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.

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.
N/A: not applicable.
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples
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The City of Camden and its water treatment and distribution operators work hard each day to provide safe drinking water to our customers. We appreciate you being a customer of the City of Camden water system.

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**2017 WATER QUALITY RESULTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range Detected</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)*</td>
<td>34 ppm – 44.9 ppm</td>
<td>No goal for the total</td>
<td>60 ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (THM)*</td>
<td>46 ppm</td>
<td>27.0 – 60.0 ppm</td>
<td>No goal for the total</td>
<td>80 ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>0.41 ppm – 0.41 ppm</td>
<td>4 ppm – 4.0 ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge form fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>0.88 ppm – 0.88 ppm</td>
<td>10 ppm – 10 ppm</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)**</td>
<td>Level Found 46.28%, Removal 40.8%, Required</td>
<td>36.9% – 57.2% Sampled Monthly</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>0.23 NTU – 100%&lt;0.3 NTU</td>
<td>TT – 0.5 NTU</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorobenzene*</td>
<td>0.70 ppm</td>
<td>0-0.70 ppm – 100 ppm – 100 ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range Detected</th>
<th>MRDLG</th>
<th>MRDL</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Most likely source of contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>1.94 ppm – 2.7 ppm</td>
<td>4 ppm – 4 ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>16 ppm – 16-16 ppm</td>
<td>N/A – N/A</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Naturally occurring and/or run-off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bacteria</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>E. Coli</th>
<th>Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Coli Bacteria</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Naturally present in environment, foods, and intestines of people and animals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lead and Copper – Sampled in 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>90% Percentile</th>
<th># Sites over AL</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>1.3 ppm</td>
<td>1.3 ppm</td>
<td>0.12 ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>15 ppb</td>
<td>15 ppb</td>
<td>0.017 ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.
TT (Treatment Technique) – An assessment of treatment is required when a certain level is exceeded.
*Last detected in 2016

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!**