

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants are to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers you have a right to know the results. Listed below are the contaminants that were found.

Contaminant	Range Detected
Hexavalent Chromium (dissolved)	0.079- 0.082 ug/L
Chromium	0.26- 0.34 ug/L
Strontium	47- 52 ug/L
Vanadium	0.96- 1.1 ug/L

For more information about the contaminants listed above you can view the AWWA Fact Sheet at following URL. <https://www.drinktap.org/home/water-information/water-quality/ucmr3.aspx>



### The abbreviations used in this report are defined as:

**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.

# 2013 WATER QUALITY REPORT

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 (SC280001) 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, 2013 to December 31, 2013 are reported on the table contained within this report. 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.

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.

# 2013 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

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Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Viola-tion	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	23 ppb	3.5 – 34.1 ppb	No goal for the total	60 ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	37 ppb	28.6 – 44.0 ppb	No goal for the total	80 ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride	0.78 ppm	0.78 – 0.78 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)	0.50 ppm	0.50 – 0.50 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 60% Removal 39% Required	55% –66% Sampled Monthly	na	TT	N	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	0.10 NTU	100% <0.3 NTU	na	TT = 0.5 NTU	N	Soil runoff

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Viola-tion	Most likely source of contaminant
Chloramines	2.4 ppm	1.45 -2.4 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

## Radioactive Contaminants Collected 03/01/2006

Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	0.6 pCi/L	0.6-0.6 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
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## Bacteria

	MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Viola-tion	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	0	2	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

## Lead and Copper – Sampled in 2011

	MCLG	AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites over AL	Viola-tion	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.077 ppm	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	0 ppb	15 ppb	0 ppb	1	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.

The 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 storm water 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, storm water 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>.



*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!*