



Water Quality Report

City of Hartsville System No. 1610003

Hartsville has NEVER had ANY drinking water VIOLATIONS!

Why am I getting this report?

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires water suppliers to deliver 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. The results from January 2013 to December 2013 are included in this report.

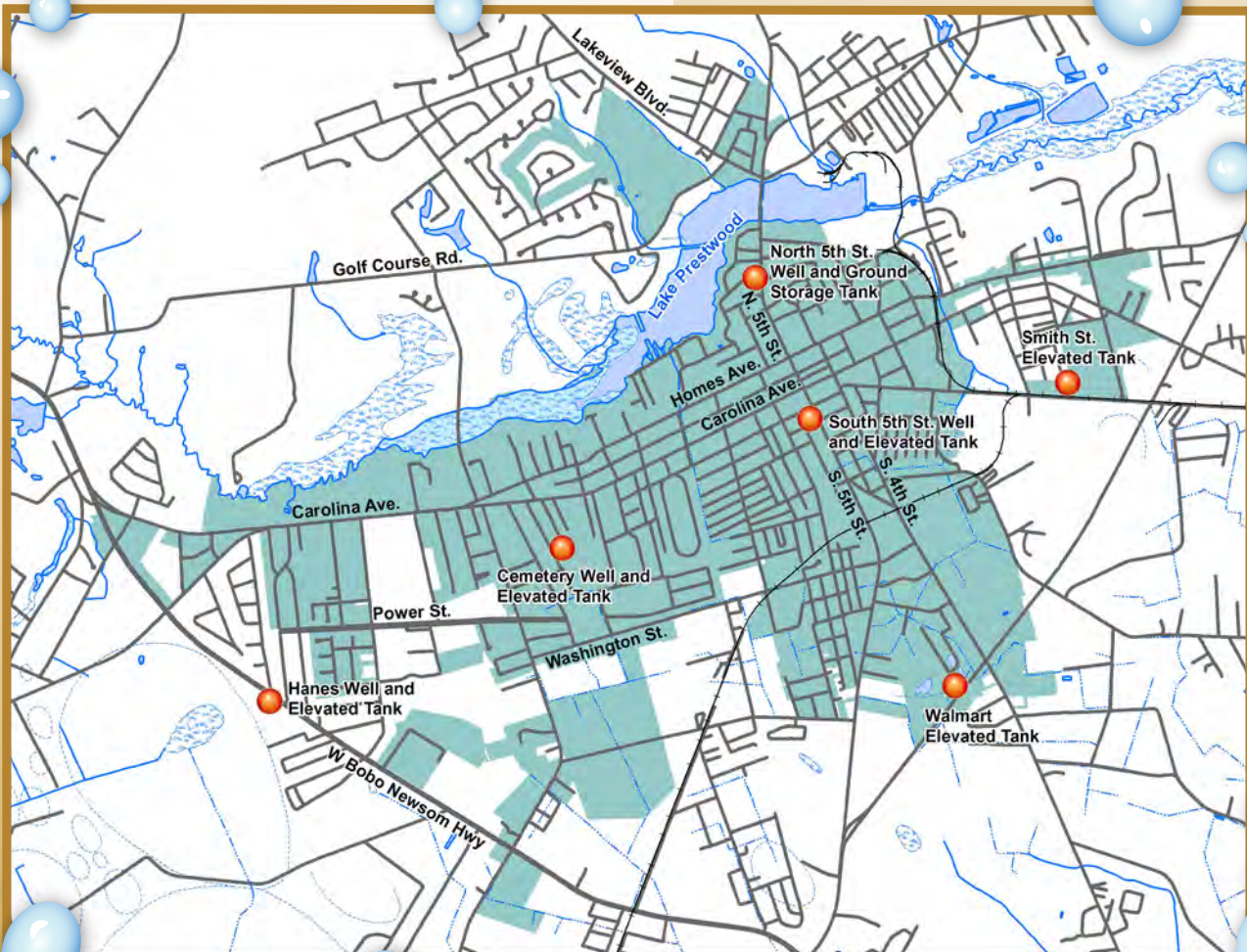
Where does my water come from?

The City of Hartsville's water source is groundwater; therefore, we treat water from four deep wells around the city (shown on the map below).

Source Water Assessment Report

SC DHEC has conducted an assessment of the City of Hartsville's water sources (wells). The assessment report includes a list of all potential contamination sources near our wells. Our Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) Report is available for your review on the Internet at <http://www.scdhec.gov/environment/water/srcwtrreports.htm>

If you do not have Internet access, please contact us at (843) 383-3006 to make arrangements to view this document.



About this report...

Each day, our staff works 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 City of Hartsville tests your drinking water for many parameters. The following tables show only the parameters detected in your water during calendar year 2013. We are proud to report that there were no violations during that time.

Microorganisms/Indicators

Parameter	Treatment Requirement	Levels Detected	Violation?	Potential Sources
Total Coliform	≤ 1 sample that is positive	0 positive samples	No	Naturally present in environment

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation?	Potential Sources
Fluoride	2 ppm*	2 ppm*	1.6 ppm**	0.15 – 1.6 ppm**	No	Erosion; discharge from fertilizer; drinking water additive
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.17 ppm	ND – 0.17 ppm	No	Erosion; runoff from fertilizer

* EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm, however, SCDHEC has set a lower level to ensure human health. **Based on most recent sample results (2012).

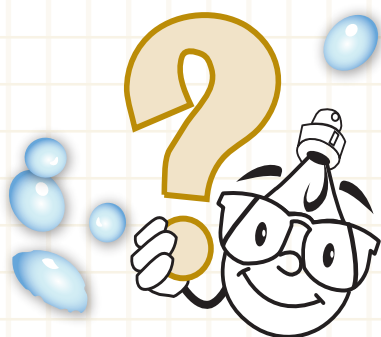
Disinfectants

Parameter	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Compliance Value	Range of Monthly Averages	Violation?	Potential Sources
Chlorine	4 ppm (based on RAA)	4 ppm	0.44 ppm (RAA)	0.35 – 0.43 ppm	No	Drinking water additive used to control microbes

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	0.095 ppm*	0	No	Erosion; corrosion of plumbing system
Lead	AL = 15 ppb (based on 90 th percentile)	0 ppb	0 ppb*	2	No	Erosion; corrosion of plumbing system

*Based on most recent sample results (2012).



About lead in Drinking Water?

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 City of Hartsville 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 drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at

<http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/>.

Definitively Speaking...

Realizing that this information is a little difficult to understand, we have included this section to help you with understanding some of our terminology!

ND: Not Detected

ppm (parts per million): One ppm equals one minute in two years or 1 penny in \$10,000.

ppb (parts per billion): One ppb equals one minute in 2,000 years or 1 penny in \$10,000,000.

Inorganic Compounds: Compounds such as salts, minerals, and metals.

mg/l (milligrams per liter): In water, mg/l means the same as ppm.

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.

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

Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs): By products of the disinfection process.

MCL Violations: Violations are rare. When there is a violation of a MCL, the elevated level of the contaminant usually occurs for just a day or so. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

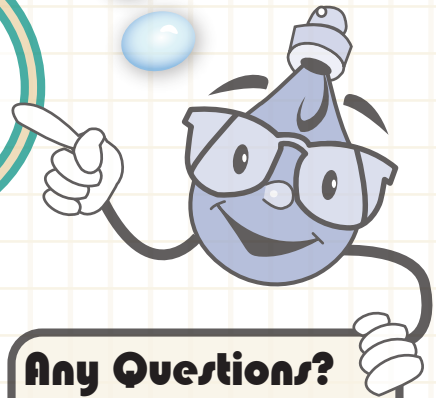
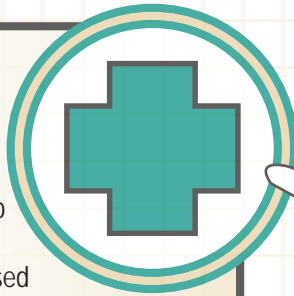
Running Annual Average (RAA): A moving average based on the four most recent quarterly averages.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed 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 expectant risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

pCi/L: Measures the level of radioactivity in water.

For People with Special Health Concerns



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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Why are there contaminants in the water?

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Any Questions?

If you would like to know more about the quality of your drinking water, please contact the Department of Public Works at (843) 383-3006. City Council meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 6pm in the Council Chambers at City Hall. We will be glad to talk to you. You can also find more information about drinking water on the EPA's drinking water web site <http://water.epa.gov/drink/>.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



Utility Division
145 W. Carolina Avenue
P.O. Drawer 2497
Hartsville, South Carolina 29551-2467



Clean Water or Green Water?

www2.epa.gov/nutrientpollution/harmful-algal-blooms



Don't spoil the fun!



Simple every day activities such as proper fertilizer usage, picking up pet waste, and switching to phosphate-free detergents can help reduce nutrient pollution that may lead to algal blooms.