

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Batesburg-Leesville

Town of Batesburg-Leesville Water System - System No. 1, SCDHEC System ID # - 3210002
Batesburg-Leesville Lake Murray System - System No. 2, SCDHEC System ID#- 3210011

Timothy G. Schumpert, P.E., Utilities Director
Lonnie E. Boatwright, Laboratory Director
Telephone No.: 803-532-6410
Email Address: blwtp@batesburg-leesville.org

The Town of Batesburg-Leesville presents this year's Water Quality Report for 2014. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The Town of Batesburg-Leesville utilizes two raw water sources to serve the water treatment facility serving System No. 1. The Town Pond a reservoir located on the south side of Town approximately one mile from the water plant. The Brodie Pump Station is located on Lightwood Knot Creek approximately seven miles from the Town Pond. Water is pumped from Lightwood Knot Creek via the Brodie Pump Station to the Town Pond and then on to the water plant for treatment. The water treatment plant has a permitted treatment capacity of 2.4 million gallons per day.

Service to Batesburg-Leesville System No. 2 is provided by the Gilbert-Summit Rural Water District (GSRWD). The GSRWD operates eight wells and sells wholesale to the Town for your system supply. System No. 2 is located in the Batesburg-Leesville School District Three boundary in the Lake Murray vicinity. The Town of Batesburg-Leesville monitors and tests the distribution system on a regular basis.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control have conducted an assessment of the Town of Batesburg-Leesville's Town Pond and Lightwood Knot Creek water sources. Our Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) Report is available for your review at www.scdhec.gov/water/html/srcwtr.htm. If you do not have access to this website please give us a call to make arrangements for you to review this document.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The B-L Department of Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Our sampling frequency complies with EPA and State drinking water standards. Employees at the water plant work daily to ensure that the water produced and delivered to your homes exceeds the regulatory requirements. To maintain this level of quality, staff at the Batesburg-Leesville Water Treatment Plant, in conjunction with the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, tests your drinking water for many parameters. The following tables show only the parameters that were detected in your water during the calendar year 2014 or during the most recent sampling event:

Persons with Special Health

Concerns – Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than general population. Immune compromised persons such as 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline, (1-800-426-4791).

Definitions:

Inorganic Contaminants – Compounds such as salts, minerals and metals.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)

– By-products of the chlorine disinfection process

ppm (parts per million) – 1 ppm is the equivalent of 1 minute in 2 years and 1 penny in \$10,000.

mg/l (milligrams per liter) – this is equivalent to ppm.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter) – measures the level of radioactivity in water

Non-Detect (ND) – Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present

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.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which that triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

– Natural and manmade substances used for a variety of industrial purposes, VOCs vaporize and become airborne

Turbidity – is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It indicates the possible presence of contaminants within the water column. Turbidity measurements are conducted throughout all phases of the water treatment process as a measure of the process efficiency.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (ntu) – Unit used for measuring the turbidity of water

Running Annual Average (RAA) – a moving average based on the four most recent quarterly averages

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expectant risk to health due to the formation potential for disinfectant by-products

MCLs 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.

Microorganisms/Indicators

Parameter	Treatment Requirement	Levels Detected	Violation	Potential Sources
Turbidity	95% of combined filter effluent samples less than 0.3 ntu and no single sample > 1.0 ntu	99.8% less than 0.3 ntu; highest single sample of .44 ntu	No	Soil runoff
Total Coliform	≤ 1 sample that is positive	0 positive samples	No	Naturally present in environment

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Levels Detected	Violation	Year Sampled	Potential Sources
Fluoride	2 ppm*	2 ppm*	0.50 ppm ¹ 0.49 ppm ²	No	2016	Erosion: discharge from fertilizer; drinking water additive to prevent tooth decay
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	1.1 ppm ¹ 6.0 ppm ²	No	2016	Erosion: runoff from fertilizer
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppm	ND ²	No	2016	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion from natural deposits

*Epa's MCL and MCLG for fluoride are 4 ppm , However SCDHEC has set lower levels to ensure human health

Organic Removal

Parameter	MCL	Required % TOC Removal	Detected Average% TOC Removal	Range of % TOC Removal	Sample Frequency	Violation	Potential Sources
Total Organic Carbon	TT	45%	57.1%	51-65	Decaying organic materials in environment	No	Decaying organic materials in environment

Radioactive Parameters

Source ID (Well)	Parameter	MCL*	Level Detected (Average)	Violation	Potential Sources
B32003* & 32004* ² B32003* & 32004* ²	Alpha Emitters Combined Radium	15 pCi/L 5 pCi/L	Range 0-9.55 pCi/L Range 0-4.5 pCi/L	No ² No ²	Erosion of Natural Deposits

*The MCLG for both Alpha Emitters and Combined Radium is 0 pCi/L.

Disinfectants

Parameter	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest compliance Value	Range of Monthly Averages	Violation	Potential Sources
Chlorine/ Chloramines	4 ppm (RAA)	4 ppm	2.2 ppm ¹ 1.98 ppm ²	.50—2.2 ppm ¹ 0.17 – 1.98 ppm ²	No	Drinking water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Highest compliance Value	Range Detected	Violation	Potential Sources
Total THMs	80 ppb(RAA)	N/A	59 ppb (RAA)	38 - 62 ppb	No	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
HAAs	60 ppb (RAA)	N/A	29 ppb (RAA)	22 - 44 ppb	No	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection

*RAA is the running average based on the 4 most recent quarterly averages

Metals

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Number of sites Exceeding AL	Violation	Potential Sources
Lead	AL=15 ppb (based on 90 th percentile)	0 ppb	<0.002 ¹ <0.004 ²	0 ¹ 0 ²	No	Erosion; corrosion of plumbing systems
Copper	AL=1.3 ppm (based on 90 th percentile)	0 ppm	0.141 ¹ 0.415 ²	0 ¹ 0 ²	No	Erosion; corrosion of plumbing systems

*Based on most sample results (2014), AL – Allowable Limit

¹ Indicates water supplied from the Batesburg-Leesville Water Treatment Plant

² Indicates water purchased from Gilbert-Summit Rural Water District (B&L System No. 2)