

## Consumer Confidence Report



### **EASLEY-CENTRAL WATER DISTRICT SYSTEM # 3920001 2019**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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. Our water source is treated surface water from Twelve-Mile Creek; it is located on S.C. highway 137 between the Town of Norris and the Town of Six Mile.

**I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.**

If you have any questions about this report, or concerns about your water quality, please contact **Joe Bracken at (864) 639-2883**. 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. These meetings take place on the third Tuesday of every other month at 7:30 p.m. at the Easley-Central Water District Office, located at 401 South Norris Drive, Norris S.C.

Easley-Central Water District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of monitoring for the period of **January 1 to December 31, 2019**. All results listed are from **2019** unless noted. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this 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:

*Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

*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* - 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.

*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.

*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Treatment Technique (TT)* - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - (mandatory language) The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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* - (mandatory language) The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.

MRDL: The maximum permissible level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are enforceable standards.

MRDLG: The maximum level of a disinfectant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur and that allows for an adequate margin of safety. MRDLG’s are nonenforceable public health goals.

MRDLG’s: Do not reflex the benefit of the use of disinfected to control Micro Containment.

<b>TEST RESULTS</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Unit Measurement</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						
Turbidity	N	100% Compliance	NTU Max. .10	0	TT	Soil Runoff
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
<b>Parameter and typical source</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Range of detection</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Samples sites exceeding Action Level</b>
Copper- Corrosion of household plumbing, Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. <u>Samples from distribution system in 2017.</u>	mg/l	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile = 0.317 mg/l based on 10 samples	<u>Action Level</u> = 1.3 mg/l	0.0-0.378	No	0
Lead**** Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. <u>Samples from distribution system in 2017.</u>	ppb.	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile = 0.0 ppb based on 10 samples	<u>Action Level</u> = 15 ppb.	ND	No	0

**\*\*\*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. The Easley-Central Water District 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 drinking 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>.**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL		Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride** 1	N	0.40	ppm	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.38	ppm	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

**\*\* 1 S.C. 2 as secondary standard**

**Organics**

Contaminant	MCLG or MRLDG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in your water	Range of detection	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Chlorine mg/l	4	4	1.56	1.40 - 1.80	No	2019	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) ppb	N/A	60	28 ppb. Max LRAA	19.9 - 35.2	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) ppb	N/A	80	37 ppb. Max LRAA	15.5 - 57.2	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOC Total Organic Carbon	N/A	<b>Met Requirements</b>	TT	TT	No	2019	

<b>Other Parameters</b>			
Parameter	Units	MCL	System Average
pH	SU	N/A	7.20
Alkalinity	mg/l	N/A	15.3
Hardness	mg/l	N/A	8.0

Required Source Water Assessment (SWAP) Statement:

Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available for your review at [www.scdhec.net/environment/water/srcwtrreports.htm](http://www.scdhec.net/environment/water/srcwtrreports.htm). If you do not have internet access, please contact Jamey Melton at (864) 639-2574 to make arrangements to review this document.

**As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.**

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. All 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 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.

MCL's 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.

**Nitrates:** As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply. 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 (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at Easley-Central Water District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap said Joe Bracken. 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.