***Town of Ridgeland***
***2015***
***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report***
***DHEC # 2710001***

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 the Floridan Aquifer by three wells located within the town's corporate limits. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Timmy Sauls, Water Superintendent at 843-726-7501. We want our valued 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 on the first and third Wednesday of each month at town hall, One Town Square, Ridgeland, SC. Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available for your review at www.scdhec.gov/homeandenvironment/water/sourcewaterprotection/ and www.ridgelandsc.gov/departments/water_and_sewer.htm . If you do not have internet access, please contact Timmy Sauls, Water Superintendent at 843-726-7501 to make arrangements to review or receive a copy of this document.

The Town of Ridgeland 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, 2015. 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.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*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.
*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
*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.
*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.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Fluoride 2013 | N | 0.23 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) 2015 | N | ND | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Disinfectants and DBPs – Stage 1** | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic acids (HAAs) 2014 | N | 13.0 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfectant |
| TTHM[3] [Total trihalomethanes] 2015 | N | 10 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine 2015 | N | HQA 1.48 Range 0.06 to 2.00 | ppm | MRDL= 4 | MRDLG = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| **Lead and Copper** | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | 90th percentile | Unit Measurement | Action Level | Sites over action level | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper 2013 | N | 0.16 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead 2013 | N | 0 | ppb | 15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. Town of Ridgeland 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 the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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.