



Drinking Water Contaminants

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 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.

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 the 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 (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Important Health Information

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-246-4791).

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 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



2019 Annual

Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Clinton Water Filtration and Treatment Plant
System # 3010002

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For the Period of January 1 – December 31, 2019

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present 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 our best allies.

For more information regarding this report or if you have any questions, please contact the City of Clinton Water Treatment and Filtration Plant at **864.833.7526**.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Clinton Water Filtration and Treatment Plant (WTP) was built in 1958 so that the City of Clinton could provide its faithful citizens with safe and quality drinking water. The WTP is capable of processing 6 million gallons of water a day, with an average rate of 2.3 million gallons a day. Our raw water comes from the Enoree River. Our secondary raw water source if needed is the 23 million gallon Duncan Creek Reservoir.

Source Water Assessment Plan

Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available upon request. Please contact the Water Treatment and Filtration Plant at **864-833-7526** to arrange to review this document.

We Want Our Valued Customers to be Informed

We encourage our customers to ask where their water comes from, how it is treated, how it will get to them, and to visit their local water treatment facilities.

Our product is exceptional and has been acknowledged by SCDHEC as meeting and exceeding all water quality parameters. Your Water Filtration and Treatment plant has these honors:

- * Recognized by the US Department of Commerce and NOAA as an Honored Institution for the documentation of local weather in relation with the NWS for over 25 years
- * Innovation Award for the first CAL-FLO lime system in operation in the United States for over 25 years
- * Continuous operation of a SCDHEC certified lab
- * AWOP (SC Area-Wide Optimization Program Award): 15 years -2001-2006,2008-2009,and 2011-2018.

We also invite you to attend any of the regular monthly City Council meetings held on the first Monday of the month at 6 p.m. in the M.S. Bailey Council Chambers located on the 2nd floor of the M.S. Bailey Municipal Center at 211 North Broad Street, Clinton, SC

As you can see below, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your drinking water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

Microorganisms/Indicators				
Contaminant	MCLG	Levels Detected	Violation?	Potential Sources
Total Coliform	0 Positive	0 positive	No	Naturally present in environment
E-Coli	0 Positive	0 Positive	No	Human or Animal fecal waste
Turbidity	95% of samples less than 0.3 NTU and no single sample > 1.0 NTU	100% less than 0.3 NTU; highest single sample of 0.08 NTU	No	Soil runoff

Inorganic Contaminants						
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range	Violation?	Potential Sources
Fluoride	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.40 mg/L	0.00 -0.94 mg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	1.1 mg/L	1.1 mg/L	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N/A	N/A	6.3 mg/L	6.3 mg/L	No	Occurs Naturally

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%	32.62 %	13.58 % - 55.08 %	Monthly	No	Decaying organic materials in environment

Disinfectants						
Parameter	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Compliance Value	Range of Individual Samples	Violation?	Potential Sources
Chlorine	4 ppm (RAA)	4 ppm	1.10 mg/L (RAA)	0.94 – 1.25 mg/L (Monthly Avg.)	No	Drinking water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts						
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	Violation?	Potential Sources
HAA5	60 ppb (as LRAA)	N/A	29.0 ppb (LRAA)	10.0 ppb - 29.0 ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	80 ppb (as LRAA)	N/A	49.0 ppb (LRAA)	16.0 ppb - 49.0 ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Metals						
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	Violation?	Potential Sources
Copper	AL=1.3 ppm (based on 90 th percentile)	1.3 ppm	0.113 ppm	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems corrosion of plumbing system
Lead	AL=15 ppb	0 ppb	0 ppb	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems corrosion of plumbing system

The City of Clinton Water Filtration and Treatment Plant routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table in this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2019.

DEFINITIONS

In the 'Test Results' table to the right, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms, the following definitions are provided:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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 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.

N/D – Non-detect

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)– or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

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

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, milk is turbid because you cannot see through it. Tea is not turbid because you can see through it.

Removal Ratio: Actual carbon removal divided by required carbon removal

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

Trihalomethane (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): Byproducts of the disinfection process.

*Based on most recent sample results (2018)