

City of Dillon



401 West Main Street PO Drawer 431
Dillon, SC 29536
(843) 774-0040 Fax: (843) 774-0050
www.cityofdillonsc.us

City of Dillon
2017 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
System # 1710001
May 22, 2018

We're pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence 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 to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

CITY OF DILLON EXCEEDS ALL WATER QUALITY U.S STANDARDS: In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and South Carolina Department of health and Environmmmetal Control (DHEC) prescribes strict 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. The amounts of these contaminants are measured by DHEC and are reported in the following table. The few contaminants that were detected in our water are present at very low concentrations and in all cases are much less than the amounts considered unsafe by the EPA. 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.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER: The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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 (800) 426-4791.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN 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.



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).

YOUR DRINKING WATER SOURCE: The City of Dillon Water system pumps ground water from 5 wells that draw off the McQueen Branch aquifer (formally called the Middendorf aquifer).

LEAD INFORMATION: 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 Dillon 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 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>.

City of Dillon Water System Water Quality Information Analysis for January 1 – December 31, 2017

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	POSSIBLE SOURCE
REGULATED AT THE TREATMENT PLANT					
Barium	08/28/2017	0.093 Range = 0.059 - 0.093	2.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	08/28/2017	1.3 Range = 0.64 - 1.3	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However our state has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP					
Copper	2016	90 th % = 0.68 0 > AL	AL=1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2016	90 th % = 0.58 0 > AL	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
REGULATED AT THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM					
Chlorine	2017	0.83 Range = 0.64 – 0.83	MRDL 4 ppm	MRDLG 4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

*Some analysis are not performed every year. The most recent analysis performed will be the one reported.

ANALYSIS SUMMARY: 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.

INTERPRETING THIS DATA: To help you better understand the terms and abbreviations used in the previous table, we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 (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 (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.

Average (Avg) - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

CONSUMER SUGGESTIONS: If you have any questions or concerns about the CCR or you want to learn more about our water system and the drinking water treatment process, please contact Tammy Jackson (City of Dillon Lab Director) at (843) 774-0048 between 8:00a.m. - 5:00p.m. Monday - Friday. Please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings which are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00p.m. in the City County Complex Courtroom.

CCR AVAILABILITY: This report will not be mailed unless specifically requested. To request a copy, please call Tammy at (843) 774-0048. Copies of this report have been posted at the Dillon City/County Complex, Dillon County Courthouse, Dillon County Library, City of Dillon Facebook page, and on the City of Dillon website at cityofdillonsc.us/departments/water_and_sewer.php (click on 2017 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)-Link).

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó bable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



Tammy S. Jackson
Lab Director