Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2014

###### **Town of Pelzer, South Carolina**

### DATE: May 20, 2015

###

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Quality Water Report for calendar year 2014. This report should inform you about the quality water and services we deliver daily. Our goal is to provide 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.

***Our Water Source and Quality***

Our water is supplied by the Greenville Water System (GWS). They draw water from three sources: Table Rock Reservoir on South Saluda River, Poinsett Reservoir on the North Saluda River and Lake Keowee. All water supplied by GWS is now filtered. GWS treatment plants are rigidly maintained and monitored by State Certified Environmental Systems Operators. GWS tests many of the parameters reported in this report.

Pelzer is pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

***For More Information-***

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact **Mr. L.K. “Skip” Watkins.** You are also welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled town council meetings. They are held every **2nd Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at Pelzer Community Building located in Pelzer’s “Monkey” Park (30 Park Street) in Pelzer.**

*Testing Information-*

The Town of Pelzer, along with the Greenville Water System, EPA and State Department of Health and Environmental Control routinely monitors for contaminants in drinking water according to Federal and State guidelines. The following tables show results of monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st,2014 unless another date is indicated.

Please note that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose any health risk.

**Explanation of Terms-**

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:

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

*(LRAA) (Locational Running Annual Average) –* avg. concentration at a particular location for 4 consecutive quarters.

*(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 allows for a margin of safety.

*(ND) Not Detected* - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

*(NTU) Nephelometric Turbidity Unit* – Units of measure to indicate water clarity.

*(Ppb) parts per billion or micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000; also, *(Ppm) parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

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

*(SU) Standard Unit* – unit of measure to indicate water acid/base scale (pH).

*NA* or *n/a* – not applicable.

**LATEST TEST RESULTS: Calendar Year 2014**

**Inorganic Compounds**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Unit** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Range** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Possible Sources** | **Violation** |
| Fluoride | Ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.31-0.72 | 0.53 avg. | H2O additive; helps prevent tooth decay, natural erosion | No |
| Nitrate/nitrite | Ppm | 10 | 10 | ND – 0.28 | 0.05 avg. | Erosion of natural deposits, fertilize runoff, sewage | No |

**Organic Compounds**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Unit** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Range** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Possible Sources** | **Violation** |
| Total Trihalomethane(TThm)Year 2014 – Pelzer sampling | Ppb | 80 |  none | 9.6 – 10.8 | 11.0 |  Byproduct of drinking water chlorination | No |
| Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)Year 2014 – Pelzer sampling | Ppb | 60 | none | 10.0 – 12.1 |  13.0 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination | No |
| Total Organic Carbon  Stovall Plant-GWS Adkins Plant-GWS |  | TTTT | N/AN/A | % Removal 43%17% | Range35-54%05-26% | Occurs naturally in the environment | No |

**Disinfectants**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Unit** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Range** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Possible Sources** | **Violation** |
| Chloramine | Ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.75 - 2.80 | 2.3 avg. | An additive to control microbes | No |

**Microbial and Physical Characteristics**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Units** | **MCL** | **Results** | **Possible Sources of Parameter** | **Violation** |
| Total Coliform, **Town of Pelzer testing** | % or # positive per test | ND | ND in all tests | Common in environment, human & animal wastes | No |
| Total Coliform, **Greenville Water testing** | % positive per test | < 5% | 0.0% Max. | Common in environment, human & animal wastes | No |
| Turbidity, in general distribution-**GWS testing** | NTU | N/A to < 0.03 | Avg. = 0.12 | Soil runoff | No |

**Secondary Standards of Finished Water (results from Greenville Water System testing)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter**  | **Units** | **MCL** | **RANGE** | **Average** | **Possible Sources** | **Violation** |
| Chloride | Ppm | 250 | 2.0 – 6.7 | 4.1 | Soil runoff | No |
| Color | Color | 15 | ND | ND | Naturally occurring | No |
| Iron | Ppm | 300 | ND | ND | Soil runoff, pipe material | No |
| Manganese | Ppb | 50 | ND | ND | Soil runoff | No |
| pH | SU | 6.5-8.5 | 7.0 - 8.6 | 7.6 | Controlled at treatment plant | No |
| Solids | ppm | 500 | 22-56 | 36 | Soil runoff | No |
| Zinc | Ppm | 5 | ND-0.10 | ND | Drinking water additive | No |
| Sulfate | Ppm | 250 | 3.6-5.6 | 4.5 | Drinking water additive | No |
| Aluminum | Ppm | 0.05-0.20 | ND – 0.10 | ND | Drinking water additive | No |
| Silver (2012) | Ppm | 0.10 | ND | ND | Mining, some home treatment filters | No |

**Lead & Copper Rule**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Units** | **MCL** | **Results** | **Possible Sources of Parameter** | **Violation?** |
| Lead, **Greenville Water testing in 2012** | PPB | Action Level:15 | 90th %=0.0 | Corrosion of household plumbing, natural deposit erosion, from wood preservatives | No |
| Copper, **Town of Pelzer testing in 2013** | PPM | Action Level:1.3 | 90th %=.0312 | Corrosion of household plumbing, natural deposit erosion, from wood preservatives | No |

**Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3)**

(monitored by Greenville Water System in the distribution system)

*Unregulaterd parameters are those that don’t yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring these parameters is to help EPA decide whether the contaminates should have a standard.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Unit** | **Average** | **Range** | **Possible Sources** |
| Hexavalent Chromium | ppb | .052 | .041- .064 | Naturally occurring element |
| Vanadium | ppb | 0.21 | ND – 0.26 | Naturally occurring elemental metal |
| Strontium | ppb | .0034 | .0029-.0039 | Naturally occurring element |
| Chlorate | ppb | ND | ND – 40 | By-product of disinfection |
| Total Chromium | ppb | ND | ND - .30 | Naturally occurring element |
| 4-androstene-3,17-dione | ppb | ND | ND | Estrogenic hormone naturally produced in human body |

***Lead and Copper***

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. The Town of Pelzer 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 and 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 (800-426-4791), or online at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

***Important Information about Drinking Water Sources***

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over land surfaces or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

* Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria originating 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 and farming.
* Pesticides and herbicides originating from agriculture use, storm water runoff and residential use.
* Organic contaminants including synthetic and volatile organics as by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. These can come from gas stations, storm water runoff and septic systems.
* Radioactive contaminants that occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

In order to insure 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 contaminates in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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).

***Council’s Statement on Managing Pelzer’s Water-***

The Town of Pelzer is committed to maintaining a safe and dependable water supply. Please help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.

***Pelzer’s CCR Availability –***

The Town of Pelzer will not mail copies of the Consumer Confidence Report to its customers. This CCR shall be available on the town’s website at [www.townofpelzer.com](http://www.townofpelzer.com). A copy of this report may also be obtained at Pelzer Town Hall, 103 Courtney Street, Pelzer S.C. during office hours.