

2020 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
MEANSVILLE RILEY ROAD WATER COMPANY, INC.
DHEC SYSTEM NUMBER 4420001

We are very pleased to provide this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are the best allies.

Our water is purchased from Spartanburg Water System (approximately 48%), the City of Union (approximately 27%) and Woodruff-Roebuck Water District (approximately 25%). Spartanburg Water System uses surface water from three lakes within Spartanburg County: Lake William C. Bowen, Municipal Reservoir #1, and Lake H. Taylor Blalock. The raw water source for the City of Union is the Broad River. The Woodruff Roebuck Water Treatment Plant uses surface water from the North and South Tyger Rivers. This report shows our water system unconditionally meets all State and Federal Regulations for safe drinking water. Source Water Assessment Plans for Spartanburg Water System, The City of Union and Woodruff Roebuck Water District are available for review at: <http://www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection/>

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791). The EPA and DHEC prescribe strict regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants allowed in tap water to ensure that it is safe to drink. The FDA establishes limit regulations for contaminants present in bottled water and also must provide protection for the public health.

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. These substances are called "contaminants."

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 use.
- 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.

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, person 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

LEAD AND COPPER

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. Meansville Riley Water Company 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 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

LEAD AND COPPER MEASURED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (REQUIRED EVERY 3 YEARS)								
Substance	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	9/10/2019	1.3	1.3	0.1090000	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	9/10/2019	0	15	0.000	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN <u>SPARTANBURG WATER SYSTEM</u> FINISHED DRINKING WATER/DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (Samples taken at the R.B. Simms Treatment Plant, unless otherwise noted)							
Substance	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Levels Found	Date of Sample	Was MCL exceeded?	Typical Source
Fluoride*	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.78 ppm	NA*	2020	No	Added to prevent tooth decay
Turbidity	NA	TT = 1 NTU	0.14 NTU	0.01-0.14	2020	No	Soil Runoff
		TT = percentage of samples equal to or below 0.3 NTU	100%	NA			
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.11	NA	2020	No	Naturally Occurring and fertilizer runoff
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT = removal ratio of 1 or greater	Removal Ratio Avg. = 1.15	1.00 - 1.44	2020	No	Naturally Occurring

*Only fluoride samples taken by DHEC are given in table. Average Fluoride level detected by SWS's certified laboratory during 2020 was 0.71ppm for R.B. Sims

REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN <u>CITY OF UNION</u> FINISHED DRINKING WATER							
Substance	MCL	MCLG	Range	HDL	Violation	Source	Yr. of Analysis
Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.78 - 1.21 ppm	0.95 ppm (RAA)	No	Disinfection	2020
Fluoride*	2 ppm	4 ppm	NA	0.10 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth	2020
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	NA	0.32 ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	2020
Sodium	NA	NA	NA	9.8 mg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2020
Total Organic Carbon**	TT	NA	32.6% - 55.7% (Removal)	41.0% (Level Found) **	No	Naturally present in the environment	2020
Turbidity	TT	NA	NA	0.057 ntu 100 % ***	No	Soil Runoff	2020

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. The Federal Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level for Fluoride which is 2 ppm which is also in our State Regulation.

**35% removal required. 100% of all samples met Total Organic Carbon requirements. Samples are taken monthly.

***100% of all samples met turbidity requirements.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN THE <u>WOODRUFF ROEBUCK WATER DISTRICT</u> FINISHED DRINKING WATER							
Substance	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range of Levels Detected	Year Sampled	MCL Exceeded?	Typical Source
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.74 ppm	0.74 - 0.74 ppm	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks and sewage. Erosion from natural deposits
Turbidity	0	TT = 1NTU TT = % of Samples below 0.3 NTU	0.10 NTU 100 %	0.05- 0.10 NTU NA	2020	No	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)*	NA	TT = Removal Ration of 1 or greater	Removal Ratio = 1.13	Removal Ratio = 1.00 - 1.93	2020	No	Naturally Occurring
Fluoride **	4 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.00 ppm	0.00 - 0.00 ppm	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposit. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Added to prevent tooth decay
Sodium (*)	NA	NA	8.8 ppm	8.8 - 8.8 ppm	2020	No	Naturally Occurring

*The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

**Only fluoride samples taken by DHEC are given in table.

(*) Sodium is not regulated but it is checked yearly by DHEC.

COLIFORM BACTERIA

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli of Fecal Coliform Samples	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 Positive Monthly Sample	1,000		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

DISINFECTION & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)

Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.868 (RAA)	0.30 -1.67	No	2020	Water Additive used to control additives
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	34.0 (LRAA)	27.9 - 42.8	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	ppb	NA	80	61.0 (LRAA)	30.0 - 73.4	No	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection

NA (Not Applicable) - Information not applicable/ not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

ND (Non-Detects) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

PPM - Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

PPB - Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - 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.

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

TT (Treatment Technique) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Ntu (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) - measures the clarity of water. An excess of 5 ntu is just noticeable to the average person.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charlie Wilson, General Manager at (864) 427-5832. We want our valued members to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings. They are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the MRWC Office located at 1779 Cross Keys Highway, Union, South Carolina.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than a year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

For more information please contact:

Meansville Riley Water Road Water Company, Inc. (Permit# SC4420001)

Contact Name: Charlie Wilson

Mailing address: P.O. Box 823, Union, SC 29379

Physical Address: 1779 Cross Keys Highway, Union, SC 29379

Phone Number: 864-427-5832