

**Quality on Tap Report 2015**  
**Mid County Water District #1 and #2**  
**DHEC ID # 2020002 & 2020004**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a 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. Mid County Water District #1 utilizes well water. Mid County Water District #2 is supplied by the Town of Winnsboro. Wells and tanks for each water system are located within their respective water system. Our Source Water Assessment Plans are available for your review at [www.scdhec.net/water/html/srcwtr.html](http://www.scdhec.net/water/html/srcwtr.html). To view this report or ask any questions about this report please contact Hubert Rentz at 803-635-5232.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of July, November and February at 7:30 p.m. At our office on highway 38.

Mid County routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. As 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 reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015. In this 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 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

| <b>TEST RESULTS Mid County District - 1</b> |               |                             |                  |              |                         |  |
|---|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--|
| <b>LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS (2014)</b>  |               |                             |                  |              |                         |  |
| Contaminant                                 | Violation Y/N | 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile | Unit Measurement | Action Level | Sites over action level | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Copper                                      | N             | 0.948                       | ppm              | 1.3          | 0                       | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Copper Midcounty District 2 2015            | N             | .019                        | ppm              | 1.3          | 0                       | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead  | N             | 2.0                         | ppb              | 15           | 0                       | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits                                   |

| <b>TEST RESULTS Mid County District - 1</b> |               |                          |                  |      |     |  |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|------|-----|--|
| Contaminant                                 | Violation Y/N | Level Detected           | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Barium 2014                                 | N             | 0.12<br>Range<br>ND-0.12 | ppm              | 2    | 2   | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium 2012                                | N             | 4.4<br>Range<br>ND-4.4   | µg/L             | 0    | 30  | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Alpha emitters (2012)                       | N             | 3<br>ND-3                | pCi/l            | 0    | 15  | Erosion of natural deposits  |

|                            |            |                                   |     |                |              |   |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----|----------------|--------------|---|
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) 2015 | No         | 2<br>Range<br>0.49-1.8            | ppm | 10             | 10           | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine 2015              | 0 –<br>1.0 | HQA<br>1.0<br>Range<br>0.346-1.33 | ppm | MRDL<br>=<br>4 | MRDLG =<br>4 | Water additive used to control microbes   |

### **TEST RESULTS Mid County District - 2**

| Contaminant                                   | Violation Y/N | Level Detected                           | Unit Measurement | MCLG           | MCL          | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|---|---------------|--|------------------|----------------|--------------|---|
| Chlorine 2015                                 | No            | HQA<br>1.9<br>Range<br>1.7-1.9           | ppm              | MRDL<br>=<br>4 | MRDLG =<br>4 | Water additive used to control microbes   |
| Haloacetic acids (HAAs) 2015                  | N             | RAA<br>29.08<br>Range<br>29.08-<br>72.32 | ppb              | 60             | 0            | By-product of drinking water disinfectant   |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] 2015             | N             | RAA<br>61<br>Range<br>44.24-<br>74.61    | ppb              | 80             | 0            | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| Fluoride – Town of Winnsboro 2014             | N             | 0.5<br>Range<br>.46-.46                  | ppm              | 4              | 4            | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) – Town of Winsboro 2014 | N             | 0.25<br>Range<br>0.25-0.25               | ppm              | 10             | 10           | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits                               |

Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. We have been monitored for the **Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation 3 (UCMR 3)** in 2014.

| <b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation 3</b>            |             |              |   |
|---|-------------|--------------|---|
| <b>Parameter</b>  | <b>Unit</b> | <b>Range</b> | <b>Possible Sources</b>   |
| Strontium<br>(Town of Winnsboro MM Hwy 213)                       | Ug/L        | 31.0000      | It is naturally-occurring element and is used as strontium carbonate in pyrotechnics, in steel production, as a catalyst and as a lead scavenger. |
| Strontium<br>(Little River Meter)                                 | Ug/L        | 31.0000      | It is naturally-occurring element and is used as strontium carbonate in pyrotechnics, in steel production, as a catalyst and as a lead scavenger. |
| Hexavalent Chromium (Dissolved)<br>(Town of Winnsboro MM Hwy 213) | Ug/L        | 0.16         | Naturally occurring.  |
| Hexavalent Chromium (Dissolved)<br>(Little River Meter)           | Ug/L        | 0.17         | Naturally occurring.  |
| Vanadium<br>(Town of Winnsboro MM Hwy 213)                        | Ug/L        | 0.2          | It is a naturally-occurring element and is commonly used as vanadium pentoxide in the production of other substances and as a catalyst.           |

|   |      |          |   |
|---|------|----------|---|
| Vanadium<br>(Little River Meter)            | Ug/L | 0.2      | It is a naturally-occurring element and is commonly used as vanadium pentoxide in the production of other substances and as a catalyst. |
| Chromium<br>(Town of Winnsboro MM Hwy 213)  | Ug/L | 0.2      | Naturally occurring.  |
| Chromium<br>(Little River Meter)            | Ug/L | 0.2      | Naturally occurring.  |
| Manganese<br>(Town of Winnsboro MM Hwy 213) | Ug/L | 8.4000   | Naturally occurring.  |
| Methyl tert-Butyl Ether<br>(Well #4)        | Ug/L | 0.000970 | In gasoline, used as an octane enhancer.  |
| Manganese<br>(Little River Meter)           | Ug/L | 6.7000   | Naturally occurring.  |

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

If present, elevated lead levels 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. Mid County 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.