If you have SPECIAL health NEEDS

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 (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. NCWSA 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.**

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...

Environmental Protection Agency's
Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791

NCWSA

2019 Water Quality Report

Presented by

Newberry County
Water & Sewer Authority

System # 3620002

Newberry County Water & Sewer Authority (NCWSA) is pleased to provide you it's 2019 Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water services we have delivered to you during 2019. This report shows our water quality and what it means. NCWSA routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Our goal is to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. NCWSA's water sources include purchased water from the City of Newberry (treated surface water from Saluda River) and water from NCWSA's Water Treatment Plant (treated surface water from Lake Murray).

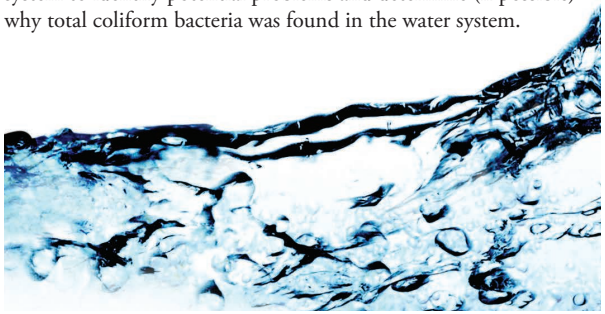
A Source Water Assessment Plan has been prepared for our system. Our sourcewater assessment is available at the SCDHEC website http://www.scdhec.gov/environment/water/srcewtrreports.htm. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, or if you do not have internet access, please contact NCWSA at (803) 276-7020. NCWSA has monthly Board meetings on the third Thursday of each month at 5:00 PM at 13903 C.R. Koon Highway Newberry, SC 29108. Our monthly Board meetings are open to the public.

The table at the right shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. As you can see by the table, our system had **no** violations.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. NCWSA found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, NCWSA is required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems identified during the assessment.

During the past year NCWSA was required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment. NCWSA completed the Level 1 assessment in August 2019. As corrective action, NCWSA flushed the distribution system to increase chlorine residual. Monitoring during the remainder of the year resulted in clean samples.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria was found in the water system.



Parameter	Violation	Level Detected	Unit Measured	MCLG	MCL	Possible Source
Copper (2018)	No	90th% = 0.071	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (2018)	No	90th% = 0.0	ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (2019)	No	Highest = 0.38 Range = 0.38-0.38	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion or natural deposits.
*Flouride (2019)	No	Highest = 0.52 Range = 0.52-0.52	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Total TTHM's (2019)	No	Highest Locational Running Annual Average = 66.2 Range = 36.7-66.2	ppb	N/A	Locational Running Annual Average = 80	Compounds formed during chlorination by reaction with natural organic materials in the water.
HAA's (2019)	No	Highest Locational Running Annual Average = 35.4 Range = 5.9-35.4	ppb	N/A	Locational Running Annual Average = 60	Compounds formed during chlorination by reaction with natural organic materials in the water.
Total Organic Carbon (2019)	No	Lowest Running Annual Average = 1.3 Range = 1.3-1.5	Ratio	N/A	Running Annual Avg.> 1.0 Ratio	Breakdown of natural organic materials, such as leaves, in the water.
Chlorine (2019)	No	Highest Running Annual Average = 0.70 Range = 0.60-0.70	ppm	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant added to drinking water to kill germs.
Turbidity (2019)	No	Highest Single Measurement = 0.771 98.4% Lowest Monthly % of Readings <0.3	NTU	N/A	Less than 1 NTU at any time and 95% less than 0.3 NTU	Measurements of the clarity of drinking water.
Total Coliform Bacteria (2019)	No	Total Coliform Positive (1) E-Coli Positive (0)	#Colonies/100 mL	0	1/LVIA	Natural presence in the enviornment.
*Fluoride (City of Newberry) (2019)	No	Highest = 0.58 Range = 0.58-0.58	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (City of Newberry) (2019)	No	Highest = 0.38 Range = 0.38-0.38	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.

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.

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 - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a 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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

* EPA's MCL for Flouride is 4ppm. However, our state has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

** NCWSA is required to sample for these contaminants while EPA considers setting an MCL.