



**City of Dillon
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2019
System# SC1710001
April 13, 2020**

Spanish (Española)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is My Water Safe?

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services that we deliver to you every day and 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. 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 providing you with information about the quality of your water. We ask that all customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Do I Need To Take Special Precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where Does My Water Come From?

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

Source Water Assessment and Its Availability

Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available upon request. Please contact Tammy Jackson at (843) 774- 0048 to review this document.

Why Are There Contaminants In My Drinking 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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: **microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and **radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How Can I Get Involved?

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information For Lead

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 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

City of Dillon Water System
Water Quality Data Table
Analysis for January 1 – December 31, 2019

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

Unregulated Contaminant

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	27	14-27	No	08/28/2017	Erosion of natural deposits.

Chemical and Radionuclide Constituents

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2.0	2.0	0.093	0.059 - 0.093	No	08/28/2017	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1.3	0.64 - 1.3	No	08/28/2017	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Lead and Copper – Inorganic Contaminants

REGULATED AT CONSUMER TAPS							
Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	Action Level	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	90 th % = 0.55 0 > AL	0	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	90 th % = 0.38 0 > AL	0	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products

There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.0 RAA	0.52 – 1.08	No	2019	Water Additive used to control microbes.

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 the Data

To better understand the abbreviations and terms used in the previous table, unit descriptions and drinking water definitions are provided below.

Unit Descriptions

(ppm) parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

(ppb) parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

(NA) Not applicable

(ND) Not detected

Important Drinking Water Definitions

(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

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

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

(MRDLG) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.

(MRDL) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

(RRA) Running Annual Average: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

For More Information

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 8:00am and 5:00pm Monday - Friday. Please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings which are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00pm in the City County Complex Courtroom.

CCR Availability:

This report will not be mailed unless specifically requested. To request a copy, please call Tammy Jackson 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 www.cityofdillonsc.us/water-and-sewer-2 (scroll down and click CCR 2019).

Tammy S. Jackson
Lab Director