

2012 Water Quality Data

Substance (units of measurement)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Meets EPA & DHEC Standards	Major Sources	Sampled
Nitrate (PPM)	10	10	0.30	Yes	Run-off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits.	2/13/12
Fluoride (as tested by DHEC) (PPM)	4	2*	0.86	Yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	2/13/12
Total Trihalomethanes (PPB)	N/A	80	Highest RAA = 60 Range = 41 - 78	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Quarterly 2012
Haloacetic Acids (PPB)	N/A	60	Highest RAA = 46 Range = 31 - 60	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Quarterly 2012
Total Organic Carbon (PPM)	N/A	TT	Required % removal = 35% Average % removal = 17% Removal Range = 0% - 37.8%	Yes	Naturally present in the environment.	Monthly 2012
Residual Chlorine (PPM)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Highest Quarterly Avg = 0.69 Range = 0.04 - 1.13	Yes	Water additive used to kill germs.	Weekly 2012
Turbidity (NTU)	Must not exceed 1 NTU and 95% of samples must be <0.3 NTU		0.251 (highest single value) 100% (lowest monthly %)	Yes	Soil runoff.	Continuously Monitored in 2012
Lead (mg/l)	Action Level = 0.015 mg/l	90th percentile value = 0.0 mg/l	2 samples exceeded the action level	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	June 1-Sept 30, 2011
Copper (mg/l)	Action Level = 1.3 mg/l	90th percentile value = 0.094 mg/l	1 samples exceeded the action level	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural despoits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	June 1-Sept 30, 2011

* The EPA MCL for fluoride is 4 PPM. However, our state has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

Additional Information

Many other contaminants were tested but not detected under the UCMR. 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 **EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791**. 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)**.

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. We 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 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>.

How Do I Read This Table?

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.

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of disinfectant allowed in the drinking water. There is compelling evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Key to Table

- MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
- MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- mg/l = Milligrams per Liter
- MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
- MRDLG = Max. Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
- N/A = Not Applicable
- ND = Not Detected
- NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
- PPB = Parts per Billion
- PPM = Parts per Million
- RAA = Running Annual Average
- UCMR = Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule