual Average (RAA) — The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
- o Level I Assessment - A Level I 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.
- o 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.

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 , 2023. 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.

The following test graphs are for Lead & Copper testing that was pulled from a representative sample of the community, PFAS, our chlorine residuals for disinfectant, and the byproducts of disinfectant: TTHM and HAA5.

PFAS is the looming concern you will hear a great deal about since we are just now developing the testing capabilities for the lower limits and reclamation.

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Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	8/2023	723	0	1300	AL=1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	8/2023	< 3	0	15	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.17	0.80	1.55	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (LRAA)								
Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)	2023	N				N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location (Ex. B01)			9 ug/l	NA				
HAA5 (ppb)	2023	N				N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Location (Ex. B01)			13 ug/l	NA				

90th Percentile Level = Concentration in the sample with sequence number yielded by $0.9 \times \text{number of samples}$. (Only 10% of the samples have higher lead or copper values) For 5 samples, 90th Percentile Level is the average of 4th and 5th highest samples.

At the time of our testing the EPA had not established hard safe level limits. The North Carolina Department of the Environment offered volunteer advance testing to get a benchmark of levels across the state. DEQ personnel conducted the testing and I assisted. Before seeing our results, I wanted to include a quick Google search of headlines (of PFAS and just how serious it is when you consider it has been dumped for some 30 years without regulation).

TO: PINE MOUNTAIN POA INC
RE: PINE MOUNTAIN LAKES SID
2885 PINE MOUNTAIN DRIVE
COUNTY: BURKE
CONNELLY SPRINGS, NC, 28612

Dear Water System Contact,

Thank you for participating in the NC Public Water Supply Section's ongoing voluntary per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) sampling efforts. This email provides your water system's initial results for the sample collected from your water system. The data are presented in the attached spreadsheet.

This notification is intended to give systems time to review the results, to communicate with their customers (including "consecutive" public water systems (PWSs) that purchase water from a "parent" PWS), and to pursue any other actions that are warranted prior to the public release of the data by NC Department of Environmental Quality (NC DEQ). Public release is scheduled for the first half of 2024. In March 2023, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced the proposed regulation of six PFAS compounds for public water systems: A Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for PFOA and PFOS, at 4 parts per trillion. The proposed rule would also regulate GenX, PFNA, PFHxS and PFBS through the use of a Hazard Index calculation. Sampling of your system did not show results in exceedance of the draft MCL levels.

Once the proposed EPA rule becomes final, public water systems will have three years to meet the MCLs. More information on the EPA's proposed Drinking Water Regulation is available here: <https://tinyurl.com/2p96nmni>.

EPA recommends that PWSs provide consumers with information about the levels of PFAS in their drinking water. North Carolina-specific resources for residents, including information on filtration options and a clinician's memo from NC Division of Health and Human Services on potential PFAS health impacts are available here: <http://deq.nc.gov/understanding-PFAS>.

NC DEQ recommends using these results to consider what steps may be necessary to address PFAS contamination in the future. In the Fact Sheet for Public Water Systems (<https://tinyurl.com/5ckwatfp>), EPA provides steps to limit exposure including closing contaminated wells or changing the rates of blending of water sources, where the available quantity of drinking water is not compromised. Systems may also remove PFAS by installing treatment technologies.

NC DEQ's Division of Water Infrastructure is offering Emerging Contaminants funding for planning and construction projects addressing PFAS in PWSs. You can learn more about funding options here: <https://tinyurl.com/bdh52i9a>. For additional information about available funding, please reach out to Cathy Akroyd (Cathy.Akroyd@deq.nc.gov), Division of Water Infrastructure's Public Information Officer.

North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality | Division of Water Resources

DEQ' 512 North Salisbury Street | 1634 Mail Service Center Raleigh, North Carolina

Thank you again for your participation in these sampling efforts that are providing valuable information related to PFAS in North Carolina's drinking water and help us prepare for the upcoming PFAS regulation. Water System Name: PINE MOUNTAIN LAKES s/D

Sam lin Date: 10/04/2023

Full Name of Compound	Short Name	Value [nÜL t
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	
Hazard Index unitless		
Perfluoro-2-meth 1-3-oxahexanoic acid	GenX	
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid	PFBS	ND
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid	PFHXS	ND
Perfluorononanoic Acid	PFNA	ND
Perfluoro-3-methox ro anoic acid	PFMOPrA	ND
Perfluoro-2- erfluoromethox ro anoic acid		ND
Perfluoro- 2-methox acetic acid	PFMOAA	
Perfluoro-3 5-dioxahecanoic acid	PF02HxA	
Perfluoro-3 5 7-trioxaoctanoic acid	PF030A	
Perfluoro-3 5 7 9-butaoadecanoic acid	PF04DA	ND
Perfluoro-3 5 7 9 ll- entaoadodecanoic acid	PF05D0A	
Perfluoro-4-iso ro ox butanoic acid	PFECA-G	ND
Perfiuoro-3 ,6-dioxa-4-methyl-7-octene-1 -sulfoni c acid	PFESA BPI	
Perfluoro-2- { [perfl uoro-3-(perfluoroethoxy)-2pro an I ox ethanesulfonic acid	PFESA BP2	ND
Perfluoro-4-(2-sulfoethoxy)pentanoic acid	PFESA BP4	ND
Fluoro[I , I ,3-hexafluoro-2-(I , I ,2,2-tetraflu ro- 2sulfoethox ro ox acetic acid	PFESA	ND
1 , I ,2,2-tetrafluoro-2-[(1 , I , I ,2,3,3,4,4-octafluorob utan-2 1 ox ethane-I-sulfonic acid	PFESA BP6	ND

Perfluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	PFECA-B	ND
Perfluoro-3- { [I -(ethenyloxy)propan-2-yl]oxy } pr o anoic acid	EVE	ND
2,2,3,3-Tetrafluoro-3- I , I , I ,2,3 ,3-hexafluoro-3- (I tetrafluoroethoxy)propan-2 -yl] oxy } propan oic acid	Hydro-EV	ND
R-EVE (4-(2-carboxy- I , I ,2 , 3 ,4, 5,5,5-octafluoro-Pentanoic acid		ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoro-2-(1,2,2,2- tetrafluoroethox ethanesulfonic acid	NVHOS	
Perfluoro(2-ethox ethane)sulfonic acid	PES	ND
Perfluoro ro anoic acid		ND
Perfluorobutanoic Acid	PFBA	ND
Perfluoro entanoic Acid	eA	ND
Perfluorohexanoic Acid		ND
Perfluorohe tanoic Acid	PFH A	ND
Perfluoro 4-methox butanoic acid	PFMOBA	ND
Perfluorodecanoic Acid	PFDA	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid	PFUnA	ND
Perfluorododecanoic Acid	PFDOA	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid	PFTriA	
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid		ND
Perfluorohexadecanoic acid	PFHxDA	ND
Perfluorooctadecanoic acid	PFODA	ND
Perfluoro entane sulfonic acid	PFPeS	ND
Perfluorohe tane sulfonic acid	PFH S	ND
2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoro-2-(pentafluoroethoxy)propanoi c acid		ND
Perfluorononanesulfonic acid	PFNS	ND
Perfluorodecane Sulfonic Acid	PFDS	ND
Perfluorododecane sulfonic acid	PFD0S	ND
4 8-dioxa-3H- erfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone- I -sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF30NS	ND

II-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1 -sulfonic acid	I ICI-PF30U dS	ND
IH,1H,2H,2H- erfluorohexanesulfonate		ND
6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate		ND
IH,1H,2H,2H- erfluorodecanesulfonate		ND
Perfluorooctane Sulfonamide	PFOSA	ND
N-meth I erfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide	NMeFOSA	ND
N-eth I erfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide	NEtFOSA	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid	N-MeFOSA	ND
N-eth I erfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	ND
2-(N-methyl erfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido -ethanol	NMeFOSE	ND
2- N-eth I erfluoro-1-octanesulfonamido -ethanol	NEtFOSE	

Legend

ND Non-Detect ng/L
Nanograms per liter
ppt = Parts per trillion