

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](http://www.summervillecpw.com) under the heading: Operations***



**2020**

## **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 |                              |                  |                                   |                 |                   |                          |  |
| 2020                                       | Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)      | N                | 21<br>21.49—21.49                 | PPB             | No Goal for Total | 60                       | By-product of drinking water disinfection. (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. ) |
| 2020                                       | Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | N                | 22<br>21.61—21.61                 | PPB             | No Goal For Total | 80                       | By-product of drinking water disinfection.   |
| 2020                                       | Chlorine                     | N                | 3.3<br>3.0—3.3                    | PPM             | MRDL=4            | MRDLG=4                  | Water additive used to control microbes.   |
| Lead and Copper Test Results               |                              |                  |                                   |                 |                   |                          |  |
| 2018                                       | Copper                       | N                | Action Level<br>1.3               | PPM             | 1.3               | 90th Percentile<br>.0034 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives   |
| 2018                                       | Lead                         | N                | Action Level<br>15                | PPB             | 0                 | 90th Percentile<br>0.7   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives   |

## 2020 Calomet Valley System # 1850009

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 <https://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, 2020. 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 naturally-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.

**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](http://summervillecpw.com) under the heading of Operations.**

**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 ( There is evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. ) |                              |                  |                                   |                 |                   |              |   |
| 2020   | Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)      | N                | 17<br>11.97—22.5                  | PPB             | No Goal for Total | 60           | By-product of drinking water disinfection.  |
| 2020   | Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | N                | 46<br>32.5—59.91                  | PPB             | No Goal For Total | 80           | By-product of drinking water disinfection.  |
| 2020   | Chlorine                     | N                | RAA 1.0<br>1.0—1.0                | PPM             | MRDL=4            | MRDLG=4      | Water additive used to control microbes.  |
| Radioactive Contaminants   |                              |                  |                                   |                 |                   |              |   |
| 2018   | Combined Radium 226/228      | N                | 1.0<br>1.0—1.0                    | Pci/1           | 0                 | 5            | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Inorganic Contaminants   |                              |                  |                                   |                 |                   |              |   |
| 2020   | Fluoride                     | N                | 0.33<br>0.33—0.33                 | PPM             | 4.0               | 4.0          | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories                         |
| 2020   | Sodium                       | N                | 46<br>46—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  |                              |                  |                                   |                 |                   |              |   |
| 2020   | Copper                       | N                | 90th % = .0068                    | PPB             | 1.3 PPM           | 0 sites > AL | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems  |
| 2020   | Lead                         | N                | 90th % = 0.84                     | PPB             | 15 PPB            | 0 sites > AL | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems  |

## 2020 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, 2020. 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 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.**

**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.**

| Contaminant  | Violation | Level Detected             | Unit | MCLG                  | MCL                     | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--|-----------|----------------------------|------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)</b> |           |                            |      |                       |                         |  |
| Haloacetic acids (HAAs)<br>2020  | N         | 16<br>Range 13.17—20.51    | ppb  | No goal for the total | 60 PPB                  | By-product of drinking water disinfectant                                |
| TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)<br>2020   | N         | 25<br>Range 19.31—24.1     | ppb  | No goal for the total | 80 ppb                  | By-product of drinking water chlorination                                |
| Chlorine<br>2020   | N         | RAA 3<br>Range 3.0—3.0     | ppm  | MRDL=4                | MRDLG=4                 | Water additive used to control microbes                                  |
| <b>LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS</b>  |           |                            |      |                       |                         |  |
| Contaminant  | Violation | 90th                       | Unit | Action Level          | Sites over action level | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Copper<br>2019   | N         | .0058<br>Range ND - 0.0058 | ppm  | 1.3                   | 0                       | Corrosion of household plumbing systems;<br>erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead<br>2019   | N         | 0.25<br>Range ND - 0.2500  | ppb  | 15                    | 0                       | Corrosion of household plumbing systems;<br>erosion of natural deposits. |

### 2020 Tranquil Acres System #1820003

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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.

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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.

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NA Not applicable.

*Your water is purchased from Summerville Commissioners of Public Works. You may also view their test results on our website at [dcwaonline.com/ccr-reports](https://dcwaonline.com/ccr-reports)*



## 2020 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. The table to the right shows the result of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31. 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.

### 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 metal, which can be naturally 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.

Since the water provided to our Knightsville customers is a blend of well and purchased surface water you should also view Summerville Commissioners of Public Work's Water Quality Report. It is on our website at <https://dcwaonline.com/ccr-reports> and at [www.summervillecpw.com](http://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](http://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  |                                  |                  |                                     |                 |                           |                                       |   |
| 2020  | **Fluoride                       | N                | 2.3<br>(0.45-2.3)                   | PPM             | 4                         | 4                                     | Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.                        |
| 2020  | Sodium                           | N                | 220<br>130—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 (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) |                                  |                  |                                     |                 |                           |                                       |   |
| 2020  | HAAs<br>Haloacetic Acids         | N                | 9<br>(0-18.25)                      | PPB             | No Goal                   | 60<br>PPB                             | By product of drinking water disinfection.  |
| 2020  | TTHM<br>Total<br>Trihalomethanes | N                | 22<br>(15.47-28.07)                 | PPB             | No Goal                   | 80<br>PPB                             | By product of drinking water disinfection.  |
| 2020  | Chlorine                         | N                | 2.0<br>(2.0-2.0)                    | PPM             | MRDL<br>4                 | MRDLG<br>4                            | Water Additive used to control microbes.  |
| Lead and Copper Test Results  |                                  |                  |                                     |                 |                           |                                       |   |
| 2020  | Copper                           | N                | 0.0046<br>90th % =<br>0.013 mg/L    | PPM             | Action<br>Level<br>1.3    | Sites<br>over<br>Action<br>Level<br>0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.   |
| 2020  | Lead                             | N                | 0.15<br>90th %<br>= .15 mg/l        | PPB             | Action<br>Level<br>15 PPB | Sites<br>over<br>Action<br>Level<br>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.*