Wholesale Customer

BCWS provides water to the Sineath MHP Water System by purchasing the water wholesale from the Charleston Water Systems (CWS). CWS provides drinking water on a contract basis to other utilities in the Charleston area. BCWS does not supplement the purchased water from CWS with any other sources. For more information about this report, or any other questions relating to your drinking water, please call Roger Jones, Laboratory Superintendent, at 843-719-2370.

Public Participation

You are invited to attend our public meetings and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the 4TH Monday of every month beginning at 7:00 pm at the County Office Building, 1003 Hwy. 52, Moncks Corner, SC.

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúrscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

BCWS administration building is located at:
212 Oakley Plantation Drive
Moncks Corner, SC
Hours: M-F, 9:00 am – 5:00 pm.

BERKELEY COUNTY BCWS WATER & SANITATION

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SINEATH MOBILE HOME PARK WATER SYSTEM

The BCWS is proud to present to you our 2014 Water Quality Report for the Sineath Mobile Home Park Water System. In complying with EPA requirements, we have developed this report to provide you with valuable information about your drinking water. We're proud to share our results with you. Please read them carefully.

2014 Water Quality Report

Mark of Excellence

Since the beginning, Berkeley County Water and Sanitation's goal has been to provide the safest and highest quality water for all its customers. We are proud of our history of quality service. BCWS is committed to providing you with this information about your water supply, because customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards

Treatment Facility

The BCWS supplies the Sineath Mobile Home Park water system with water purchased from Charleston Water Systems (CWS). The Hanahan water treatment plant uses state-of-the-art technology to produce the best quality drinking water possible at a reasonable cost. The plant is staffed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year by highly trained, state licensed operators.

Surface Water Source

CWS treats water from two separate rivers. Through various sources, it is possible for contaminants to find their way into the river as they pass through the countryside. Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and their associated health risks can be acquired by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) prescribe regulations which ensure that water sold by public water systems contains no harmful contaminants. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations prescribe similar limits for contaminants in bottled water. The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAP) for the state of South Carolina can be viewed at the DHEC site: www.scdhec.net/water/html/srcewtr.html The plans main objective is to prevent contamination from occurring in watershed areas that supply drinking water.

Some Compounds Found In Drinking Water

Microbial Testing – **Giardia** and **Crytosporidium** are two types of microscopic protozoa that can cause illness in humans. There are many ways to come in contact with these parasites including contaminated foods, recreational waters, daycare centers, contact with contaminated soil, nursing homes and drinking water. CWS takes steps to ensure these organisms do not pose a problem in the drinking water. The treatment plant has multiple barriers of protection such as chemical coagulation, filtration, disinfection, and turbidity monitoring to ensure the optimum removal of these organisms. However, for people with compromised immune systems, the EPA and US Center for Disease Control offer the following advisory statement: *"Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.Immuno- compromised persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who undergone organ transplants, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)."*

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. BCWS 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.

Drinking Water Quality Report

The information in the following Tables covers the period of **January 2014 to December 2014**. The data presented is from the monitoring done in compliance with regulations.

REGULATED PARAMETERS

Parameter	Unit	Highest Level Detected	Range or Other Comments	MCL	Date Sampled	MCLG	Possible Sources in Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	% Positive Samples	0	0	Coliform Bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	2014	0%	Naturally present in environment
Turbidity	NTU	0.22	100% lowest monthly % of samples meeting limits	TT 95% of monthly samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	2014	None	Soil runoff
Copper	ppm	90th Percentile-0.012	No samples exceeded the action level	AL=1.3	2014	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing materials
Lead	ppb	90th Percentile – 0.68	No samples exceeded the action level	AL= 15	2014	0	Corrosion of household plumbing materials
Nitrate/Nitrogen	ppm	0.16	0.16	10	2014	10	Runoff from fertilizers
Fluoride	ppm	0.18 ppm source water. 0.57 ppm in finished water.	0.51 to0.57	4	2014	4	Additive to reduce tooth decay
Total Trihalomethanes (Stage 2)	ppb	21.9	3.36 to 21.9	80	2014	NA	Byproduct of water disinfection process
Total Haloacetic Acids (Stage 2)	ppb	26.5	1.54 to 26.5	60	2014	NA	Byproduct of water disinfection process
Total Organic Carbon(TOC)	ppm	RAA:ratio 1.32	1.7 to 6.6*	TT	2014	NA	Naturally present in environment
Chlorine Dioxide	ppb	110	0 to 110	800	2014	800	Added for disinfection
Chloramine Residual	ppm	RAA: 3.06	3.0 to 3.2	MRDL=4	2014	MRDLG=4	Added for disinfection
Chlorite	ppm	0.77	0.49 – 0.77	1.0	2014	0.8	Byproduct of water disinfection process
Giardia in River Water	per liter	0.0	N/A	none	2014	0	Human and animal sources
Cryptosporidium in River Water	Per liter	0.0	N/A	none	2014	0	Human and animal sources

*TOC Values (1.7 to 6.6 ppm). The range of removal was 49% to70% (45% is required).

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set asclose to MCLG's as feasible using The best available technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):The highest level of a disinfectant allowed Disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average . Stage 2 of the Disinfectants Byproducts Rule **requires the LRAA for each sampling location to be below the MCL.** CWS has 8 sampling locations.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units **PCU** = platinum cobalt units **ppm** = parts per million **ppb** = parts per billion **umhos/cm** = micromohs/centimeter **pCi/l** =picocuries per liter **C** = centigrade **RAA** = running annual average **TT=** requires a specific treatment technique

General Interest

Parameter	Average	Highest Level allowed by EPA Regulation MCL
Alkalinity, ppm	29	No Standard
Chloride, ppm	16	250
Color, PCU	3	15
Conductivity, umhos/cm	190	No Standard
Hardness, ppm	57	No Standard
Iron, ppm	< 0.10	0.3
Manganese, ppm	< 0.05	0.05
Ortho-phosphate, ppm	1.1	No Standard
Silica, ppm	6.2	No Standard
Sodium	11	No Standard
Temperature, C	21	No Standard
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), ppm	97	500

UNREGULATED PARAMETERS

Unregulated contaminants are those that don't have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. Last year, as part of this effort, the EPA required water systems to test for 30 contaminants that are not currently regulated.
Below are the monitoring results for the five unregulated constituents that were detected in our water. For more information please contact Mary Ann Fuller, SCDHEC, at (803) 898-2382 or fullerma@dhec.sc.gov.

Name	Treated Water (Plant)		Distribution System	
	Average	Range	Average	Range
Hexavalent Chromium (dissolved)	0.055 ppb	0.053 - 0.057 ppb	0.055 ppb	0.054 - 0.056 ppb
Strontium.	50 ppb	45 - 55 ppb	50 ppb	46 - 54 ppb
Vanadium	0.7 ppb	0.5 – 0.89 ppb	0.62 ppb	0.53 – 0.72 ppb
Chlorate.	145 ppb	140 - 150 ppb	165 ppb	140 - 190 ppb
1,4-Dioxane	0.18 ppb	0.15 - 0.21 ppb	N/A	N/A