

CITY OF JOHNSONVILLE WATER SYSTEM
SC DHEC SYSTEM #2110011
P.O. BOX 428
JOHNSONVILLE, SC 29555

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT – 2019

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The source of our water is ground water produced from four active wells. A Source Water Assessment Plan has been prepared for our system. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, or if you do not have internet access, please contact Troy Gaskins at 843-319-1711. We want you, our neighbors and valued customers, to be informed about your water utility. Feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings on the first Tuesday of every month at 6:30pm at City Hall.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. The City of Johnsonville routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes and chemicals. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2019. In this table you will find the following terms and abbreviations:

- **Action Level (AL)** – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **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.
- **Part per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or single penny \$10,000,000.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level** – 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. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** – 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.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	RAA	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2019	0.30	0.13- 0.51	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	6.2	6.2- 6.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Chemicals	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Y/N	Typical Source of Constituent
Fluoride	2018	1.70	1.60-1.70	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Barium	2018	0.088	0- 0.088	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Thallium	2018	0.76	0- 0.76	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge from electronics

LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.028	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2019	0	15	1.10	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring*

NAME	REPORTED LEVEL ppm	Range Low - High
Sodium 2018	440	87-440

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium	2018	1.89	0-1.89	0	15	Pci/L	N	Erosion of Natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	2018	1.305	1.305	0	5	Pci/L	N	Erosion of Natural deposits

All Sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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.

For people with Special Health Concerns. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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. 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 City of Johnsonville 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>.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it is at times necessary to make improvements to our systems that will ultimately benefit all of our customers. These improvements may periodically require the city to make adjustments to our rate structure. Thank you for understanding and we look forward to serving you in the years to come!



