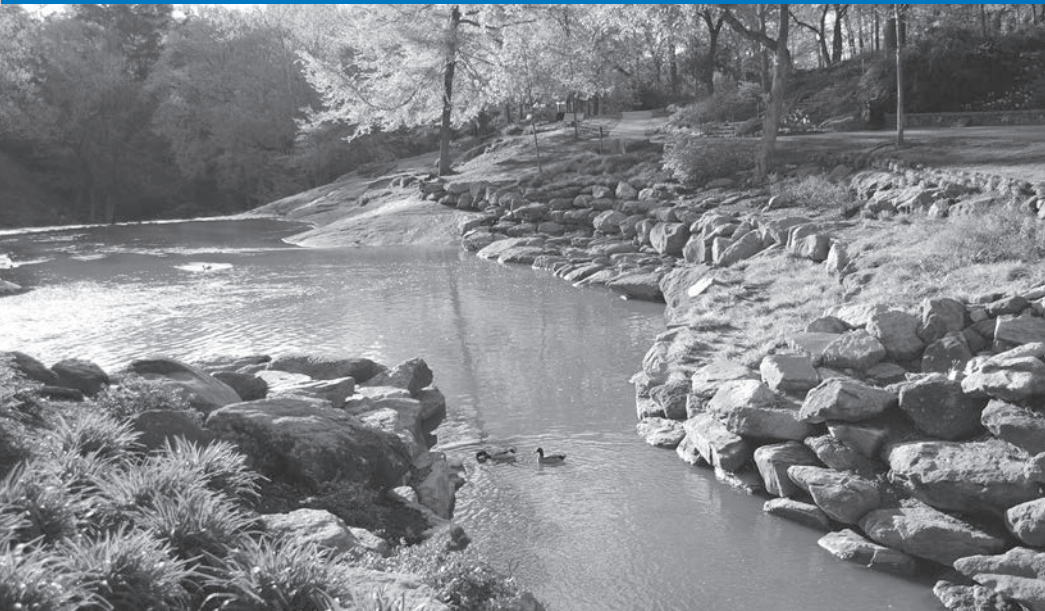


Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015



Powdersville Water District Meets All Standards

Powdersville Water District (PWD) is very pleased to provide you with the 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. Keeping you, our customer, informed about water quality and the services that we that we deliver to you every day is of great importance to us. PWD'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. PWD 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, PWD 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 PWD 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. PWD purchases water from these suppliers by means of several connections throughout the system. Each supplier provides filtered surface water to PWD that is treated to SCDHEC Drinking Water Standards. ARJWS supplies PWD 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. Each of these water supplies is similar in characteristic and when treated, blends very well together in the Powdersville Water District's system. 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.

How Is Your Water Treated?

As described earlier, PWD is a distributor of drinking water that is purchased from three licensed suppliers. Each of the filtration facilities that provide water to PWD 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/srcwtr.html.

Want to Know More?

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

For other information about Powdersville Water District visit our website at

www.PowdersvilleWaterDistrict.com.

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 District—System SC0420002

Lead and Copper							
	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	0.12	0	2013	No
Lead – Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	0	0.015	0	0	2013	No
Organics							
Distribution System	Unit	Range	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Date Sampled	Violation
TTHMs(Total Trihalomethanes) – Byproduct of disinfection	ppb	13.6-58.7	RAA=41.3	80	No goal	2015	No
Halocetic Acids, Byproducts of disinfection	ppb	12.7-51.1	RAA=36.6	60	No goal	2015	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	0.36	N/A	No	
Nitrate – Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	mg/l	10	10	0.12	N/A	No	
Organics							
Distribution System	Units	Range	Level Detected	Violation	MCL	MCLG	
TTHMs(Total Trihalomethanes) – Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	ppb	17-70	N/A	No	80	N/A	
Halocetic Acids, Byproducts of drinking chlorination	ppb	17-65	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	66.7	0.9-3.4	Samples taken monthly	No	
Microbiological							
	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	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	No	
Turbidity – Lowest Monthly Percentage	NTU	TT=% of samples <0.3NTU	0	100% of all samples taken 2015 below MCL	N/A	No	
Disinfectant							
	Range	Running Annual Average	Running MRDL	MRDLG			
Free Chlorine	1.67-3.21	2.2	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	0.7				
Hardness	Mg/l	N/A	4				
Below are required monitoring results for unregulated parameters.							
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3j(UCMR3) (2010)	Units	MRL	Level Detected	Range	Violation		
Hexavalent Chromium (Dissolved)	ug/l	0.03	0.11	0.063-0.11	No		
Strontium	ug/l	0.3	20	13-20	No		
Vanadium	ug/l	0.2	0.25	N/A	No		
Unregulated parameters are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these parameters is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.							

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	Violation
Flouride – Erosion of natural deposits; additives for strong teeth	mg/L	4	4	0.43	0-0.59	No
Nitrate – Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits; Byproducts of nitrification	mg/L	10	10	0.08	0.23mg/L	No
Turbidity – soil runoff	NTU	<0.10	0.5	0.04	0.04-0.10	No
Organics						
Distribution System	Unit	Range	Level Detected	Violation	MCL	MCLG
TTHMs(Total Trihalomethanes) – Byproduct of disinfection	ppb	N/A	RAA=20	No	80	60
Halocetic Acids, Byproducts of disinfection	ppb	N/A	RAA=19	No	60	40
Chlorine – Water additives used to control microbes	ppm	1.34-1.86	RAA=1.44	No	4	
Total Organic Carbon						
Typical Source	MCL	MCLG	% Removal	Range	Sample Date	Violation
Naturally present in the environment <i>*For source water's TOC level of >2.0 mg/, 35% is required</i>	TT	N/A	34.00% removal 35% required	1.24-1.81 mg/L	Samples taken monthly	No
Microbiological						
	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Average	Violation
Total Coliform – Common in environment; human and animal waste	0	0	0			No
Fecal Coliform and E.coli – Common in environment; human and animal waste	0	0	0			No
Other Parameters	Units	MCL	Average			
PH	PPM	6.9-7.3	7.22			
Contaminants not detected						
AJRWS monitored for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation 2 (UCMR2) in 2015. 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 Pfeleiderer 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	0.57	N/A	No
Nitrate – Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits; Byproducts of nitrification	ppm	10	10	0.64	N/A	No
Organics						
Distribution System	Unit	Range	Level Detected	Violation	MCL	MCLG
TTHMs(Total Trihalomethanes) – Byproduct of disinfection	ppb	7.7-16.0	LRAA=12.10	No	80	0
Halocetic Acids, Byproducts of disinfection	ppb	7.8-16.4	LRAA=13.45	No	60	0
Total Organic Carbon						
Typical Source – Atkins Plant	MCL	MCLG	% Removal	Range	Sample Date	Violation
Naturally present in the environment <i>*Due to low raw water TOC levels are in compliance</i>	TT	N/A	15% (35% required)	-3-21%	Samples taken monthly	No
Microbiological						
Turbidity – Atkins Plant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Average	Violation
Soil runoff	NTU	< 0.3	N/A	Highest 0.06	0.04	No
Total Coliform Common in environment; human and animal waste	% positive per month	Less than 5%	N/A	0.33% Max	N/A	No
Disinfectant						
Parameter	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Range	Highest Level	Violation
Chloramine – Water additive to control microbes	ppm	4	4	0.90-2.90	Avg=2.35	No
Other Parameters						
Parameter	Units	MCL	Range	System Average		
PH	SU	6.5-8.5	6.7-8.5	7.7		
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) (2010)		Units	Average	Range		
Hexavalent Chromium (C5 ⁶⁺)		ppb	0.057	0.054-0.06		
Strontium		ppb	10.1	8.7-11.0		
Vanadium		ppb	0.27	0.23-0.35		
Chlorate		ppb	ND	ND-35		
Total Chromium		ppb	ND	ND		
4-androstene-3,17-dione		ppb	ND	ND		
Unregulated parameters are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these parameters is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.						

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

(Continued) Things you should know....

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 byproducts 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.

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 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, PWD 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 PWD. The information included in this report is dedicated to compiling and summarizing PWD's system and also includes the water quality data from each of our source water providers for the period of January 1, 2015, to December 31, 2015. The information is somewhat technical and it is important you, the customer, understand that these records confirm that **PWD'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 2015.**

It is important to note that PWD serves a few customers in the vicinity of the Hunts Memorial Church that 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.

Powersville 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 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>.



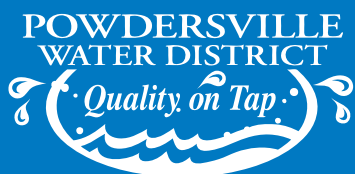
Operations staff members flush a service line after installing a new tap



Message from the Manager

Powersville is growing! You don't have to look very far to see examples of new development all around us. Powersville Water is able to support this rapid growth because of two key factors: one, over the past decade, we have reinvested smartly in the infrastructure of our water system and two, we have positioned ourselves very well connecting to three quality drinking water sources in Greenville, Easley & Anderson. This report is developed each year to inform our customers of the quality of these sources. I apologize for the very technical format of this report, but we are required by the regulations to report it in this manner. **The good news is once again, all three sources of water that we purchase and convey to you meet all State and Federal requirements.** Another confidence builder to mention is that Powersville Water was recognized nationally this past year for their diligent work in optimizing their system operations. We are the only system in South Carolina and the eleventh in the country to receive this award. I believe this is just another example of how our company "goes the extra mile" to deliver a quality product to you every day. Thank you for trusting us with your drinking water!

Dyke Spencer – Executive Director



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864-269-5440

www.PowersvilleWaterDistrict.com

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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