

2016
Laurens Commission of Public Works
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber si no lo comprende o hable con alguien que se lo pueda explicar.

We're pleased to present to you the 2016 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with 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. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is Lake Rabon, which is located on SC Hwy 252 approximately 8 miles west of the Water Treatment Facility in Laurens. Lake Rabon is owned and operated by the Laurens County Water and Sewer Commission. Its construction was completed in 1987, under the Federal Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as a multipurpose reservoir for flood control, water supply, and recreation. Lake Rabon contains 2,426 acre-feet of storage for municipal and industrial water needs.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the LCPW at (864)-681-4300 or you can e-mail us at: feedback@lcpw.com. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility operations. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are open to the public and held each month on the second Monday at 5:30 PM, at 214 Church Street, Laurens, S.C.

Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available for your review at www.scdhec.gov/water/html/srcwetr.html. If you do not have Internet access, please contact our office to make arrangements to review this document.

The LCPW routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. 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 with which you might not be familiar. 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.

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.

Test Results

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	CFU/100ML	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	0	CFU/100ML	0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Organic Carbon	N	1.28786	TT	n/a	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (Combined Filter Effluent)	N	0.038	NTU	1	TT	Soil runoff

Inorganic Contaminants

Alkalinity	N	24.87	ppm	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride	N	0.743	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hardness	N	28.94	mg/L	NA	NA	Mineral Content
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
pH	N	7.05	su	NA	NA	Measure of hydrogen ion activity
Sodium	N	5.3	ppm	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper Test Results

Copper	N	0.041	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Chlorine	N	1.84	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAAs) Running Annual Average	N	25	ppb	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) Running Annual Average	N	47	ppb	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination

* Due to low levels, the CPW has now been placed on a reduced monitoring (quarterly) program.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. 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.

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).