

West Anderson Water District
 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 SCDHEC # 0420006
 Spring 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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 are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We purchase water from the Anderson Regional Joint Water System which treated surface water from Lake Hartwell. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Steve Wilson at 864-225-5741. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our Annual Meeting held the first Tuesday in February. You will be informed about the date and time on your January water bill.

West Anderson Water District 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. 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, a single penny in \$10,000 or 1 ounce in 7,350gals. of water

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, a single penny in \$10,000,000 or 1 ounce in 7,350,000gals.of water

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

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 Goal or (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or (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.

Na- not applicable

TEST RESULTS

Anderson Regional Joint Water System - Inorganic Contaminants (2016)

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Range
Fluoride	No	0.42	mg/l	4	2*	0-0.59
Source of Contamination: Water additive to promote strong teeth. Other sources of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.			*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4ppm. However, SCDHEC has set a lower MCL at 2ppm to better protect human health.			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	0.24	mg/L	10	10	0.24 mg/L
Likely Source of Contamination: Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from septic tank.						
HAA5	No	RAA 14	ppb	40	60 ppb	NA

Likely Source: By product of drinking water disinfection.						
TTHM	No	RAA 17	ppb	60	80 ppb	NA
Likely Source: By product of drinking water disinfection.						
Copper	No	0.14	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0.025-0.18
Likely Source: Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.						
Lead	No	0.009	ppb	0	AL=15ppb	ND-3.8
Likely Source: Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.						

ARJWS was Monitored for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation 2(UCMR2)-No Detections were noted. Also in 2016 they were monitored for PCBs/Toxaphene-No Detections were noted.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are man-made chemicals that belong to a family of chemicals known as chlorinated hydrocarbons. PCBs were manufactured in the U.S. from 1929 until 1979, when their manufacture was banned due to concerns about their persistence, bioaccumulation, and potential for adverse effects on human health and the environment. Because PCBs are chemically stable with a high boiling point, and non-flammable with excellent electrical insulating properties, PCBs were used in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications including electrical, heat transfer and hydraulic equipment; as plasticizers in paints, plastics and rubber products (including caulk) and in many other industrial applications.

Toxaphene, a synthetic organic chemical, is an amber, waxy organic solid with a piney odor. It was used as an insecticide for cotton and vegetables, and on livestock and poultry. In 1982, most of its uses were banned and in 1990, all uses were banned in the United States. EPA regulates toxaphene in drinking water to protect public health. Toxaphene may cause health problems if present in public or private water supplies in amounts greater than the drinking water standard set by EPA.

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Lead and Copper Test Results (2016)

Our next sampling will be scheduled in 2019

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected/90th percentile	Unit Measurement	Action Level	Sites over action level	Range
Copper	No	0.36	ppm	1.3	0	0.19-0.36
Likely Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives.						
Lead	No	0.0	ppb	15	0	ND-0.008
Likely Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.						

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. West Anderson Water District 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 or 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule Monitoring for 2016
Source = By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine is a water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Range
Chlorine	No	.95	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.3 – 1.5
HAA5	No	23	ppb	No goal for the total	60 ppb	9-38.1
TTHM	No	32	ppb	No goal for the total	80 ppb	15-62.8

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.

REQUIRED SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWAP) STATEMENT:
 Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available for your review at www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/water/SourceWaterProtection/.
 If you do not have internet access, please contact Steve Wilson at 864-225-5741 to make arrangements 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 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).