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: blwtplab@batesburg-leesville.org

The Town of Batesburg-Leesville presents this year's Water Quality Report for 2019. 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 (S32105) a reservoir located on the south side of Town approximately one mile from the water plant. The Brodie Pump Station (S32104) 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. TTHM-HAAs in System No. 1 are measured using a LRAA or locational running annual average based on quarterly samples.

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. System No. 2 disinfection byproduct residuals, TTHM-HAAs, are on a reduced plan and measured annually with a single sample.

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/srcewtr.html. 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 2018 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.
Thrihalomethanes (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.
ppb (parts per billion) – 1 ppb is the equivalent of 1 penny in $10,000,000.
mg/l (milligrams per liter) – this is equivalent to ppm)
тrg/l (micrograms per liter – this is equivalent to ppb)
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 know 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.

Batesburg-Leesville System 1 - Town of Batesburg-Leesville - SC3210002 - Water Quality Table

Parameters	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	2019	1.00	1.00	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	microbles
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), LRAA	2019	24.00	0 -49.92	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water protection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), LRAA	2019	45.00	28.48 - 47.0	No goal for the total	80	ppm	No	By-product of drinking water protection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	2019	0.6	0.58	4	4	ppm	No	Natural erosion; Water additive for strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2019	1	1	10	10	ppm	No	Natural erosion; Leaching from septic tanks; discharge from fertilizer
Radio Active Contaminants								
Combined Radium 226/228	1/31/2018	0.516	0 - 0.516	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Removal	**Collection Date**	**MCL**	**Required TOC Removal, %**	**Average TOC Removal, %**	**Range of TOC Removal, %**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Sources of Contamination**
Total Organic Carbon	2019	TT	45	50.5	33 - 56	%	No	Decaying organic materials in the environment
Turbidity	**Limit Treatment Technique**			**Level Detected**		**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Sources of Contamination**
Turbidity	95% of combined filter effluent samples < 0.3 ntu and no single sample > 1.0 ntu			100% < 0.3 NTU; highest single sample of 0.27 NTU		ntu	No	Soil runoff
Metals	**Collection Date**	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**# of Sites Over AL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Sources of Contamination**
Copper	9/6/2017	1.3	1.3	0.19	0	ppm	No	Erosion; corrosion of plubming systems
Lead	9/6/2017	0	15	0.85	0	ppb	No	Erosion; corrosion of plubming systems

Batesburg-Leesville System 2 - Lake Murray System - SC3210011 - Water Quality Table

Parameters	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	2019	1.3 (RAA)	1.1-1.3	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbles
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	2.00	2.03-2.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water protection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	6.00	5.73-6.76	No goal for the total	80	ppm	No	By-product of drinking water protection
Inorganic Contaminants from Gilbert Summit								
Fluoride	2017	1.1	0-1.1	4	4	ppm	No	Natural erosion; Water additive for strong teeth; discharge from
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2019	4	0-4.4	10	10	ppm	No	Natural erosion; Leaching from septic tanks; discharge from
Radio Active Contaminants from Gilbert Summit								
Combined Radium 226/228	2019	5	0-5.51	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2016	4.8	4.8-4.8	0	30	µg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha	2019	8	0-10.5	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters	2019	7.06 pCi/L**	0-7.06	0	4 mrem/yr	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
**EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles								
Metals	**Collection Date**	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**# of Sites Over AL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Sources of Contamination**
Copper	9/6/2017	1.3	1.3	0.027	0	ppm	No	Erosion; corrosion of plubming systems
Lead	9/6/2017	0	15	1.7	0	ppb	No	Erosion; corrosion of plubming systems