

Providing Safe Water for Laurens County

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Regardless of the way you use water -- for drinking, watering the garden, or other household purposes -- you can count on safe water from the Laurens County Water and Sewer Commission (LCWSC).

That safety record is verified through periodic water quality testing performed under guidelines of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC). DHEC and EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and

Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water and provide the same protection for public health.

Sources of LCWSC Water

The LCWSC purchases all of its water from other water suppliers: Laurens Commission of Public Works, the Greenville Water System, and the City of Clinton Utilities Division. All suppliers use surface water sources.

Water from the Laurens CPW comes from Lake Rabon, owned and operated by the LCWSC. Lake Rabon is located at the fork of the North and South Rabon Creeks near Highway 252 West of Laurens. Water from the Greenville Water System is drawn from three reservoirs --Table Rock Reservoir on the South Saluda River, Poinsett Reservoir on the North Saluda River, and Lake Keowee. Water from the City of Clinton is drawn from the Enoree River and Duncan Creek located north of the City of Clinton. The SC DHEC has conducted source water assessments on all the above referenced surface water sources. The documents are available at www.scdhec.net/water or by calling (803) 898-4300.

Regulations for Safer Water

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.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances from the presence of animals or human activity.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 of particular risk of 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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. The Laurens County Water and Sewer Commission 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>

If You Have Questions

The LCWSC operates from offices located at 3850 Highway 221 South in Laurens. The office can be contacted at 864-682-3250 during regular business hours. For those who must dial long distance to reach Laurens, dial 1-888-246-0408. The LCWSC's activities are governed by a board of commissioners. The commissioners meet in regular, open sessions on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 8:15 a.m. at the LCWSC office.



Types of Contaminants

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 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- **Organic chemical contaminants**, which include synthetic and volatile organics that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. Organic chemical contaminants can also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off and septic systems.

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

Water Quality Data

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected in samples for the LCWSC distribution system during the 2013 calendar year. The minimum and maximum levels of each contaminant detected are given in the table under the heading "RANGE". The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Because the concentration of certain contaminants is not expected to vary significantly from year to year, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control permits the LCWSC to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year. Therefore, some data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

Approximately 40 samples are collected each month to verify that disinfection levels are adequate throughout the system. Total Coliform bacteria were not found in our drinking water. Whenever coliforms are found, LCWSC will flush the distribution system in the affected area to increase disinfectant levels and prevent microbial growth. Coliform bacteria are naturally found in the environment and are used as an indicator of microbial activity and are not, themselves, harmful. None of the samples collected indicated the presence of Fecal Coliform bacteria.

Terms and Abbreviations

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system shall follow.

ppm (Parts per million): This is the same as Milligrams per Liter, or one penny out of \$10,000.

ppb (Parts per billion): This is the same as Micrograms per Liter, or one penny out of \$10,000,000.

NA (Not Applicable): Does not apply.

ND (Not Detected): Not detected, or below detection limit.

Total Coliform: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

2013 PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Parameter	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Range	Average	Violation	Possible Sources
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.39-0.75	N/A	N	Added during treatment to prevent tooth decay
Nitrate / Nitrite	ppm	10	10	0.00 – 1.1	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits; fertilizer runoff
ORGANIC COMPOUNDS STAGE 2							
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80 (avg.)	N/A	7.20-83.1	44.39	N	Disinfection by-product
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60 (avg.)	N/A	6.30-113	34.47	Y *	Disinfection by-product
MICROBE / DISINFECTANT							
Total Coliform Samples	% Positive per month	5%	0	0.0 - 0.0%	N/A	N	Common in the environment
Total Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.00 – 2.20	1.21	N	Added for disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER RULE BASED ON 2011 SAMPLES

Parameter	Unit	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile Value	Samples Sites Exceeding Action Level	Violation	Possible Sources
Lead	ppb	15	0	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.066	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

- The LCWSC had one violation of the Total Haloacetic Acids limits. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. This violation was brief and numerous samples have been performed with no violations since it was recorded. The LCWSC has undergone a CAP (Corrective Action Plan) with SCDHEC and the City of Clinton to study and ensure that this type of violation can be eliminated or flushed from the system quickly.

The LCWSC was sampled for the UCMR3(Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 during 2013. EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCM) program to collect data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Every five years EPA reviews the list of contaminants, largely based on the Contaminant Candidate List. The SDWA Amendments of 1996 provide for:

- Monitoring no more than 30 contaminants every five years
- Monitoring only a representative sample of public water systems serving less than 10,000 people
- Storing analytical results in a National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD)

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3						
Parameter	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Range	Violation	Possible Sources
1,4-Dioxane	ppb			0-2.07	N	Manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics, shampoos and other products
Chlorate	ppb	1000	800	0-77.0	N	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide
Chromium (total)	ppb	100	100	0-0.26	N	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys
Hexavalent Chromium (Dissolved)	ppb	*	*	0-0.15	N	Chromium can change from one form to another in water and soil. "Hexavalent chromium" is one of these chemical forms
Strontium	ppb			9.7-68	N	Occurs naturally in the environment. Air, dust, soil, foods and drinking water all contain small amounts of strontium. Other sources include air contamination from milling processes, coal burning, and phosphate
Vanadium	ppb			0-1.1	N	Naturally occurring element that is found in many parts of the environment

- Hexavalent Chromium MCL/MCLG is calculated with Chromium as a total.