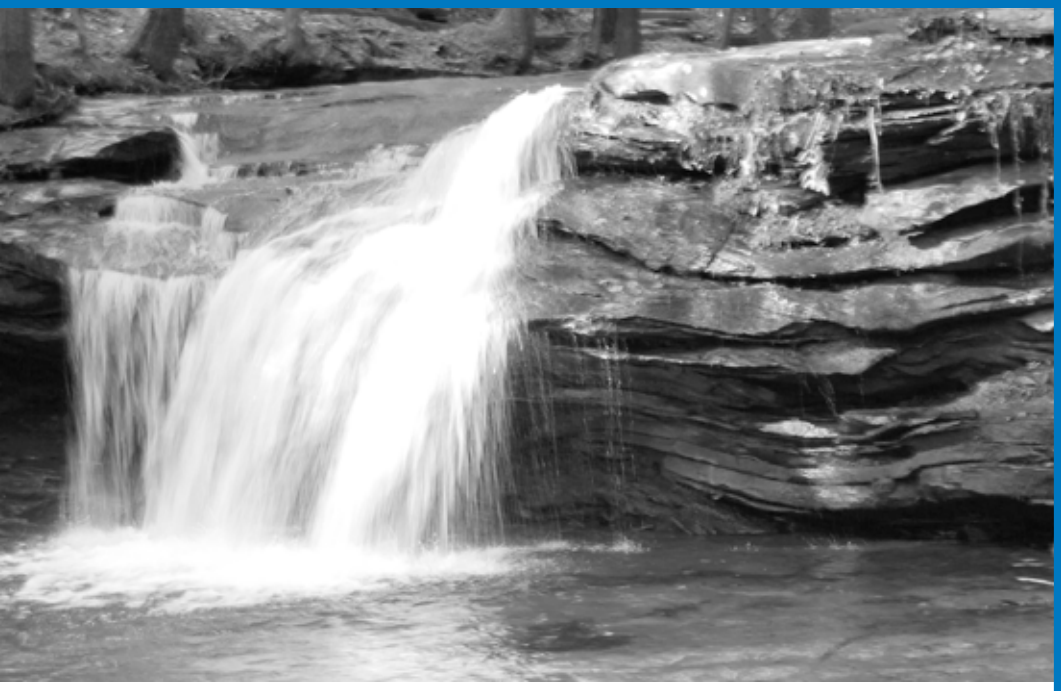
POWDERSVILLE WATER
Quality on Tap

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017



Powdersville Water Meets All Standards

Powdersville Water (PW) is very pleased to provide you with the 2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. Keeping you, our customer, informed about water quality and the services that we deliver to you every day is of great importance to us. PW's primary goal is, and always will be, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control (SCDHEC) have established strict standards for drinking water. These standards are in place to protect consumers from bacteria and water-borne illnesses. PW is pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all of the federal and state standards. We collect hundreds of bacteriological samples each year throughout the system to ensure your drinking water is safe. The samples are analyzed by a private lab that is certified by SCDHEC.

In addition, PW continually conducts a System Flushing Program to ensure adequate chlorine residual is maintained throughout the system so that proper disinfection of your drinking water always occurs. The enclosed reports are further indication that PW is meeting the requirements of the law, and the bottom line is that you have safe, high-quality drinking water.

Where Does your Water Come From?

Your drinking water originates from three separate suppliers: Anderson Regional Joint Water System (ARJWS), Easley Combined Utilities and the Greenville Water System. PW purchases water from these suppliers by means of several connections throughout the system. Each supplier provides filtered surface water to PW that is treated to SCDHEC Drinking Water Standards. ARJWS supplies PW with treated water from Lake Hartwell, Easley supplies its treated water from Saluda Lake. Treated water from Lake Keowee is the third source that is provided by Greenville's state-of-the-art filtration plant. We are very fortunate in the Powdersville Community to have several pristine sources of surface water to draw from to provide an adequate water supply for our growing population during normal weather conditions, as well as during drought situations.

1719 Circle Road, Powdersville, SC 29642 | 864-269-5440 | System SC0420002

How Is Your Water Treated?

As described earlier, PW is a distributor of drinking water that is purchased from three licensed suppliers. Each of the filtration facilities that provide water to PW uses similar processes that involve coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Coagulation is a process by which a chemical, such as alum, is added to help small particles settle out from the source water. The pH is adjusted with very small amounts of sodium hydroxide, or caustic soda, filtration occurs, polyphosphates are added for corrosion control, chlorine and ammonia are added for disinfection, and fluoride is provided to prevent tooth decay. We are fortunate that each of our suppliers has modern facilities that continually provide our community with quality drinking water. In addition, each of our suppliers has a Source Water Assessment file at SCDHEC. This document summarizes an in-depth survey that was recently performed on the watershed for each of our suppliers. Part of the report outlines an inventory of the potential contaminant sources (PCS) that are located in each watershed. Each PCS is then assigned a level of severity based upon its potential to contaminate the source water. The assessment provides a good planning tool for future growth and is designed to inform public officials and the general public of how our daily living practices may impact our sources of drinking water. In addition, the report outlines measures of protection for each watershed. If you would like to review these documents, they are available online at *www.scdhec.gov/water/html/srcewtr.html.*

Want to Know More?

If you would like more information about your quality drinking water source, simply call Chris Rasco at Powdersville Water office at **864-269-5440.**

For other information about Powdersville Water visit our website at **www.PowdersvilleWater.org**

Explanation of Technical Terms

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.

Running Annual Average (RAA): Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

NA: Not applicable.

SU: Standard Unit

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.

Mg/L or ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Ug/L or ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is not known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Nephelometric turbidity is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Powdersville Water—System SC0420002

Lead and Copper							
ROUND 1	**Unit**	**MCLG**	**Action Level**	**90th Percentile**	**# Sites over AL**	**Date Sampled**	**Violation**
Copper – Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.18	0	2016	No
Lead – Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	0	0.015	0	0	2016	No
ROUND 2	**Unit**	**MCLG**	**Action Level**	**90th Percentile**	**# Sites over AL**	**Date Sampled**	**Violation**
Copper – Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.17	0	2016	No
Lead – Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	0	0.015	0.0011	1	2016	No

Organics							
Distribution System	**Unit**	**Range**	**Level Detected**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Date Sampled**	**Violation**
TTHMs(Total Trihalomethanes) – Byproduct of disinfection	ppb	16.6-62.3	RAA=38.6	80	No goal	2017	No
Halocetic Acids, Byproducts of disinfection	ppb	26.1-49.1	RAA=36.0	60	No goal	2017	No

Easley Combined Utilities—SC3910002

Should you need further information, please contact Tate Davis at 864-246-5817

Inorganics						
Parameter and Typical Source	**Units**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**Violation**
Flouride – Erosion of natural deposits; additives for strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer factories	mg/l	4	4	0.32	N/A	No
Nitrate – Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	mg/l	10	10	0.17	N/A	No

Organics						
Distribution System	**Units**	**Range**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**
TTHMs(Total Trihalomethanes) – Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	ppb	18-50	N/A	No	80	N/A
Halocetic Acids, Byproducts of drinking chlorination	ppb	19-46	N/A	No	60	N/A

Total Organic Carbon						
Typical Source	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**% Removal**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**
Naturally present in the environment	TT	N/A	53.6	1.0-10.4	Samples taken monthly	No

Microbiological							
	Units	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Found**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**
Turbidity @ Don L Moore Water Treatment Plant finished Water (Measured every four hours)	NTU	TT=0.3 NTU	0	Highest 0.06 NTU	N/A	2017	No
Turbidity – Lowest Monthly Percentage	NTU	TT=% of samples <0.3NTU	0	100% of all samples taken 2017 below MCL	N/A	2017	No

Disinfectant				
	Range	**Running Annual Average**	**Running MRDL**	**MRDLG**
Free Chlorine	1.44-2.6	1.8	4	4

Other Parameters				
Parameter	**Units**	**MCL**	**System Average**	
PH	SU	N/A	7.3	
Alkalinity	Mg/l	N/A	12	
Phosphate	Mg/l	N/A	0.6	
Hardness	Mg/l	N/A	4	

Anderson Regional Joint Water System—SC0420011

Should you need further information, please contact Bryan Bates at 864-844-2045

Inorganics							
Parameter and Typical Source	**Unit**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**Date Sampled**	**Violation**
Flouride – Erosion of natural deposits; additives for strong teeth	mg/L	4	4	0.43	0.00-0.54	2017	No
Nitrate – Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from septic tanks, sewage	mg/L	10	10	0.13	0.13mg/L	2017	No
Turbity – soil runoff	NTU	<0.10	0.5	0.04	0.03-0.04	2017	No

Organics							
Distribution System	**Unit**	**Range**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**MCL**	**Date Sampled**	**MCLG**
TTHMs(Total Trihalomethanes) – Byproduct of disinfection	ppb		RAA=15	No	80	2017	No Goal
Halocetic Acids, Byproducts of drinking water chlorination	ppb		RAA=9	No	60	2017	No Goal
Chlorine – Water additives used to control microbes	ppm	1.37-1.63	RAA=1.49	No	4	2017	MRDLG=4

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Typical Source	**Unit**	**Avg Source TOC**	**% Removal**	**Source TOC Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**
Naturally present in the environment **For source water's TOC level of >2.0 mg/, 35% removal is required—if not met technical treatment required*	mg/L	1.72 mg/L	32%	1.17-2.07 mg/L	Samples taken monthly	No

Microbiological							
	Unit	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Results**	**Range**	**Date Sampled**	**Violation**
Total Coliform – Common in environment; human and animal waste	0	0	0	0		2017	No
Fecal Coliform and E.coli – Common in environment; human and animal waste	0	0	0	0		2017	No
Other Parameters	**Units**	**MCL**	**Average**				
PH	SU	6.5-8.5	7.31				
Contaminants not detected							
AJRWS monitored for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation 2 (UCMR2) in 2017. No detections were noted. The purpose of monitoring for these parameters is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.							

Greenville Water—SC2310001

Should you need further information, please contact Rick Pfleiderer at 864-241-6865

Inorganics						
Parameter and Typical Source – Adkins Plant	**Unit**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**Violation**
Flouride – Erosion of natural deposits; additives for strong teeth	ppm	4	4	0.62	N/A	No
Nitrate – Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits; Byproducts of nitrification	ppm	10	10	0.054	N/A	No

Organics						
Distribution System	**Unit**	**Range**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**
TTHMs(Total Trihalomethanes) – Byproduct of disinfection	ppb	5.1-16.9	LRAA=11.8	No	80	0
Halocetic Acids, Byproducts of disinfection	ppb	6.1-19.8	LRAA=14.9	No	60	0

Total Organic Carbon						
Typical Source – Adkins Plant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**% Removal**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**
Naturally present in the environment **Due to low raw water TOC levels are in compliance*	TT	N/A	17% (35% required)	1-38%	Samples taken monthly	No

Microbiological						
Turbidity – Adkins Plant	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Found**	**Average**	**Violation**
Soil runoff	NTU	< 0.3	N/A	Max = .09	0.05	No
Total Coliform Common in environment; human and animal waste	% positive per month	Less than 5%	N/A	0.66% Max	N/A	No

Disinfectant						
Parameter	**Unit**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Range**	**Highest Level**	**Violation**
Chloramine – Water additive to control microbes	ppm	4	4	0.67-3.00	Avg=2.32	No

Other Parameters					
Parameter	**Units**	**MCL**	**Range**	**System Average**	
PH	SU	6.5-8.5	7.0-8.7	7.6	

Things you should know....

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally-occurring or man-made. As source 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 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. 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

(Continued) **Things you should know….**

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 run-off, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants,** which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 small amounts of contaminants that the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant patients, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. Individuals with these conditions should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CKC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). As previously stated, PW as well as our three suppliers, routinely sample for numerous contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state regulations. As part of the EPA's requirements, each of our suppliers is required to submit their Annual Water Quality Report to PW. The information included in this report is dedicated to compiling and summarizing PW's system and also includes the water quality data from each of our source water providers for the period of January 1, 2017, to December 31, 2017. The information is somewhat technical, and it is important you, the customer, understand that these records confirm that **PW's drinking water meets all applicable standards and it is safe for your consumption. There were no recorded violations and none of the results exceeded the Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL) during the year 2017.**

It is important to note that PW serves a few customers in the vicinity of Hunts Memorial Church who receive water purchased from the Dacusville-Cedar Rock Water System. Located at the northern end of the service area, these customers receive basically the same treated surface water that originates from Greenville Water. Customers in this area should only direct their attention to the water quality tables that pertain to this supplier. As previously stated, your drinking water meets all applicable standards, and it is safe for your consumption.

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.

Powdersville Water 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 thirty seconds to two 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.*

Powdersville Water's Compliance Specialist performs routine flushing.

Message from the Manager

During the past year, you have probably read several articles about poor quality drinking water in various locations across the country. Unfortunately, we do have such situations. But, in many cases, these stories have been exaggerated or mis-reported. I wanted each of you to know that we do not take our water customers for granted at Powdersville Water, and we do not relax unless we know that you are receiving drinking water of excellent quality at all times. If you ever feel that you don't receive this quality, please let us know immediately. This water quality report is very technical in nature, but most of the language is required by the regulations that we must follow. I wanted to add this message to the report so that I can tell you in plain English that **all three of our water sources are safe for your consumption and for the entire year, we met all State and Federal drinking water regulations.** We are proud to share this good news with you. If you are reading this message, that means you are one of our customers and we are pleased to serve you! Have a great summer and always do your part to use water wisely. Thank you!

Dyke Spencer – Executive Director

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864-269-5440
www.PowdersvilleWater.org

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Board meetings are scheduled on the third Thursday of each month at 6:00pm.
For more information, call 864-269-5440