Water Sources

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 pickup 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally -occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

George Hugh Connelly Water Treatment Plant
(803) 276-0311

City Manager
W. Al Harvey

Utility Director
Marc Regier

Water Treatment Plant Superintendent
Angela C. Summer

The City of Newberry is a member of the Partnership for Safe Water, a cooperative effort between the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the drinking water industry to improve tap water quality.

The SC Area-Wide Optimization Program (AWOP) is an effort to optimize the performance of existing surface water facilities. Stringent criteria must be met each year for a water treatment plant to receive the AWOP award. The City of Newberry has received the award for 11 of the last 12 years.

City of Newberry
SOUTH • CAROLINA

2015 Water Quality Report

City of Newberry
SOUTH • CAROLINA

proudly provides its customers with their 2015 Water Quality Report.

Our Water Meets and Exceeds All Drinking Water Requirements!

People need safe water to drink.

The goal of the dedicated water plant and distribution operators at the City of Newberry Water Treatment Plant is to produce and maintain safe and pleasant drinking water for the City of Newberry at the lowest possible cost and the highest level of quality.

Where does my water come from?

The City of Newberry's Water Plant is classified as a surface water treatment plant. Your water comes from the Saluda River on Hwy 121 at Higgins Ferry Bridge (Nine Mile Bridge). A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) was performed by SCDHEC and results are available by visiting the website www.scdhec.net/eqc/water.html/srcewtr.html or by calling the water plant at 803-276-0311.

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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

2015 Water Quality Data

Substance (units of measurement)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Meets EPA & DHEC Standards	Major Sources	Sampled
Nitrate (PPM)	10	10	0.31	Yes	Run-off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits.	1/06/15
Fluoride (as tested by DHEC) (PPM)	4	4	0.7	Yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	1/06/15
Trihalomethanes (PPB)	0	80	Highest RAA = 55 Range = 33 - 78	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	2015
Haloacetic Acids (PPB)	0	60	Highest RAA = 54 Range = 30 - 76*	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	2015
Total Organic Carbon (PPM)	N/A	TT	Required % removal = 36.67% Average % removal = 40.75% Removal Range = 27.4% - 56.0%	Yes	Naturally present in the environment.	Monthly 2015
Residual Chlorine (PPM)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Highest Quarterly Avg = 0.96 Range = 0.02 - 1.29	Yes	Water additive used to kill germs.	Weekly 2015
Turbidity (NTU)	Must not exceed 1 NTU and 95% of samples must be <0.3 NTU		0.3 (highest single value) 99.86% (lowest monthly %)	Yes	Soil runoff.	Continuously Monitored in 2015
LEAD & COPPER RULE						
Lead (PPB)	0	Action Level = 15	90th percentile value = 0 0 samples exceeded the action level	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	2014
Copper, free (PPM)	1.3	Action Level = 1.3	90th percentile value = 0.132 0 samples exceeded the action level	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural despots; Leaching from wood preservatives.	2014
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR3)						
Strontium (PPB)	N/A	N/A	Range 40-54, Average 45.5	N/A	N/A	2015
Vanadium (PPB)	N/A	N/A	Range 0.27-0.41, Average 0.33	N/A	N/A	2015
Chromium 6 (PPB)	N/A	N/A	Range 0.032-0.12, Average 0.057	N/A	N/A	2015
Chlorate (PPB)	N/A	N/A	Range 20-30, Average 25.6	N/A	N/A	2015
1,4 dioxane (PPB)	N/A	N/A	Range 0.14-0.42, Average 0.31	N/A	N/A	2015

*For only the 4th quarter of 2015, the HAA sampling exceeded the MCL. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting caner.

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

Additional Information

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.