

2020
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
McCormick County Water System
DHEC # 3520002

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water is purchased from McCormick CPW, Town of Calhoun Falls and Columbia County, Georgia. A Source Water Assessment was conducted for our system by SCDHEC. For more information, please contact SCDHEC at 803-898-3531. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

We want you, our neighbors, and valued customers, to be informed about your water utility. Feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings on the 3rd Tuesday of every month at 6:00 PM at the county administrative building. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Joseph Cade, Director, McCormick County Water System at 864-852-2807 or visit our office at 610 South Mine St., McCormick, SC 29835. The McCormick County Water System 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 1st to December 31st, 2020. 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.

Highest Level Detected (HDL)- maximum amount found in any one sample

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

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.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants						
Chlorine - 2020	N	RAA .70 Range .60-70	ppm	MRDL= 4	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper – McCormick County Water Authority						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	90 th percentile	Unit Measurement	Action Level	Sites over action level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper - 2019	N	0.123	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
Haloacetic acids (HAAs) 2020	N	LRAA 49 Range 40.2-66.0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM's) 2020	N	LRAA 72 Range 52.1-78.0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants – McCormick CPW						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) - 2019	N	0.1 Range 0.1-0.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium 2019 (Unregulated)	N/A	14.0	ppm	N/A	N/A	Occurs Naturally

Inorganic Contaminants – Town of Calhoun Falls						
Sodium (2020 Unregulated Contaminant)	N	5.7 Range 3.6-6.2	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) - 2020	N	.6 Range 0.61-.61	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants – Columbia County, Ga						
Fluoride 2020	N	.68 Range 0.66-0.68	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen) 2019	N	.29 Range 0.22-0.29	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Coliform Bacteria						
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform of E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	2.0		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

If present, elevated lead levels 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 McCormick County Water System 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>

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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.

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 1-800-426-4791.

Please call our office if you have questions.