

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Bogue Banks Water Corporation

Water System Number: NC 04-16-028

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 Ty Cannon at (252).354.3307. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our annual meeting held on June 12, 2026. We will meet in the commissioner's room at the Emerald Isle police department.**

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

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.

Lead in Drinking Water

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. Bogue Banks Water Corporation 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 **Ty Cannon at (252)354.3307**. 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>.

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 our office at (252) 354.3307**

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water produced by Bogue Banks Water is ground water pumped from twelve wells in our service area that are drilled into the Castle Hayne aquifer to a depth ranging between 200 and 300 feet. This significant depth helps save the water from being vulnerable to pollution from seepage or spills. There are seven entry points into our main line from those wells. The distribution system is tested monthly for coliform bacteria. As our results show, the few contaminants that were detected through regular testing are significantly below the Federal and State Maximum Contaminant levels.

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 **Bogue Banks Water Corporation** 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	Moderate	September 2020
Well #3	Lower	September 2020
Well #4	Moderate	September 2020
Well #5	Moderate	September 2020

Well #6	Lower	September 2020
Well #7	Lower	September 2020
Well #8	Moderate	September 2020
Well #9	Moderate	September 2020
Well #10	Moderate	September 2020
Well #11	Lower	September 2020
Well #12	Moderate	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for **Bogue Banks Water Corporation** 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: Our backflow prevention policy is designed to protect your drinking water in the event of a major line break or severe pressure drop on those properties containing a moderate to severe hazard. According to the guidelines set forth by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, NC Drinking Water Act and Section 406B of NC Rules Governing Public Water Systems, the following are a few examples that constitute moderate to severe hazards to our water supply: Swimming pools, Hot tubs, In ground irrigation systems, Connection to our water system within 50 feet of a body of water (sound, ocean, canal, pond) In the event of sudden loss of pressure from our water mains going in to your home, backflow prevention devices (RPZ) will block water from backing up into our water supply. Fortunately, these events do not occur frequently, but they do occur. To see our Backflow Prevention policy in its entirety please visit our website at: www.boguebankswater.com.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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

Herbicide – Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

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.

Pesticide – Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

Running Annual Average (RAA) – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variations and Exceptions – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.

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, 2025.** 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

The table summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please email us at tcannon@boguebankswater.com								
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)	7/8/25-7/9/25	1.2ppm	2	1.20	1.48ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	7/8/25-7/9/25	4ppb	1	0	16 ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<p>Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.</p> <p>Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.</p>								

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)	2025	N	BO1-67ppb BO2- 24ppb	4.0ppb	69ppb	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N	BO1- 28ppb BO2- 4ppb	1.0ppb	10ppb	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)	N	1.16	0.7ppm	2ppm	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	6/24/2025	N	0.28 ppm	0.12 – 0.28ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Dalapon (ppb)	12/11/2025	N	4.21	0 – 4.21 ppb	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	3/31/2025	N	1.87ppb	0 – 1.87ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Collection Year	Your Water	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	2025	9.8	7.8 – 9.8	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	SMCL
Sodium (ppm)	6/24/2025	64ppm	8.1ppm-64ppm	N/A

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.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2025, or during any compliance period that ended in 2025, we received a tier 3 violation that covered the time period of 7/1/25 & 8/1/25. We have implemented procedures to follow up on our contracted lab ensuring they are submitting the results on time starting from notification of the violation on January 12,2026 to ensure this does not happen again. We are no longer in violation.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Violation Awareness Date: 1/12/2026

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period specified in the table below, we did not monitor or test and/or did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminants listed and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

(BA) Total Coliform Bacteria – includes testing for Total Coliform bacteria and Fecal/*E.coli* bacteria. Testing for Fecal/*E.coli* bacteria is required if total coliform is present in the sample.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions

What is being done? While we did not notify the state as quickly as we should have, we have implemented procedures to follow up on our contracted lab ensuring they are submitting the results on time starting from notification of the violation on January 12, 2026. We are no longer in violation.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information about this violation, please contact the responsible person listed in the first paragraph of this report.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC – Reporting Violation

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirement(s) Not Met for Bogue Banks Water Corporation

We are required to report the results of monitoring of your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the monthly compliance period beginning July 1, 2025, we did not report the results of monitoring for Total Coliform (routine sample) within the required timeframe.

Our system failed to notify the state drinking water program as required by August 10, 2025. Although public health was not impacted, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions.

What is being done?

While we did not notify the state as quickly as we should have, we have implemented procedures to follow up on our contracted lab ensuring they are submitting the results on time starting from notification of the violation on January 12, 2026. We are no longer in violation.

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For more information, please contact:

Responsible Person: Ty Cannon, ORC	System Name: Bogue Banks Water Corporation	System Address (Street): 7412 Emerald Dr
Phone Number: 252-354-3307	System Number: NC0416028	System Address (City, State, Zip): Emerald Isle, NC 28594

Notice of Violation Date: January 12, 2026

Method of Distribution: Consumer Confidence Report

Date Notice Distributed: May 5, 2026

Public Notification Certification:

The public water system named above hereby affirms that public notification has been provided to its consumer in accordance with all delivery, content, format, and deadline requirements specified in 15A NCAC 18C .1523.

Owner/Operator: Seola Hill (Signature) Seola Hill (Print Name) May 1, 2026 (Date)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC – Reporting Violation

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