Water Quality Report

City of Clinton
July 2011

Sampling indicates that Clinton’s water meets or exceeds all drinking water standards!

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires water suppliers to provide annual drinking water quality reports to their customers. This requirement was adopted in the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. These reports give consumers valuable information to make personal health-based decisions regarding their drinking water consumption on an annual basis!

Source Water Assessment Report

SCDHEC has conducted an assessment of the City of Clinton’s source water. The assessment includes a list of all potential contamination sources. Our Source Water Assessment Report is available for your review on the Internet at www.scdhec.gov/water/html/srcewtr.html

If you do not have Internet access, you may contact the City of Clinton’s water treatment plant at (864) 833-7526 to make arrangements to view this document.

Where does my water come from?

The Clinton Water Treatment Plant treats water from the Enoree River and Duncan Creek. Duncan Creek is only used as an alternative source. The treatment plant treats an average of 2.6 million gallons of water a day and has the ability to treat 6 million gallons of water a day.

1. Water moves around the earth in a water cycle. The water cycle has five parts: evaporation, condensation, precipitation, infiltration, and surface run-off.
2. Water is part of a deeply interconnected system. What we pour on the ground ends up in our water, and what we discharge into the air even ends up in our water.
3. The average person in the United States uses anywhere from 80-100 gallons of water per day. In medieval times, a person used only 5 gallons a day.
4. Water regulates the earth’s temperature. It also regulates the temperature of the human body.
5. The overall amount of water on our planet has remained the same for two billion years.
About this report...

Each day, our employees work to ensure that the water delivered to your home meets all regulatory requirements and your expectations for safety, reliability and quality. For your protection, the staff at the Clinton Water Treatment Plant, as well as DHEC, test your drinking water for many parameters. Although several other contaminants were tested for, the following tables show only the parameters that were detected in your water during calendar year 2010 or during the most recent sampling event.

Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791)

If you would like to know any more about the quality of your drinking water, please contact Jimmy Miller at the Clinton Filter Treatment Plant at (864) 833-7526. Also the City Council meets the 1st Monday of each month, at 6pm at City Hall. You can also find more information about drinking water on the EPA’s drinking water web site.

About Lead in Drinking Water

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Definitions...

ppm (parts per million): One ppm equals one part in 1 million or one part per $10,000,000.
mg/L (milligrams per liter): In water, mg/L means the same as ppm.
ppb (parts per billion): One ppb equals one part in 1 billion or one part per $10,000,000,000.

ND: Not Detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Unit for measuring turbidity.

Running Annual Average (RAA): A moving average based on the four most recent quarterly averages.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

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

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It can be an indicator of the possible presence of contaminants. As an example, milky water is turbid but it is not turbid because you can see through it. Tea is not turbid because you can see through it.


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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant achieved in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Trihalomethans (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs): Byproducts of the disinfection process.

Microorganisms/Indicators

Parameter | Treatment Requirement | Levels Detected | Violation? | Potential Sources
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Turidity | 95% of combined filter effluent samples less than 0.3 ppm and no single sample >1.0 ppm | 97.29% less than 0.3 ppm; highest single sample of 0.65 ppm | No | Soil Runoff
Total Coliform | < 1 sample that is positive | 1 positive samples | No | Naturally present in environment

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter | MCL | MCLG | Highest Level Detected | Violation? | Potential Sources
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Fluoride | 2 ppm* | 2 ppm* | 1.5 ppm | No | Erosion; discharge from fertilizer; drinking water additive
Nitrate | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | 1.4 ppm | No | Erosion; runoff from fertilizer

EPA’s MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm; however, SC DHEC has set a lower level to ensure human health.

Organics Removal

Parameter | MCL | Required % TOC Removal | Detected Average % TOC Removal | Range of % TOC Removal | Sample Frequency | Violation? | Potential Sources
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Total Organic Carbon | TT | 35% | 43.51% | 33.33% – 66.67% | Monthly | No | Decaying organic materials in environment

Disinfectants

Parameter | MRDL | MRDLG | Highest Compliance Value | Range of Individual Samples | Violation? | Potential Sources
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Chlorine | 4 ppm | 4 ppm | 0.95 ppm | 0.70 - 1.24 ppm (Monthly Avg) | No | Drinking water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide | 0.8 ppm | 0.8 ppm | 0.10 ppm | 0.00 - 0.10 ppm | No | Drinking water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Parameter | MCL | MCLG | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | Violation? | Potential Sources
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Total THMs | 60 ppb | 40 ppb* | 38 ppb* | 9.2 – 71 ppb | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAAs | 60 ppb | 40 ppb* | 40 ppb* | 11.2 – 55 ppb | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite | 0.079 ppm* | 0 | 0.18 ppm | 0.00 – 0.27 ppm | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

*Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Metals

Parameter | MCL | 90th Percentile Value | Number of Sites Exceeding AL | Violation? | Potential Sources
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Copper | AL = 1.3 ppm (based on 80th percentile) | 1.3 ppm | 0.079 ppm* | 0 | Erosion; corrosion of plumbing system

About Total Coliform in Drinking Water

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During August 2010, we failed to collect all of the follow-up samples in response to finding a positive alert for total coliform bacteria in a routine sample. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Please note this is a monitoring violation and there is nothing you need to do at this time: No emergency exists; and subsequent monitoring showed no problems. If you have any questions, please contact Jimmy Miller at 864-833-7526.