

# The City of Walhalla Water Quality Report - 2018

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.** [translated: This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it well.]

## Introduction

In compliance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the City of Walhalla Water System is providing its customers with the annual water quality report. This report explains where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. **For more information about your drinking water, please contact Scott Parris at City Hall @ 864-638-4343.**

## Does My Drinking Water Meet EPA

### Standards?

Yes, our water meets or exceeds all of the EPA standards. In 2018, we, or SCDHEC, conducted more than 15,000 tests for over 55 contaminants that may be in drinking water.

## What Is the Source of My Water?

Your water comes from several tributaries of Coneross Creek. They originate from the Piedmont foothills in Sumter National Forest west of Walhalla at Yellow Branch Falls, upstream of Lake Jemike, to White Fork Branch, upstream of Coneross Creek Reservoir, along Poor, Buzzard Roost, and Hurricane Mountain. At the treatment plant, we add Ferric Chloride and lime at our Coagulation point. We add additional lime to adjust our PH, Chlorine as a disinfectant, and phosphate as a corrosion inhibitor in the distribution pipes. Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available for your review at City Hall, or at <http://www.scdhec.gov/environment/water/docs/Oconeeswp/3710004s.pdf>.

## How Can I Get Involved?

Our Utilities Committee meets on the first Tuesday of each month at 5:30 pm in The Walhalla City Hall. Council meetings are held on the third Tuesday of each month in the Walhalla City Hall at 5:30 pm. Please feel free to attend these meetings.

## Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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 and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 My 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**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.

### Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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, 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.

**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 (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.

## Water Quality Data Table

The water quality data table on this page lists all the contaminants that were detected during monitoring for the 2018 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water, does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Definitions of the terms and abbreviations used in the table are included.

### Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2018	0.5	0.51–0.51	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	0.24	0.24 - 0.24	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Found	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2018	1.0	1.0 -1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water Additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	63.0	22.2 – 75.3	No Goal For The Total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
(HAA5)	2018	43.0	5.2 – 42.1	No Goal For The Total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

### Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.26 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100.00%	N	Soil Runoff

Information statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

## Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.2400	0	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2016	0	15	1.60	1	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems

### Additional Information Concerning 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 Wallhalla 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 the water for cooking or drinking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information of 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>.

### Violation Table

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Follow-up or routine tap M/R (LCR)	10/01/13	2018	We failed to test 1 of the 30 required contaminant testing sites for the period indicated, we cannot be sure of the quality of our water at the untested site during the period indicated. The remaining 29 sites were properly tested.
Follow-up or routine tap M/R (LCR)	1/01/2017	2018	We failed to test 1 of the 30 required contaminant testing sites for the period indicated, we cannot be sure of the quality of our water at the untested site during the period indicated. The remaining 29 sites were properly tested.

### Definitions

**MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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

**MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.

**AL:** Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**n/a:** Not applicable.

**nd:** Not detectable at testing limit.

**ppb/l:** Parts per billion or micrograms per liter corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**ppm/l:** Parts per million or milligrams per liter or milligrams per liter corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

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

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person..

**MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level is 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.

**MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal is the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

