

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of the regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the period of October and November 2015, samples were collected for coliform bacteria; however, the results were later invalidated upon a quality control audit which found that sodium thiosulfate, a reagent used to remove chlorine, was not included in the sample bottles. Even though this violation of a sampling protocol standard did not create an emergency, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time; therefore, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we have done to correct it.

What this means:

You are not required to do anything at this time. This event was related to a sampling procedure, not a water treatment process. The usual amount of chlorine was present in the water system for disinfection during this time. We are required to collect a minimum of 15 coliform samples each month; however, we routinely collect 24 samples. Upon a review on December 2, 2015, we immediately obtained the correct sample bottles and resumed proper monitoring. Additional steps we have taken include revising standard operating procedures for receiving inventory and sample collection to insure sodium thiosulfate is present in the sample bottles.

Definitions of abbreviations used in this report:

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 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.

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.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: not applicable.

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

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

ALG: Action Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.



2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM No. SC280001

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

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

The City of Camden serves approximately 15,000 customers an average of 2.5 million gallons of water per day (MGD). Surface water is drawn from Lake Wateree and pumped to the water treatment facility, which has a treatment capacity of 6 MGD. To ensure your water meets health requirements, the City uses sampling and testing methodologies approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC). The raw water is treated to remove solid material and suspended particles, then disinfected and fluoridated. Samples are collected daily by certified water plant personnel; results are reported to the SCDHEC monthly. Results of those tests for the period January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015 are reported on the table contained within this report.

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 U.S.EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S.EPA prescribes 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.

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 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. The U.S. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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2015 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	31 ppb	15.15 – 50.8 ppb	No goal for the total	60 ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	50 ppb	30.9 – 73.9 ppb	No goal for the total	80 ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	0.5 ppm	0.5 – 0.5 ppm	4 ppm	4.0 ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.4 ppm	0.4 – 0.4 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)**	Level Found 52% Removal 36% Required	30% – 66% Sampled Monthly	na	TT	N	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	0.14 NTU	100% < 0.3 NTU	na	TT = 0.5 NTU	N	Soil runoff

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	MRDLG	MRDL	Violation	Most likely source of contaminant
Chlorine	2 ppm	2 - 2 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Bacteria	MCLG	E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
E. Coli Bacteria	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in environment, foods, and intestines of people and animals

Lead and Copper – Sampled in 2014

Substance	MCLG	AL	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.085 ppm	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	15 ppb	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

* Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because of some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

** The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation section.

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 some substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tanks, 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, and farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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.

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 Camden 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>. **If you have questions about this report or water quality in general, the water plant supervisor is available between the hours of 8:00 AM and 3:30 PM at (803) 432-0009.**



The Catawba River basin is the water source for many water treatment facilities in North and South Carolina. When enjoying recreational activities. . . . LET'S KEEP IT CLEAN!