

**2021 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. For more information regarding source water assessment, please visit: <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) FOR MEANSVILLE RILEY								
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	0.109	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	9/10/2019	0	15	0	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

DISINFECTION & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS FOR MEANSVILLE RILEY*(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	1.0 (RAA)	0.72-1.12	No	2021	Water Additive used to control additives
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	No goal for the total	60	38 (LRAA)	23.1-41.4	No	2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	ppb	No goal for the total	80	58 (LRAA)	24.2-68.5	No	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED FROM PURCHASED SURFACE WATER

REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN SPARTANBURG WATER SYSTEM FINISHED DRINKING WATER/DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (System #SC4210001)							
Inorganic Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation (Yes or No)	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	0.5	0.54 - 0.54	4	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	2021	0.17	0.068 - 0.17	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm) [unregulated]	2021	7	7.2 - 7.2	NA	NA	NA	Occurs Naturally
Operational Fluoride Data - collected and analyzed by SWS	2021	0.71 ppm (average)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Added to prevent tooth decay

REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN CITY OF UNION FINISHED DRINKING WATER (System #SC 4410001)							
Inorganic Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation (Yes or No)	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	0.4	0.35 - 0.35	4	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	2021	0.3	0.3 - 0.3	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm) [unregulated]	2021	13	13 - 13	NA	NA	NA	Occurs Naturally

REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN THE WOODRUFF ROEBUCK WATER DISTRICT FINISHED DRINKING WATER (System #SC4220007)							
Inorganic Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation (Yes or No)	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	0.1	0.11 - 0.11	4	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	2021	1	0.67 - 0.67	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm) [unregulated]	2021	7	7.1 - 7.1	NA	NA	NA	Occurs Naturally

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Kingsmore, 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 información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

For more information please contact:

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