

SALUDA COUNTY WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

2015 Annual Drinking Water Report

System Number 4120001

WE'RE pleased to present this year's Annual Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you everyday. Our constant goal is to provide you with 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. Your water is produced from a Water Treatment Plant. A source water protection plan, provided by DHEC, is available for your review at

www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection/mindex.htm



ANY QUESTIONS???

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Fell, General Manager, at (864) 445-9572.

OUR regular scheduled meetings are held the fourth Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at 106 N. Jennings Street. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. We encourage you to attend any of our meetings and learn more.

The Saluda County Water and Sewer Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table shows the following results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st thru December 31, 2015. As water travels over the land and ground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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. Saluda County Water and Sewer Authority 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 at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IN THE 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 two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Clogs are set as close to the MCLGS as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The “Goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow a margin of safety.

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we had a total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) violation. This does not pose a threat to the quality of our water supply

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	90th Percentile	Unit Measurement	Action Level	Sites over action level	Likely Source of Contamination		
Copper 2015	N	0.064	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.		
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
Regulated Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) - 2015	Y	RAA = 81	31.8-109.4	80	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids - 2015 (HAA5)	N	RAA = 43	29.1-60.3	60	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine – 2015	N	HQA = 1	0.3-1	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Violations Table – Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)								
Some people who drink water containing total trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.								
Violation Type	Violation Begin		Violation end		Violation Explanation			
MCL, AVERAGE	01/01/2015		12/31/2015		Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated. This violation occurred in the last two quarters of 2014			

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. The duration of the violation was over all of 2015 and the potential adverse health effects can experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. We are correcting this now by working on reducing the water age in the system. The latest sample results obtained from SCDHEC indicate a dramatic drop in the TTHM levels. SCWSA hopes that the third quarter TTHM sample results will also be encouraging and SCWSA will be back in compliance for the TTHM MCL.

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 (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-7191).