

Daniel Morgan Rural Water District of Cherokee County
2014
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
System #1120001

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 water is purchased from the Grassy Pond Water Company and Gaffney Board of Public Works, and Broad River Water Authority. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Sandra Vickers at 864-461-2235. 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 held on the third Tuesday of every month at 8:30 AM in the Daniel Morgan Office, 3329 Chesnee Highway, Gaffney, SC. Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available for your review at www.scdhec.gov/water/html/srcwtr.html If you do not have internet access, please contact Sandra Vickers at 864-461-2235 to make arrangements to review this document.

Daniel Morgan Rural Water District of Cherokee County 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, 2014. 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.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - (mandatory language) 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

Not Applicable (N/A) – Not Applicable

Tables of Detected Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)* Broad River Water Authority	2014	No	0.7	N/A		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
**Fluoride (ppm) Grassy Pond Water Co.	2014	No	0.1	N/A		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

*Fluoride level is controlled at approximately 0.70 ppm, with the annual average being 0.69 ppm.

**Results are from sample sites in South Carolina

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Gaffney Board of Public Works tested 2014	No	0.43	N/A		0	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Atrazine (ppb) : Gaffney Board of Public Works	2014	N	0.98	N/A		3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Simazine (ppb) : Gaffney Board of Public Works	2014	N	0.36	N/A		4	4	Herbicide runoff

Lead and Copper Contaminants – Grassy Pond Water Company – South Carolina Sample Sites

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	2014	0.176	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	2014	4.0	1	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Contaminants – Grassy Pond Water Company – North Carolina Sample Sites

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	2012	0.066	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	2012	0	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Contaminants – Daniel Morgan Water District – South Carolina Sample Sites

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	Aug 2012	0.05	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	Aug 2012	0	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Contaminants – Daniel Morgan Water District – North Carolina Samples

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	June 2012	0.28	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	June 2012	0	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants – Grassy Pond Water Co. – South Carolina - 2014

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MR DL Violation Y/N	Your Water RAA (Stage 1)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	No	52	15 - 52	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	No	31	22 - 31	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	No	1.0	1.0 – 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants – Grassy Pond Water Co. – North Carolina - 2014

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MR DL Violation Y/N	Your Water RAA (Stage 2)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) B01 [Total Trihalomethanes]	No	35	15 - 52	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb) B02 [Total Trihalomethanes]	No	21	12 - 28	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) B01 [Total Haloacetic Acids]	No	29	22 - 31	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb) B02 [Total Haloacetic Acids]	No	32	23 - 46	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	No	1.09	0.5 – 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants – Daniel Morgan Water Dist. South Carolina– Sampled 2014

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MR DL Violation Y/N	Your Water RAA (Stage 1)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	No	52	19.1 – 94.6	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	No	37	23.8 – 52.8	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants – Daniel Morgan Water Dist. North Carolina – Sampled 2014

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MR DL Violation Y/N	Your Water RAA (Stage 4)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	No	45	8 - 77	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	No	36	21 - 53	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

For TTHM: *Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

For HAA5: *Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

The PWSS requires monitoring for other misc. contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

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 Daniel Morgan Rural Water District of Cherokee County 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 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.

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).

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.