

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 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. Immuno-compromised 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.

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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

** You may also want to view a Consumer Confidence Report from the Summerville Commissioners of Public Works. You can view this information online at :*

www.summervillecpw.com



2015

Drinking Water Quality Report

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact

Richie Murdaugh at (843)875-0296 ext. 229

You may also contact us at ***dcwaonline.com***.

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

Dorchester County Water Authority

967 Orangeburg Road

Summerville, South Carolina 29483

Year tested	Contaminant	Violation yes/No	Level Detected Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products							
2015	Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	N	15 14.71-15.00	PPB	No Goal for Total	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	39 0—39	PPB	No Goal For Total	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Chlorine	N	3.0 2.7—3.2	PPM	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Your water is routinely monitored and tested by Dorchester County Water Authority and Summerville Commissioners of Public Works. We master meter your surface water from Summerville Commissioners of Public Works. You may wish to view Summerville CPW's test results and their Consumer Confidence Report on the web @ summervillecpw.com under the heading of Operations.

2015 Calomet Valley System # 1850009

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 surface water which we purchase from Summerville CPW. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Our water source assessment plan is available for your review at :

<http://www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection/>

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, 2015. 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.

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—or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Parts Per billion (PPB) or Micrograms per liter or parts per billion—or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Avg-Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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 allow 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.

NA Not applicable.

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Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products							
2014	Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	N	20 17.7-22.27	PPB	No Goal for Total	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2014	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	41 31.34-51.36	PPB	No Goal For Total	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Chlorine	N	1.0 0.28—1.7	PPM	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
2013	Fluoride	N	0.32 0.32-0.32	PPM	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead and Copper							
2014	Copper	N	0.015 0.011-0.015	PPM	1.3	90th Percentile 0.013	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems

2015 Reevesville System #1820002

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<http://www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection/>.

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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 (AL) The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products						
Haloacetic acids (HAAs) 2015	N	32 Range 13.64-59.05	ppb	No goal for the total	60 PPB	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) 2015	N	32 Range 21.05-38.51	ppb	No goal for the total	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine 2015	N	2.6 0.46 - 3.2	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water additive used to control microbes
LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation	90th	Unit	Action Level	Sites over action level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper 2010	N	0.009 Range ND - 0.094	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

2015 Tranquil Acres System #1820003

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<http://www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection/>

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.

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2015 Knightsville System # 1820001

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<http://www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection/>

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Ug/l –Ug/l is the symbol that is used for micrograms per litre, which means one millionth of a gram per litre.

You can visit us on the web at:
www.dcwaonline.com

***South Carolina has set a Secondary MCL of 2 ppm for Fluoride; the EPA MCL is 4 ppm. 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.*

Year Tested	Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected (Range of Detection)	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
2015	**Fluoride	N	2.3 (0-2.3)	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
2015	HAAs Haloacetic Acids	N	27 (14.07-50.6)	PPB	No Goal	60 PPB	By product of drinking water chlorination.
2015	TTHM Total Trihalomethanes	N	28 (17.5-50.5)	PPB	No Goal	80 PPB	By product of drinking water chlorination.
2015	Chlorine	N	2.5 1.9–3.0	PPM	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	Water Additive used to control microbes.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides (Non-regulated contaminants)							
2013	DL(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	N	1.4 (0-1.4)	PPB	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
***UCMR 3 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation 3)							
Summerville Commissioners of Public Works Test Results							
Year	Constituents	Unit	Result (Range)	Possible Sources			
2015	Strontium	ppb	22 (ND-48)	It is a naturally-occurring element and is used as strontium carbonate in pyrotechnics, in steel production, as a catalyst and as a lead scavenger.			
2015	Hexavalent Chromium (dissolved)	ppb	0.06 (0.04-0.08)	Occurs naturally in the environment; used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation.			
2015	Vanadium	ppb	0.24 (ND-0.6)	It is a naturally occurring element and is commonly used as vanadium pentoxide in the production of other substances and as a catalyst.			
2015	Chromium	ppb	0.10 (ND-0.29)	Occurs naturally in the environment, used in making steel and other alloys.			
2015	Molybdenum	ppb	0.28 (ND-1.2)	Occurs naturally in the environment.			
2015	1,4 Dioxane	ppb	0.25 (0.22-0.28)	Used as a solvent in the manufacture of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoo.			

***Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. Our consumers are notified of results from Summerville CPW and Dorchester County Water Authority because your water is a mixture of the two.