

Annual Water Report

We are pleased to present you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (also known as the Consumer Confidence Report [CCR]). This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality for the City of New Bern, Public Water System ID # 04-25-010. Included are details about where your water comes from, 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.

Water Supply

The City of New Bern provides water for a population of more than twenty five thousand customers. We used an average of 4.25 million gallons of water per day in 2008. The total usage for 2008 was 1.551 billion gallons. The City also serves Cove City, Clarks, Craven County Industrial Park, and the State rest area on Highway 70.

Our water supply is pumped from the Black Creek Aquifer by five wells located in Cove City. The water is pumped to two ground storage tanks with a combined capacity of five million gallons. One tank stores one million gallons and the other tank has a four million gallon capacity. The City also has five elevated tanks. Three tanks store 500,000 gallons each. Each of the other two tanks has a 250,000 gallon capacity.

Water Treatment

Chlorine is added in precise amounts through automatic feeders when the water is pumped from the wells. Chlorine destroys bacteria. This step is vital to ensuring the health of our community. Federal law requires the addition of fluoride to prevent tooth decay. Our water supply contains enough natural fluoride. No additional fluoride is needed.

More Information Available

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Water & Sewer Department at (252) 639-7541 or the Water Laboratory at (252) 639-7559. If you want to learn more, attend any of the regularly scheduled Board of Aldermen Meetings, which are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the City Hall Courtroom, 300 Pollock St.

Water Contaminants

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. Drinking water including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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 presence

of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 1-800-426-4791.

Special Health Concerns

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Emergency Disinfection of Drinking Water

When your home water supply is interrupted by natural or other forms of disaster, local health departments or public water systems may urge consumer to use more caution or to follow additional measures. In these emergencies, use bottled water for drinking, cooking, making prepared drink or for brushing teeth. If you don't have bottled water available, you should boil water to make it safe. If the water is cloudy, filter it through clean cloths or allow it to settle,

and draw off the clear water for boiling. Boil the water for **one minute**, let it cool, and store it in clean containers with covers. If you can't boil water, you can disinfect it using household bleach. Add **1/8 teaspoon of regular, unscented liquid household bleach for each gallon of water**, stir it well and let it stand 30 minutes before using. Store disinfected water in clean containers with covers. To obtain more information, email <http://www.epa/safewater/faq/emerg.html>.

Conclusions

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please call our office if you have questions. The telephone number is (252) 639-7526 for David Muse, City Engineer.

Test Results

The City of New Bern routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and State Laws. The tables included in this report show the results of our monitoring for a period of January 1st through December 31st, 2008.

chart 1

Contaminant (Not Detected)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants - Forty samples analyzed monthly in 2008.						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0 %	no range	0	No more than one sample per month may be positive for TC.	Naturally present in the environment.
Volatile Organic Contaminants - June 2007 Latest (54 constituents monitored, none detected)						
Synthetic Organic Contaminants - February 2008 & May 2008 (None detected)						
Inorganic Contaminants - February 2008 (Wells)						
Inorganic Contaminants - October 2008 (Distribution System)						
Nitrates January 2008						
Nitrate	N	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

The table below lists the monitoring results of contaminants that were detected in the system.

chart 2

Contaminant (Detected)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-Product Contaminants (Sampled each 4 quarters of 2008)						
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	71*	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (Total Haloacetic Acid)	N	14.8**	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

* Annual average for four quarters. Range 64 to 80 parts per billion.

** Annual average for four quarters. Range 13.6 to 16.0 parts per billion.

The Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Terms & Abbreviations

In our table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - 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) - 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) - is the concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

As you can see from these results, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets Federal and State requirements. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), 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 Contamination 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 the City of New Bern 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 following table.

Source Name	Inherent Vulnerability Rating	Contaminant Rating	Susceptibility Rating
Well # 1 (9479 Old US 70)	Lower	Lower	Lower
Well # 2 (9630 Old US 70)	Lower	Moderate	Moderate
Well # 3 (124 E. Railroad Street)	Lower	Moderate	Moderate
Well # 4 (290 Trenton Road)	Lower	Moderate	Moderate
Well # 5 (400 Trenton Road)	Lower	Lower	Lower

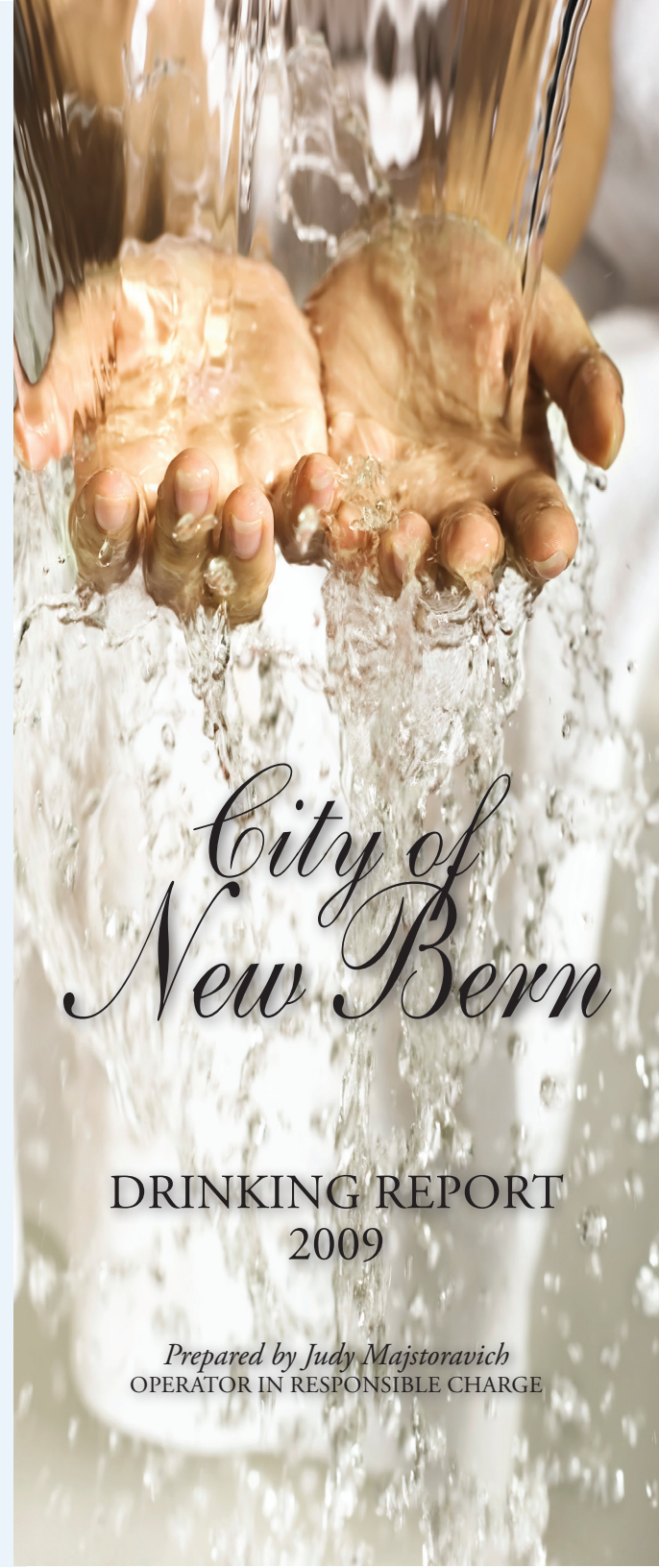
your system name, PWSID (ID # 04-25-010), and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report, please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at (919) 715-2633.

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.

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the City of New Bern may be viewed on the Web at: <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap>. To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email request to swap@ncmail.net. Please indicate



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City of
New Bern

DRINKING REPORT
2009

Prepared by Judy Majstorovich
OPERATOR IN RESPONSIBLE CHARGE