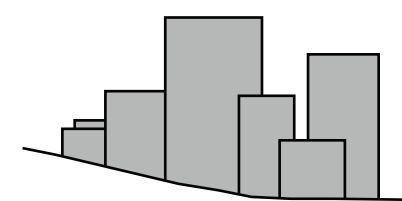
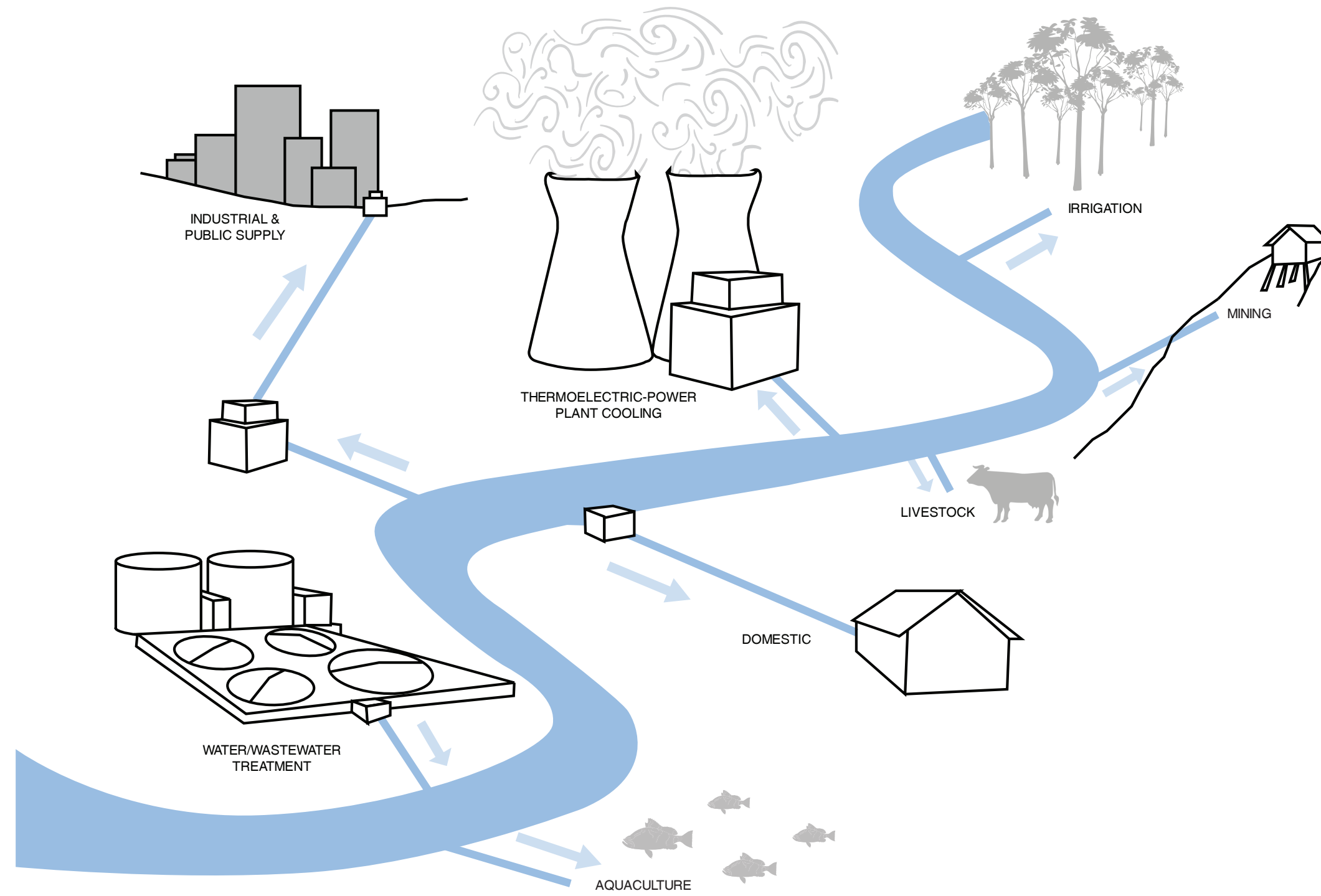
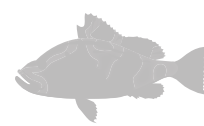


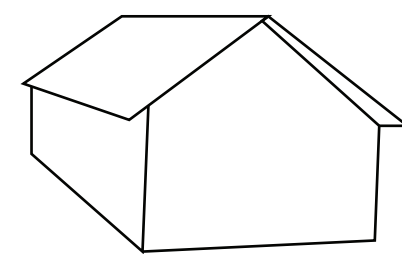
WATER USE BY CATEGORY (IN 2005)



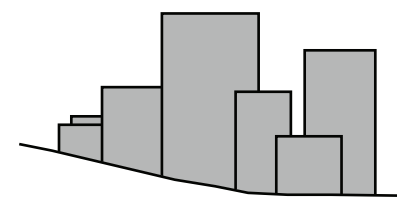
PUBLIC SUPPLY
Supply for domestic, industrial, commercial, and other purposes.



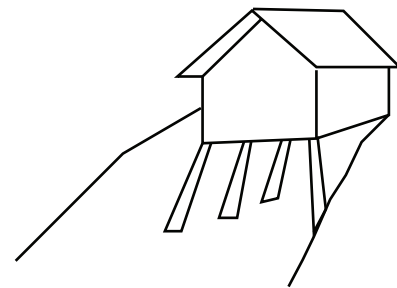
AQUACULTURE
Aquaculture supply includes fish farms and fish hatcheries.



DOMESTIC
Supply for indoor and outdoor residential uses, such as drinking water, sanitation, and lawn watering. Some residences are not connected to public-supply systems, and water for domestic use is self-supplied from wells or other private sources. This self-supplied domestic withdrawals account for 3,830 Mgal/d.



INDUSTRIAL
Supply includes water used in manufacturing and producing commodities, such as food, paper, chemicals refined petroleum, wood products, and primary metals.



MINING
Supply includes water used for extracting solid minerals, such as copper; liquids, such as petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas



IRRIGATION
Supply applied by irrigation systems used in agricultural and horticultural practices.

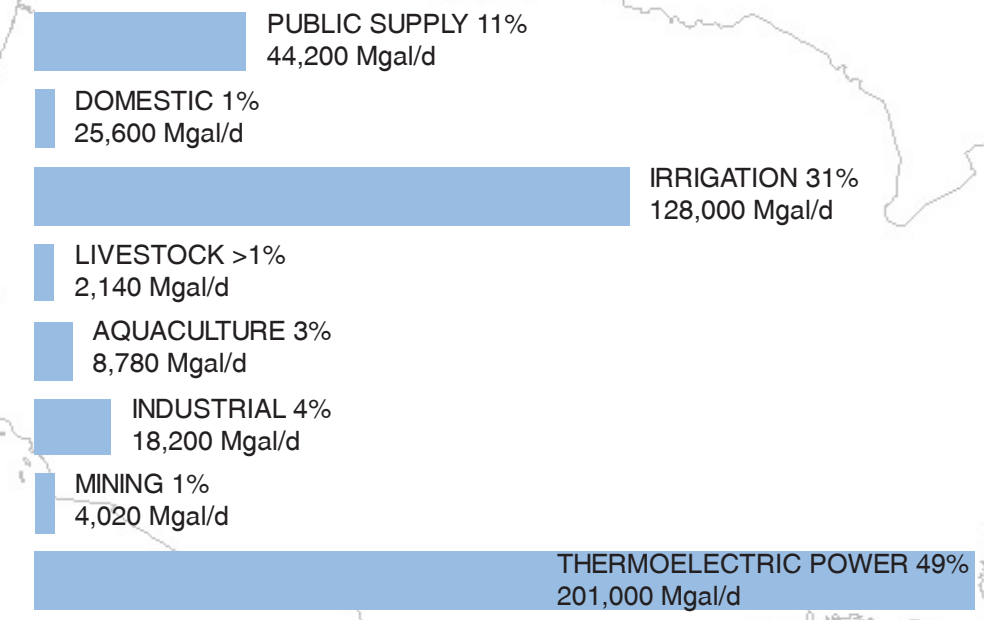


THERMOELECTRIC POWER
Supply used in the process of generating electricity using steam-driven generators. Once through cooling system accounting for 92 percent of thermoelectric power withdrawals, recirculating cooling systems made up the remainder. Plants generally located near coasts, the great lakes and large rivers because very large volumes of water are needed for cooling.

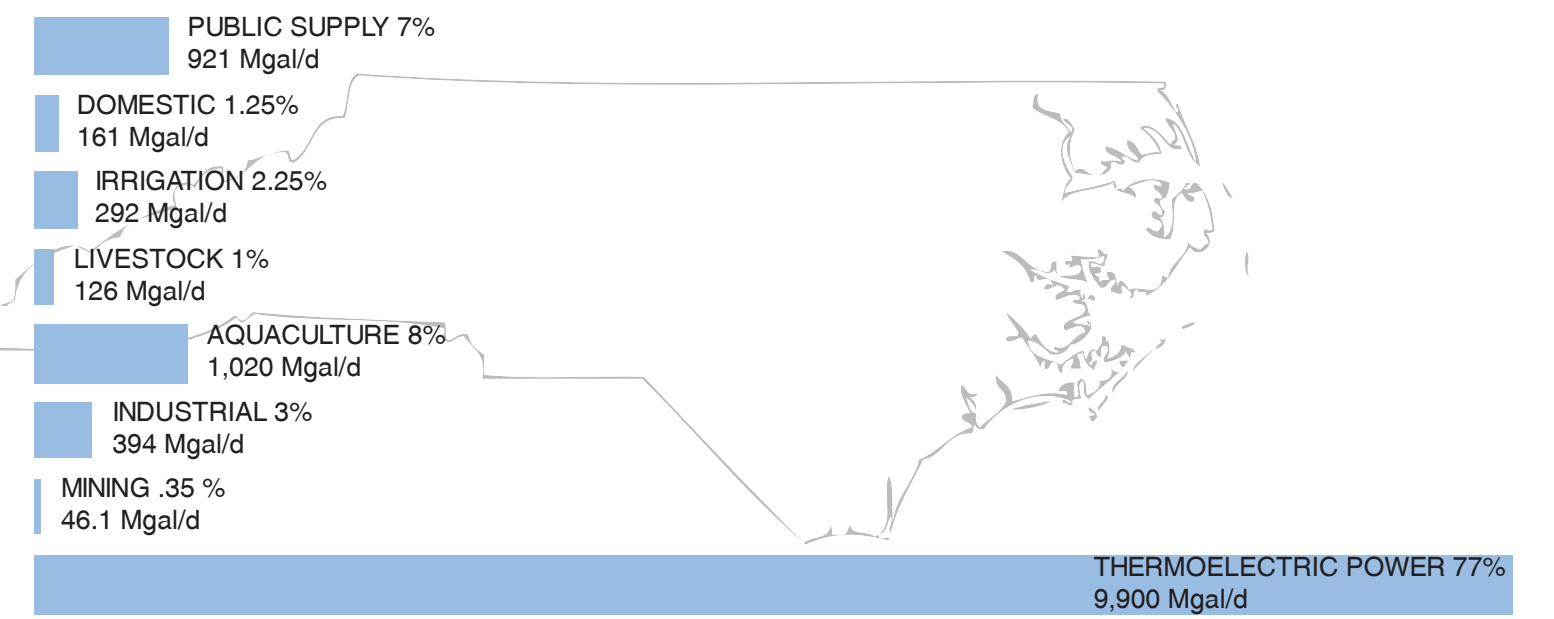


LIVESTOCK
Livestock supply includes water for livestock, feedlots, and dairy operations.

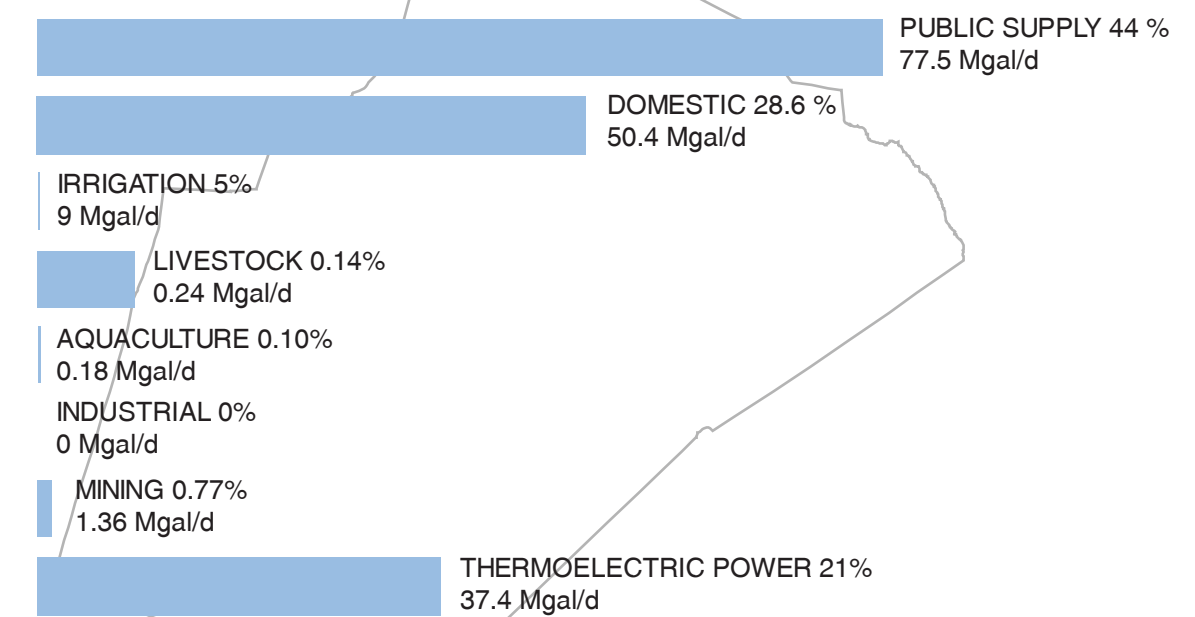
...IN THE UNITED STATES*



...IN NORTH CAROLINA**



...IN WAKE COUNTY**



* Gross, Terry, and Charles Fishman. "The Worldwide 'Thirst' for Clean Drinking Water." Fresh Air. National Public Radio. WHYY, 11 Apr. 2011. Radio. Transcript

** Water Use Data. USGS North Carolina Water Science Center. Web. 12 Apr. 2011. <<http://nc.water.usgs.gov/infodata/wateruse.html>>.