2020 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 whose source is surface water from the Savannah River. 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, 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.

TEST RESULTS

LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS (2019)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	90th percentile	Unit Measurement	Action Level	Sites over action level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	N	1.1	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	1.9	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 2020	N	RAA 1.00 Range .25 – 1.05	ppm	MRDL= 4	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Haloacetic acids (HAAs) (2020)	N	15	Range 0 – 35.5	ppb	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (2020)	N	32	Range 0 – 100.4 Highest LRAA from DBP-20	ppb	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants, Breezy Hill

Mercury 2020	N	.54 Range 0 - .54	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2020)	N	6 Range 0.26-6.4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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) 2020	N	0.25 Range .25-.25	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants (2020)						
Contaminant	Violation	Highest level detected/ Range	Units	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	N	.116 .116 - .116	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity (2020)

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.130 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) 2020	N	0.19 Range .19-.19	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) 2020	Mg/L	3.8 Range 3.8-3.8	Naturally occurring
Sodium 2020	Mg/L	58 Range 4.4 - 58	Naturally occurring
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether 2019	Mg/L	0.00164 Range .00098- .00164	In gasoline, used as an octane enhancer.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation 4 (Sampled in 2018)			
Parameter	**Unit**	**Level Detected**	**Range**
HAA5	Ug/L	14.26	0-30.29
HAA6Br	Ug/L	2.9	0 – 5.37
HAA9	Ug/L	17.05	0-35.66
Manganese	Ug/L	8.18	8.18–8.18
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Ug/L	1430	1430-1430

***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 serous 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.