

## *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

### CATAWBA RIVER WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

SYSTEM ID # SC2920002

4/3/18

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is the **CATAWBA RIVER**.

Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available for your review, please contact Randy Hawkins, Chief Administrative Staff Person(CASP), CATAWBA RIVER WATER SUPPLY PROJECT at 803-286-5957 to make arrangements to review this document

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Randy Hawkins, CASP, CATAWBA RIVER WATER SUPPLY PROJECT at 803-286-5957. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our Catawba River Water Supply Project Board Meetings. Meetings are held quarterly at the Catawba River Water Treatment Plant. Please check our website frequently to see when the next meeting is scheduled or contact Randy Hawkins, CASP at 803-286-5957 for more information regarding meeting schedules.

**The Catawba River Water Supply Project** routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017**. (Note some constituents are not required to be monitored every year).

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.

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.

*Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)* - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

*Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)* - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

*Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

*Millirems per year (mrem/yr)* - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

*Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)* - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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

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

*Highest Level Detected (HDL)* - maximum amount found in any one sample

*Treatment Technique (TT)* - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

*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.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (MRDLG)* – 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.

*Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal* – The percent removal must be at least 1 or the system is in violation.

<b>TOC TEST RESULTS 2017</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Frequency</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Total Organic Carbon 2017	N	2.6- 4.6	ppm	Monthly	TT	Naturally present in the environment
<b>LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> percentile</b>	<b>Unit Measurement</b>	<b>Action Level</b>	<b>Sites over action level</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Copper 7/7/2015	N	0.096	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 7/7/2015	N	0.0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>TEST RESULTS</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Unit Measurement</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Microbiological Contaminants 2017</b>						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0.00	P/A	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	N	0.09	TT	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
<b>Inorganic Contaminants 2017</b>						
Fluoride	N	0.89 Range 0.89 to 0.89	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2.1 Range 2.1-2.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

## Volatile Organic Contaminants 2017

Chlorine	N	2.80 range 2.80 to 2.80	ppm	MRDL= 4	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	N	0.53 range 0.28 to 0.77	ppm	1	0.8	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	N	0.00 range 0 to 0	ppb	MRDL = 80	MRDLG = 8	Water additive used to control microbes

## Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products 2017

Haloacetic acids (HAAs)	N	13.6 Range 12.9- 13.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	22.2 Range 19.7.- 22.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## TURBIDITY

HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	N	0.17	NTU	1	TT	Soil Runoff
Lowest Monthly % Meeting limits	N	100%	NTU	0.3	TT	Soil Runoff

## General Interest Table

Constituent/ Unit of Measurement	Highest Level Recommended	
<b>pH</b> is a measurement of the degree in which water may be acidic or basic. Measured in <b>standard units</b> , on a scale of 0 (most acidic) to 14 (most basic) with 7 being neutral.	6.5-8.5	8.01
<b>ALKALINITY</b> is measured as calcium carbonate (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ), and refers to a water's buffering capacity – the ability to keep the Ph stable as acids.	No Standard	49
<b>HARDNESS</b> demotes high mineral content, mainly calcium and magnesium (ppm) MPW's drinking water is soft (less than 70 ppm or 4 grains per gallon).	No Standard	29
<b>SODIUM</b> is a necessary nutrient in the human body, and is found naturllay in MPW's groundwater as dissolved salt (sodium chloride, NaCl). (ppm) Note: MPW tap water may contain sodium over 20 ppm recommended for sodium restricted diets.	No Standard	22
<b>TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS)</b> is a measure of the dissolved minerals in the water. (ppm)	No Standard	112
<b>AVERAGE WATER TEMPERATURE</b> in the distribution system (Fahrenheit)		72

*Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.*

\*\*Although our system had no sample violations, there was a drinking water standard violation (see below).

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.

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.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at CATAWBA RIVER WATER SUPPLY PROJECT work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.

\*\*CRWSP violated a drinking water standard. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

CRWSP is required to monitor our drinking water specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During **NOVEMBER 2016**, and **MARCH 2017**, we **DID NOT COMPLETE ALL MONITORING** for a **CONTAMINANT** and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this time.

**There is nothing you need to do at this time.** The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for [it/them] and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Collected	When all samples should have been collected	When samples were or will be collected
Total Organic Carbon	One/Month	*0	November 2016	December 2016
Total Organic Carbon	One/Month	*0	March 2017	April 2017

\* Samples were collected but were not valid