

City of Conway
SC2610008
Conway Rural Water
SC2620001
Consumer Confidence Report 2019

Spanish (Española)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The City of Conway and Conway Rural Water purchase water from Grand Strand Water and Sewer Authority (GSW&SA). It is treated surface water from the Great Pee Dee watershed at Bull Creek. Water leaving the plant is tested daily.

Source water assessment and its availability

A source water assessment was completed for our system by SCDHEC. Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available upon request. Please contact Conway Rural Water/ City of Conway at 843-248-1760 to arrange to review this document.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) 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 substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, 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, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. To ensure that tap

water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Lead

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. City of Conway/Conway Rural Water 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 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar

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year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Terms and abbreviations used in the Consumer Confidence Report: (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):

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

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.

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) - (mandatory language) 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) - (mandatory language) 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) - (mandatory language) 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.

Inorganic Chemicals – Grandstrand Water & Sewer Authority (SC2620004)

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Nitrate (ppm) (Measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	.60	0 - 0.60	No	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm) **Unregulated Contaminant	NA	NA	460	16-460	N/A	2019	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4.0	4	1.80	.49-1.80	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth;

Lead and Copper – Conway Rural Water

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.12	0	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead-action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.7	1	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violations Table – Lead and Copper Rule

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation end	Violation Explanation
Follow -up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	11/01/2017	2019	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/01/2014	2019	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Lead and Copper – City of Conway

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.22	0	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead-action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.4	0	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products – City of Conway

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	2.80 RAA	1.43 – 3.15	No	2019	Water Additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	34	16.05-34.9	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	34	18.15-36.84	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products – Conway Rural Water

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	2.49 RAA	.69-2.98	No	2019	Water Additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	37	17.39-40.6	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	34	15.72-36.64	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Additional Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help USEPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation 4 (Sampled in 2018)			
Parameter	Unit	Level Detected	Range
Cyanotoxins	Ug/L	2.7	.2 – 2.7
Manganese	Ug/L	5.71	5.71 – 5.71
Bromochloroacetic acid	Ug/L	4.88	2.14 – 4.88
Bromodichloroacetic acid	Ug/L	2.94	1.21 – 2.94
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	Ug/L	0	0
Dibromoacetic acid	Ug/L	.465	.308 - .465
Dichloroacetic acid	Ug/L	31.4	15 – 31.4
Monobromoacetic acid	Ug/L	0	
Monochloroacetic acid	Ug/L	2.24	0 – 2.24
Tribromoacetic acid	Ug/L	0	
Trichloroacetic acid	Ug/L	20	1.39 – 20.0

For more information please contact:

City of Conway – SC2610008, Conway Rural Water – SC2620001
 229 Main St., PO Box 1075
 James Friday – Public Utilities Director
 Conway, SC 29528

To our consumers Conway Rural will be sampling this year for Lead and Copper 2020, during June-September, and with the help from our homeowners, we intend on resolving both violations and return to compliance by completing all the required samples.