



**City of Bishopville, Inc.**  
**SCDHEC # 3110001**  
**2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Reported June 20, 2017**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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. Our source for water is wells. Our wells draw from the Middendorf Aquifer.

Our Source Water Assessment Plan can be requested through FOI at <http://www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection/> If you do not have internet access, please contact **Jon Brannon or Freddie DuBose at 803-484-5948** to make arrangements to review this document.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Jon Brannon or Freddie DuBose at 803-484-5948**. 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 normally held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Colclough Memorial building on East Council Street.

The **City of Bishopville** 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 unless otherwise noted**. 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.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**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.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

**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.

**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.

**MCLG** - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

**MCL** - Maximum Contaminant Level

## TEST RESULTS

### LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS (2015)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile	Unit Measurement	Action Level	Sites over action level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	N	0.19	ppm	1.3 MCLG= 1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	0	ppb	15 MCLG=0	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate(measured as Nitrogen)(2016)	N	0.45 range 0.024-0.45	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfectants and Disinfectant By - Products</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Unit Measurement</b>	<b>MCL G</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely source of contamination</b>
Chlorine(2016)	N	1.0 Range 1.0 -1.0	ppm	<b>MRDL =4</b>	<b>MRDLG =4</b>	Water additive used to control microbes(disinfectant)
Total Trihalomethanes(2016) (TTHM)	N	5.0 Range 4.61-4.61	ppb	No goal set For total	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Radiological</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Unit Measurement</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Combined radium 226/228 (2015)	N	2.0 Range 1.0-2.0	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium (2015)	N	2.0 Range 0-2.0	pCi/l	0	15	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.

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.

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 Bishopville 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 on 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>.

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).

Please call our office if you have any questions.

We at the City of Bishopville, work continuous to provide top quality water to every tap. 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.