

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Breezy Hill Water District
SCDHEC System #SC0220006

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 source is produced from wells in our service area and a surface water treatment plant that's source is Clearwater Pond. We purchased water from Edgefield County Water and Sewer and the City of North Augusta, both Savannah River surface water sources. If you do not have Internet access, please contact Jeff Lowe, General Manager at 803-663-6455 to make arrangements to review this document.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeff Lowe, General Manager at 803-663-6455. We want our 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 at 6:30 pm, on the 3rd Tuesday at the 506 Bettis Academy Road, Graniteville SC.

Breezy Hill Water District 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, 2018. 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.

TEST RESULTS

LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS (2016)

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | 90 th percentile | Unit Measurement | Action Level | Sites over action level | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--|
| Copper Jan-Jun 2016 | N | 1.23 | ppm | 1.3 | 1 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead Jan-Jun 2016 | N | 3.0 | ppb | 15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper Jul-Dec 2016 | N | .77 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead Jul-Dec 2016 | N | 1.5 | ppb | 15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products, Breezy Hill

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|--------------|---|
| Chlorine 2018 | N | HQA .74 Range .25 – 1.09 | ppm | MRDL= 4 | MRDLG = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---------------|-----|----|-----|---|
| Haloacetic acids (HAAs) (2018) | N | 31 Highest LRAA at DPB-23 | Range 0-44 | ppb | 60 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfectant |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (2018) | N | 45 Highest LRAA at DBP-20 | Range 0-75 | ppb | 80 | N/A | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

Organic Contaminants, Breezy Hill

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 2,4-Dinitrotoluene 2017 | N | .00051 Range .00002- .00051 | ppm | .07 | .07 | Used as an herbicide and in the production of isocyanate and explosives |
| Inorganic Contaminants, Breezy Hill | | | | | | |
| Mercury 2018 | N | .00051 Range .00045- .00051 | ppb | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2017) | N | 6 Range 0.24-6.0 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

| Radioactive Contaminants (2018) | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------------------------------|-------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violation | Highest level detected/ Range | Units | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | N | 4.5 1.1-4.5 | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross alpha particles excluding radon and uranium | N | 2.6 1.6-2.6 | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Turbidity (2018)

| | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest Single Measurement | 1 NTU | 0.098 NTU | N | Soil Runoff. |
| Lowest monthly % meeting limit | 0.3 NTU | 100.0% | N | Soil Runoff. |

| Inorganic Contaminants (Edgefield County) | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|-----|-------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Fluoride 2018 | N | 0.56 Range .56-.56 | ppm | 2 for DHEC 4 for EPA | 2 for DHEC 4for EPA | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) 2018 | N | 0.12 Range .12-.12 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

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 | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Parameter | Unit | Highest Level Detected | Possible Sources |
| Sodium (Edgefield County) 2018 | Mg/L | 5.3 Range 5.3-5.3 | Naturally occurring |
| Sodium 2018 | Mg/L | 29.8 Range 5.2-64 | Naturally occurring |
| Methyl tert-Butyl Ether 2018 | Mg/L | 0.0011 Range .00065- .00135 | In gasoline, used as an octane enhancer. |

| Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation 4 (Sampled in 2018) | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Parameter | Unit | Level Detected | Range |
| Germanium | Ug/L | .3 | 0-.3 |
| Manganese | Ug/L | 32.9 | 6.58-32.9 |
| alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane | Ug/L | .01 | 0-0.01 |
| Chlorpyrifos | Ug/L | .03 | 0-0.03 |
| Dimethipin | Ug/L | .2 | 0-0.2 |
| Ethoprop | Ug/L | .03 | 0-.03 |
| Oxyfluorfen | Ug/L | .05 | 0-.05 |
| Profenofos | Ug/L | .3 | 0-.03 |
| Tebuconazole | Ug/L | .2 | 0-.20 |
| Permethrin, cis & trans | Ug/L | .04 | 0-.04 |
| Tribufos | Ug/L | .07 | 0-.07 |
| Butylated hydroxyanisole | Ug/L | 2 | .03-2.0 |
| o-Toluidine | Ug/L | .4 | .007-.40 |
| Quinoline | Ug/L | .028 | 0-.028 |
| 1-Butanol | Ug/L | 2.0 | 0-2.0 |
| 2-Methoxyethanol | Ug/L | .40 | 0-.40 |
| 2-Propen-1-ol | Ug/L | .50 | 0-.50 |
| Bromide | Ug/L | 25.4 | 21.4-25.4 |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | Ug/L | 4720 | 3450-4720 |

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) - 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.

Running Annual Average (RAA) - average of all samples in a year

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.

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. Breezy Hill Water District 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>

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.

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 agriculture activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.