

*2016  
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Town of Summerton  
SC1410003  
June, 2017*

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. Summerton draws its drinking water from two groundwater wells located by our elevated tanks on Felton St. and Johnny Scott Drive. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact William Brailsford at 803-485-2525 or through our website [www.summertonwater.com](http://www.summertonwater.com). We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm at Summerton Town Hall. Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available by request at [www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection/](http://www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection/) . If you do not have internet access, please contact William Brailsford at 803-485-2525 to make arrangements to review this document.

Este informe contiene la información mucho sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entiende bien.

The Town of Summerton 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 Contaminant Level or 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 residual disinfectant level goal or 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.

**Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**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.

**na:** not applicable.

## 2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Lead & Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG) : The level of a containment in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a containment which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# of sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Copper	09/26/2015	1.3	1.3	0.014	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.

### Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2016	1.000000	1.00000000 – 1.00000000	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	3	3.06—3.06	No goal for this total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2015	10	9.59—9.59	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	02/04/2014	0.88	0.54 – 0.88	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits: water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Nitrate { measured as Nitrogen }	2016	0.037	0.03700000 – 0.03700000	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits.

As you can see by the table, 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 water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. The Town of Summerton 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 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>

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).