

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Gregory Meadows at Belvoir No. 1

Water System Number: 04-74-140

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 Lee Latham at 252 752-6337. 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).

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.

The water that is used by this system is ground water from a deep well located on the property.

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 Gregory Meadows at Belvoir No. 1 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	Lower	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Gregory Meadows at Belvoir No. 1 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.

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source(s) in several ways by disposing of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source and not allowing unregulated fluids to enter stormwater.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year 2024

During 2024, or during any compliance period that ended in 2024, we did not receive a violation.

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.
- **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.
- **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, 2024.** 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.

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)	06-25-2024	0.003	0	0.0028	0.003	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	06-25-2024	ND	0	NA		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 contact Lee Latham at 252 752-6337.

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 contact Lee Latham at 252 752-6337.

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. Gregory Meadows at Belvoir No. 1 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 Gregory Meadows at Belvoir No. 1 at 252 752-6337. 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>.

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

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)	2024	NO	13.5	NA		N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2024	NO	1.75	NA		N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	NO	0.43	0.3	- 00.7	4	4.0	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			
Fluoride (ppm)	11-16-2023	NO	1.4	NA		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium)	07-2019	NO	2.1			0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	07-2019	NO	1			0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

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Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Sodium (ppm)	11-16-2023	89.446	NA	N/A
pH	11-16-2023	7.8	NA	6.5 to 8.5

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Gregory Meadows at Belvoir No. 2

Water System Number: 04-74-142

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 Lee Latham at 252 752-6337. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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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 from a deep well located on the property.

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The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Gregory Meadows at Belvoir No. 2 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	Lower	September 2020
Well #2	Lower	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Gregory Meadows at Belvoir No. 2 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.

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- **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.
- **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.
- **Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	06-25-2025	2.85	0	2.09 - 3.36	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	06-25-2025	ND	0	NA	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 contact Lee Latham at 252 752-6337.

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, contact Lee Latham at 252 752-6337. 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. Gregory Meadows at Belvoir No. 2 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 Gregory Meadows at Belvoir No. 2 or contact Lee Latham at 252 752-6337. 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>.

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	NO	0.48	0.8 - 0.3	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	09-25-2024	NO	1.3	1.2 - 1.4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium)	04-22-2020	NO	1.65	0.0 - 3.3	0	15	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.

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.

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	SMCL
Sodium (ppm)	09-25-2024	84	82.6 - 84	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	09-25-2024	25	23.4 - 25.6	250
pH	09-25-2024	7.8	7.7 - 7.9	6.5 to 8.5

Informe Anual de Calidad del Agua Potable 2024

Gregory Meadows en Belvoir No. 1

Número del sistema de agua: 04-74-140

Nos complace presentarle el Informe Anual de Calidad del Agua Potable de este año. Este informe ofrece una instantánea de la calidad del agua del año pasado. Incluye detalles sobre su(s) fuente(s) de agua, lo que contiene y cómo se compara con los estándares establecidos por las agencias reguladoras. Nuestro objetivo constante es proporcionarle un suministro seguro y confiable de agua potable. Queremos que entienda los esfuerzos que hacemos para mejorar continuamente el proceso de tratamiento del agua y proteger nuestros recursos hídricos. Estamos comprometidos a garantizar la calidad de su agua y brindarle esta información porque los clientes informados son nuestros mejores aliados. Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre este informe o sobre su agua, comuníquese con Lee Latham al 252 752-6337. Queremos que nuestros valiosos clientes estén informados sobre su servicio de agua.

Lo que la EPA Quiere que Usted Sepa

Es razonable esperar que el agua potable, incluida el agua embotellada, contenga al menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua represente un riesgo para la salud. Puede obtener más información sobre los contaminantes y sus posibles efectos en la salud llamando a la Línea Directa de Agua Potable Segura de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental (EPA) al 800-426-4791.

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población general. Las personas inmunocomprometidas como quienes están recibiendo quimioterapia para el cáncer, quienes han recibido trasplantes de órganos, personas con VIH/SIDA u otros trastornos del sistema inmunológico, algunos ancianos y bebés pueden estar en mayor riesgo de infecciones. Estas personas deben consultar con su proveedor de atención médica sobre el consumo de agua potable. Las directrices de la EPA/CDC sobre métodos adecuados para reducir el riesgo de infección por *Cryptosporidium* y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles llamando a la Línea Directa de Agua Potable Segura (800-426-4791).

Ayude a Proteger Su Fuente de Agua

La protección del agua potable es responsabilidad de todos. Puede ayudar a proteger la fuente de agua potable de su comunidad de varias maneras, como desechando los productos químicos de forma adecuada, llevando el aceite de motor usado a un centro de reciclaje, participando como voluntario en esfuerzos comunitarios para proteger la fuente y evitando que líquidos no regulados entren en el sistema de aguas pluviales.

Infracciones que Recibió su Sistema de Agua en el Año 2024

Durante el año 2024, o durante cualquier período de cumplimiento que haya finalizado en 2024, no recibimos ninguna infracción.

Definiciones Importantes del Agua Potable:

No Aplicable (N/A): Información no aplicable o no requerida para ese sistema de agua en particular o para esa norma específica.

No Detectado (ND): El análisis de laboratorio indica que el contaminante no está presente al nivel de detección establecido para la metodología utilizada.

Partes por millón (ppm) o Miligramos por litro (mg/L): Una parte por millón equivale a un minuto en dos años o un centavo en \$10,000.

Partes por mil millones (ppb) o Microgramos por litro (µg/L): Una parte por mil millones equivale a un minuto en 2,000 años o un centavo en \$10,000,000.

Nivel de Acción (AL): La concentración de un contaminante que, si se excede, requiere tratamiento u otras acciones que debe seguir un sistema de agua.

Técnica de Tratamiento (TT): Un proceso requerido destinado a reducir el nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable.

Nivel Máximo de Desinfección Residual (MRDL): El nivel más alto permitido de un desinfectante en el agua potable. Hay evidencia convincente de que la adición de un desinfectante es necesaria para el control de contaminantes microbianos.

Meta del Nivel Máximo de Desinfección Residual (MRDLG): El nivel de un desinfectante por debajo del cual no se conocen o esperan riesgos para la salud. Las MRDLG no reflejan los beneficios del uso de desinfectantes para controlar contaminantes microbianos.

Promedio Anual Móvil Local (LRAA): El promedio de los resultados analíticos de muestras tomadas en una ubicación de monitoreo particular durante los cuatro trimestres calendario anteriores.

Promedio Anual Móvil (RAA): El promedio de los resultados analíticos de muestras tomadas durante los cuatro trimestres calendario anteriores.

Nivel Máximo de Contaminante (MCL): El nivel más alto de un contaminante permitido en el agua potable. Los MCL se establecen lo más cerca posible de los MCLG utilizando la mejor tecnología de tratamiento disponible.

Meta del Nivel Máximo de Contaminante (MCLG): El nivel de un contaminante por debajo del cual no se conocen o esperan riesgos para la salud. Los MCLG permiten un margen de seguridad.

Plomo en el Agua Potable

El plomo puede causar serios problemas de salud, especialmente para mujeres embarazadas y niños pequeños. El plomo en el agua potable proviene principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con las líneas de servicio y la plomería doméstica. Gregory Meadows en Belvoir No. 1 es responsable de proporcionar agua potable de alta calidad y eliminar las tuberías de plomo, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en los componentes de plomería en su hogar. Usted comparte la responsabilidad de protegerse a sí mismo y a su familia del plomo en su plomería doméstica. Puede tomar medidas como identificar y eliminar materiales de plomo en su hogar y reducir el riesgo. Antes de beber agua del grifo, deje correr el agua durante varios minutos abriendo la llave, duchándose, lavando ropa o cargando el lavavajillas. También puede usar un filtro certificado por un organismo acreditado por el Instituto Nacional Americano de Estándares (ANSI) para reducir el plomo. Si le preocupa la presencia de plomo en su agua y desea hacer una prueba, comuníquese con Gregory Meadows en Belvoir No. 1 al 252 752-6337. Puede encontrar información adicional en: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Trihalometanos Totales (TTHM) y Ácidos Haloacéticos (5) (HAA5)

Contaminante	Año de Muestra	Violación (S/N)	Su Agua	MCLG / MCL	Fuente Probable
TTHM (ppb)	2024	NO	13.5	NA / 80	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable
HAA5 (ppb)	2024	NO	1.75	NA / 60	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable

Resumen de Desinfectantes Residuales

Desinfectante	Violación (S/N)	Su Agua (RAA)	Rango	MRDLG / MRDL	Fuente Probable
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Cloro (ppm)	NO	0.43	0.3 – 0.7	4 / 4.0	Aditivo para controlar microbios
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Contaminantes Inorgánicos

Contaminante	Fecha de Muestra	Violación (S/N)	Su Agua	MCLG / MCL	Fuente Probable
Flúor (ppm)	01/16/2024	NO	0.23	4 / 4.0	Erosión de depósitos naturales; aditivo para fortalecer dientes

Informe Anual de Calidad del Agua Potable 2024

Gregory Meadows en Belvoir No. 2

Número del sistema de agua: 04-74-142

Nos complace presentarle el Informe Anual de Calidad del Agua Potable de este año. Este informe ofrece una instantánea de la calidad del agua del año pasado. Incluye detalles sobre su(s) fuente(s) de agua, lo que contiene y cómo se compara con los estándares establecidos por las agencias reguladoras. Nuestro objetivo constante es proporcionarle un suministro seguro y confiable de agua potable. Queremos que entienda los esfuerzos que hacemos para mejorar continuamente el proceso de tratamiento del agua y proteger nuestros recursos hídricos. Estamos comprometidos a garantizar la calidad de su agua y brindarle esta información porque los clientes informados son nuestros mejores aliados. Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre este informe o sobre su agua, comuníquese con Lee Latham al 252 752-6337. Queremos que nuestros valiosos clientes estén informados sobre su servicio de agua.

Lo que la EPA Quiere que Usted Sepa

Es razonable esperar que el agua potable, incluida el agua embotellada, contenga al menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua represente un riesgo para la salud. Puede obtener más información sobre los contaminantes y sus posibles efectos en la salud llamando a la Línea Directa de Agua Potable Segura de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental (EPA) al 800-426-4791.

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población general. Las personas inmunocomprometidas como quienes están recibiendo quimioterapia para el cáncer, quienes han recibido trasplantes de órganos, personas con VIH/SIDA u otros trastornos del sistema inmunológico, algunos ancianos y bebés pueden estar en mayor riesgo de infecciones. Estas personas deben consultar con su proveedor de atención médica sobre el consumo de agua potable. Las directrices de la EPA/CDC sobre métodos adecuados para reducir el riesgo de infección por Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles llamando a la Línea Directa de Agua Potable Segura (800-426-4791).

Ayude a Proteger Su Fuente de Agua

La protección del agua potable es responsabilidad de todos. Puede ayudar a proteger la fuente de agua potable de su comunidad de varias maneras, como desechando los productos químicos de forma adecuada, llevando el aceite de motor usado a un centro de reciclaje, participando como voluntario en esfuerzos comunitarios para proteger la fuente y evitando que líquidos no regulados entren en el sistema de aguas pluviales.

Infracciones que Recibió su Sistema de Agua en el Año 2024

Durante el año 2024, o durante cualquier período de cumplimiento que haya finalizado en 2024, no recibimos ninguna infracción.

Definiciones Importantes del Agua Potable:

- No Aplicable (N/A): Información no aplicable o no requerida para ese sistema de agua en particular o para esa norma específica.
- No Detectado (ND): El análisis de laboratorio indica que el contaminante no está presente al nivel de detección establecido para la metodología utilizada.
- Partes por millón (ppm) o Miligramos por litro (mg/L): Una parte por millón equivale a un minuto en dos años o un centavo en \$10,000.
- Partes por mil millones (ppb) o Microgramos por litro (µg/L): Una parte por mil millones equivale a un minuto en 2,000 años o un centavo en \$10,000,000.
- Picocurios por litro (pCi/L): Unidad de medida de la radiactividad en el agua.
- Millones de fibras por litro (MFL): Medida de la presencia de fibras de asbesto mayores a 10 micrómetros.
- Nivel de Acción (AL): La concentración de un contaminante que, si se excede, requiere tratamiento u otras acciones que debe seguir un sistema de agua.
- Nivel Máximo de Desinfección Residual (MRDL): El nivel más alto permitido de un desinfectante en el agua potable. Hay evidencia convincente de que la adición de un desinfectante es necesaria para el control de contaminantes microbianos.
- Meta del Nivel Máximo de Desinfección Residual (MRDLG): El nivel de un desinfectante por debajo del cual no se conocen o esperan riesgos para la salud. Las MRDLG no reflejan los beneficios del uso de desinfectantes para controlar contaminantes microbianos.

Contaminantes de Plomo y Cobre

Contaminante (unidad)	Fecha de Muestra	Su Agua (Percentil 90)	Número de sitios por encima de AL	Rango (bajo - alto)	MCLG	AL / Fuente Probable
Cobre (ppm)	25/06/2025	2.85	9	2.09 – 3.36	1.3	AL=1.3 / Corrosión de tuberías domésticas; erosión de depósitos naturales
Plomo (ppb)	25/06/2025	ND	0	NA – 0	0	AL=15 / Corrosión de tuberías domésticas; erosión de depósitos naturales

La tabla anterior resume nuestros datos más recientes de muestreo en grifos para plomo y cobre. Si desea revisar los datos completos de muestreo para plomo, comuníquese con Lee Latham al 252 752-6337.

Hemos estado trabajando para identificar los materiales de las líneas de servicio en todo el sistema de agua y hemos preparado un inventario de todas las líneas de servicio. Para acceder a este inventario, comuníquese con Lee Latham al 252 752-6337.

El plomo puede causar graves problemas de salud, especialmente para mujeres embarazadas y niños pequeños. El plomo en el agua potable proviene principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con las líneas de servicio y la plomería doméstica. Gregory Meadows en Belvoir No. 2 es responsable de proporcionar agua potable de alta calidad y eliminar las tuberías de plomo, pero no puede controlar los materiales utilizados en la plomería de cada hogar. Usted comparte la responsabilidad de proteger a su familia del plomo. Puede identificar y eliminar materiales de plomo en su hogar y tomar medidas para reducir el riesgo. Antes de beber agua del grifo, deje correr el agua durante varios minutos. También puede usar un filtro certificado por un organismo acreditado por el Instituto Nacional Americano de Estándares (ANSI) para reducir el plomo en el agua. Si le preocupa la presencia de plomo y desea realizar una prueba, comuníquese con Gregory Meadows en Belvoir No. 2 o con Lee Latham al 252 752-6337.