

Annual Water Quality Report System Number SC4610003

The Town of Fort Mill is pleased to present the 2019 Annual Drinking Water Report. This report is required by the Environmental Protection Agency and is designed to inform you about the quality water and services delivered to our customers every day. We are committed to ensuring the quality of water and want to inform you of the efforts we make to continually improve our water system.

Our goal is to provide high quality, safe drinking water that exceeds every federal and state standard. As mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act, this **Consumer Confidence Report** details our water source, the results of our water tests, as well as other information.

The Town of Fort Mill, through an agreement with the City of Rock Hill purchases its drinking water. The supply system between the City of Rock Hill and Fort Mill consists of a 24" transmission main installed in the Highway 21 right-of-way from the Catawba River Bridge to delivery points throughout the town. In 2019, the Town purchased in excess of one hundred billion gallons from the City of Rock Hill. This water is distributed through the Fort Mill system to serve residential, industrial, commercial, and wholesale customers.

Lake Wylie is the City of Rock Hill's raw water source. Raw water is pumped to the treatment facility where treatment takes place. Rock Hill monitors its water treatment process on a 24-hour basis. The Town of Fort Mill, as required by state law, conducts additional testing throughout its distribution system. The tables contained in this report show the results of monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. The Town of Fort Mill is pleased to report that its drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may be 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. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe 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, persons with HIV/Aids or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These persons should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or results from urban stormwater runoff, farming, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 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 and urban stormwater runoff.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ben Wright 803.396.9731. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. You may also attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council meetings held on the second Monday of every month at either 7 PM or 7 AM.

How Do I Read the Table? The table shows water quality results from 2019. Every regulated contaminant detected in the water is listed here. This table contains the name of each substance; the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amount detected and the likely sources of such contamination.

Annual Water Quality Report
System Number SC4610003

Regulated Contaminants

| Microbiological Contaminants reported from City of Rock Hill | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|-------------|------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------|---|
| Contaminant | Violation | Unit of Measure | Max Allowed | MCLG | MCL | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly Percentile | | Likely Source |
| Turbidity | No | NTU | 1.0 | 0 | TT=0.3 | 0.05 | 100% | | Soil runoff |
| Inorganic Contaminants reported from City of Rock hill | | | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Violation | Unit of Measure | | MCLG | MCL | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detection | Year | Likely Source |
| Nitrate | No | PPM | | 10.0 | 10.0 | 0.43 | 0.43 - 0.43 | 2019 | Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | No | PPM | | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.67 | 0.67 - 0.67 | 2019 | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| <i>*EPA's MCL is 4.0ppm/SC has set a lower MCL to better protect human health</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead and Copper reported by Town of Fort mill | | | | | | | | | |
| | Violation | Unit of Measure | | MCLG | AL | 90 th Percentile Value | # of Sites Exceeding AL | Year | Likely Source |
| *Lead | No | PPB | | 0 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 2018 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |

Annual Water Quality Report
System Number SC4610003

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|---------|----|-----|--|-----|-----|-------|---|------|---|
| *Copper | No | PPM | | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.029 | 1 | 2018 | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household |
|---------|----|-----|--|-----|-----|-------|---|------|---|

*Fort Mill results for the year 2018. See required Lead and Copper Language

Disinfection Byproducts From Fort Mill

| Contaminant | Violation | Unit of Measure | | MCLG | MCL | | Range of Levels Detected | Year | Likely Source |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------------|--|------|-----|--|--------------------------|------|--|
| Total Organic Carbon | No | PPM | | TT | TT | | 1.00- 1.26 | 2019 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Chlorine | No | PPM | | 4.0 | 4.0 | | 1.20 - 1.50 | 2019 | Water additive used to control |
| Chlorite | No | PPM | | 0.8 | 1.0 | | 0.144 - 0.567 | 2019 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine Dioxide | No | PPM | | 0.8 | 0.8 | | ND - .144 | 2019 | Water additive used to control |

Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant | Violation | Unit of Measure | | MCLG | MCL | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Year | Likely Source |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|--|------|-----|------------------------|--------------------------|------|--|
| Beta particles and photon emitters | No | pCi/l | | 0 | 50 | 3.3 | 0-3.30 | 2019 | Decay of natural and man made deposits |

Unregulated Containment reported from City of Rock Hill

| Contaminant | Violation | Unit of Measure | | MCLG | MCL | Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Year | Likely Source |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------|--|---------------|-----|----------------|--------------------------|------|------------------------------|
| Sodium | No | PPM | | Not Regulated | | 4.8 | 4.8-4.8 | 2019 | Erosion of natural deposits: |

Required Lead and Copper Language

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 Town of Fort Mill 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 approximately two minutes before using the 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The Town of Fort Mill purchases drinking water from the City of Rock Hill. The following data is provided by the City of Rock Hill:

- Hardness: Tap water is soft with an average level of 18.0 – 32.0 mg/L
- Fluoride: Tap water has an average level of .67 mg/L
- Sodium*: Tap water sodium level is 4.8 mg/L

**Sodium is not a regulated parameter in drinking water. Large amounts of sodium in drinking water may be harmful to persons with cardiac, renal and circulatory diseases.*

Required Source Water Assessment (SWAP) Statement: Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available at <http://www.scdhec.gov/homeandenvironment/water/sourcewaterprotection/>. If you do not have internet access, please contact our office @ 803-547-7158 to obtain a copy or to review this document.