

2010 Knightsville System # 1820001

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 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. The water in your system is provided by wells and surface water. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Our water source assessment plan is available for your review at www.scdhec.gov/water/html/srcwtr.html. If you do not have internet access, please contact Richie Murdaugh at (843)875-0296 ext. 229 to make arrangements to review this document or to ask other questions. Dorchester County Water Authority 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, 2010. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances of 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 is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Knightsville Test Results							
Year tested	Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected/Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Possible Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
2009	Gross Alpha Excluding radon and uranium	N	3.7 Range 0-3.7	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Fluoride*	N	1.2 Range 0.59-1.2	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2010	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	N	0.03 Range ND-0.03	PPM	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Copper, Free	N	90th % = 0.044 0>AL Range 0.006-0.053	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3PPM	Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Selenium	N	2.2 Range 2.2-2.2	PPB	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries ; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Microbial Contaminants							
2010	Coliform or E.. Coli	y	6 positive		0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
2010	HAAs	N	RAA 19 Range 7.16-22.45	PPM	0	60PPB	By product of drinking water disinfection
2010	TTHM	N	RAA 48 Range 22.27-64.7	PPB	0	80PPB	By product of drinking water disinfection
2007	Chlorine	N	HQA .70 Range .03-2.20	PPM	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water Additive used to control microbes

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may 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 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.

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" is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 allowed which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

*South Carolina has set a Secondary MCL of 2ppm for fluoride; the EPA MCL is 4ppm. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. *We had samples to test positive for coliform, which is naturally present in the environment. Your distribution system has been disinfectd and additional samples do not show the presence of coliform bacteria. We have increased sampling for coliform bacteria to catch the problem early if it happens again.* 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 chemical 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.

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).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy; persons who have undergone organ transplant; 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.

** You will also receive a Consumer Confidence Report from the Summerville Commissioners of Public Works. You can view this information online at www.summervillecpw.com under the heading of Operations.*

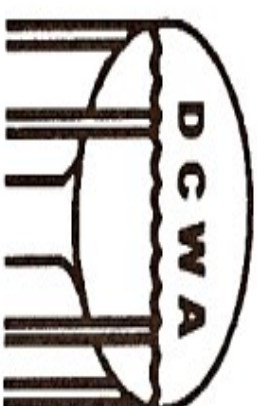
www.dcwaonline.com

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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.

Further information is available from the
Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800)426-4791

or at

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>



Dorchester County Water Authority

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If you have any question about this report or your water utility, please contact Richie Murdaugh at
(843)875-0296 ext.229

Our Web Address is:

www.dcwaonline.com

If you would like to learn more about your water provider, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 5:30 pm on the second Monday of each month in our office located at 967 Orangeburg Road.