

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.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's safe drinking water hotline at: ***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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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

www.summervillecpw.com under the heading: Operations



2017

Drinking Water Quality Report

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

Richie Murdaugh at (843)875-0140

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							
2017	Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	N	30 NA	PPB	No Goal for Total	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	39 NA	PPB	No Goal For Total	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Chlorine	N	2.7 1.0—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.

2017 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 sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The water in your system is provided by surface water which we purchase from **Summerville CPW**. 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be natural-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of Industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA Not applicable.

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							
2017	Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	N	39 23.29-39.07	PPB	No Goal for Total	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	49 31.46-49.21	PPB	No Goal For Total	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Chlorine	N	1.7 0.42—2.50	PPM	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
2016	Fluoride	N	0.35 0.35-0.35	PPM	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2016	Sodium	N	46	PPM	NA	NA	Common element in the natural environment; can occur naturally or be the result of road run-off, water treatment or ion-exchange softening units.
Lead and Copper							
2017	Copper	N	0.0072 90th % = 0.0072	PPB	1.3 PPM	0 sites > AL	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
2017	Lead	N	0.67 90th % = 0.00067	PPB	15 PPB	0 sites > AL	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems

2017 Reevesville System #1820002

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 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. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richie Murdaugh. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you do not have internet access, please contact Richie Murdaugh, at (843)875-0140 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, 2017. The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be natural-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 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.

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.

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Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products						
Haloacetic acids (HAAs) 2017	N	23 Range 14.52—34.9	ppb	No goal for the total	60 PPB	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) 2017	N	26 Range 14.43 –38.28	ppb	No goal for the total	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine 2017	N	2.16 0.20—2.90	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 2016	N	1.3 Range ND - 0.0023	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

2017 Tranquil Acres System #1820003

We're pleased to present 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 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 surface water in your system is provided by water purchased from Summerville Commissioners of Public Works. You may view your Water Quality Report on our website at <http://dcwaonline.com/ccr-reports>.* Dorchester County Water Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be natural-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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:

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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.

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Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)- The level of a drinking water disinfectant allowed 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.

2017 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 effort 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 which we purchase from Summerville CPW. Your water is a mixture of surface water and well water blended together. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Since the water provided to our Knightsville customers is a blend of well and surface water you should also view Summerville Commissioners of Public Work's Water Quality Report. It is on our website at <http://dcwaonline.com/ccr-reports> and at www.summervillecpw.com under the heading of Operations.

Please feel free to call us with any questions you may have concerning your water and / or these Water Quality Reports. You can reach us at (843)875-0140 or www.dcwaonline.com

Year Tested	Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected (Range of Detection)	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
2016	**Fluoride	N	2.3 (0.52-2.3)	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2016	Sodium	N	220 140—220	PPM	NA	NA	Common element in the natural environment; can occur naturally or be the result of road run-off, water treatment or ion-exchange softening units.
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
2017	HAAs Haloacetic Acids	N	25 (ND—32.7)	PPB	No Goal	60 PPB	By product of drinking water chlorination.
2017	TTHM Total Trihalomethanes	N	27 (14.19-36.98)	PPB	No Goal	80 PPB	By product of drinking water chlorination.
2017	Chlorine	N	2.2 (1.53—2.58)	PPM	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	Water Additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper Test Results							
2017	Copper	N	0.007	PPM	Action Level 1.3	Sites over Action Level 0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2017	Lead	N	0.09	PPB	Action Level 15 PPB	Sites over Action Level 0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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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.

***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.*