

BUSHY PARK RESERVOIR WATERSHED



Source Water Protection

To raise awareness about preventing water pollution, SC DHEC identifies potential sources of contamination for each drinking water source in the state. www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection/

You Can Help!

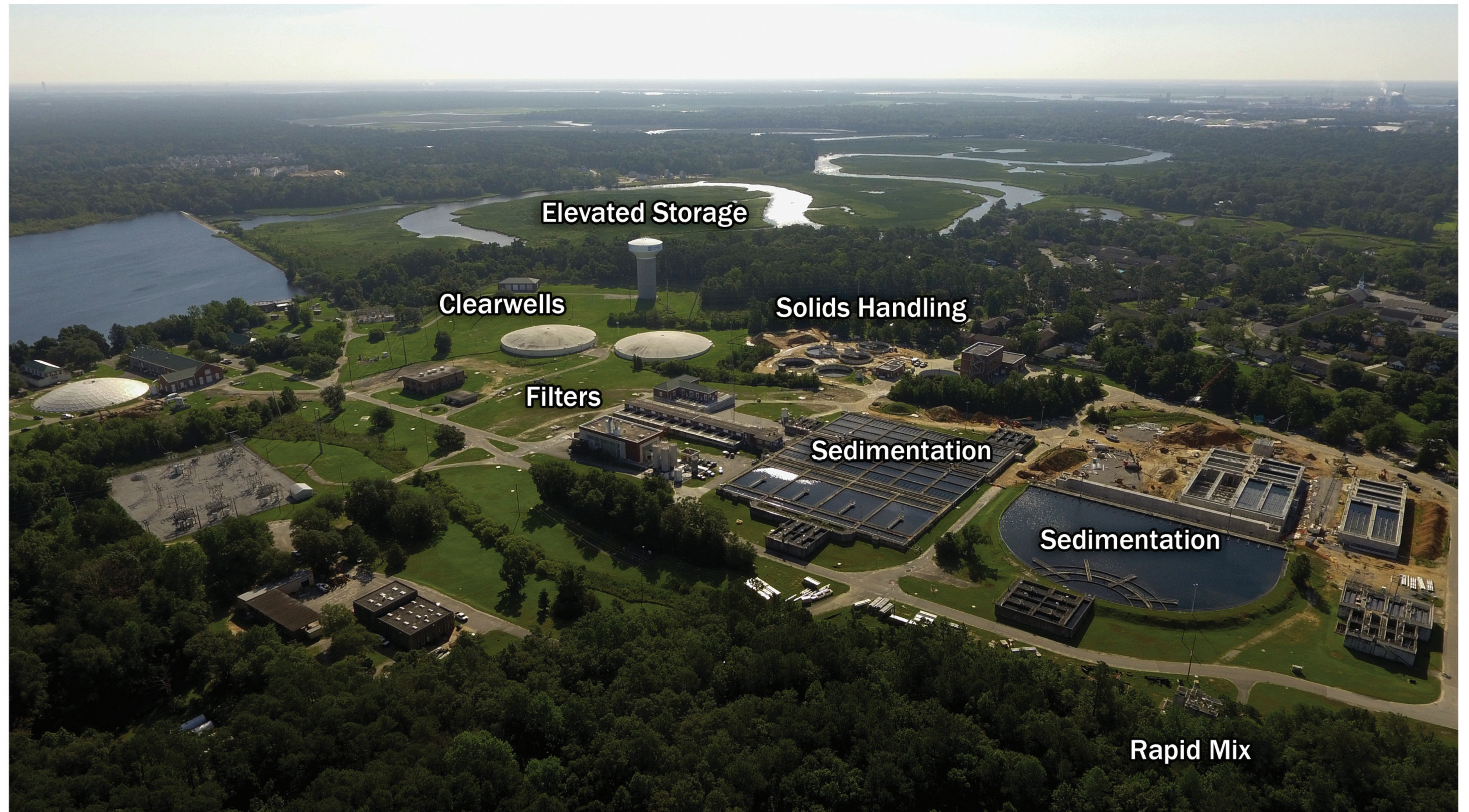
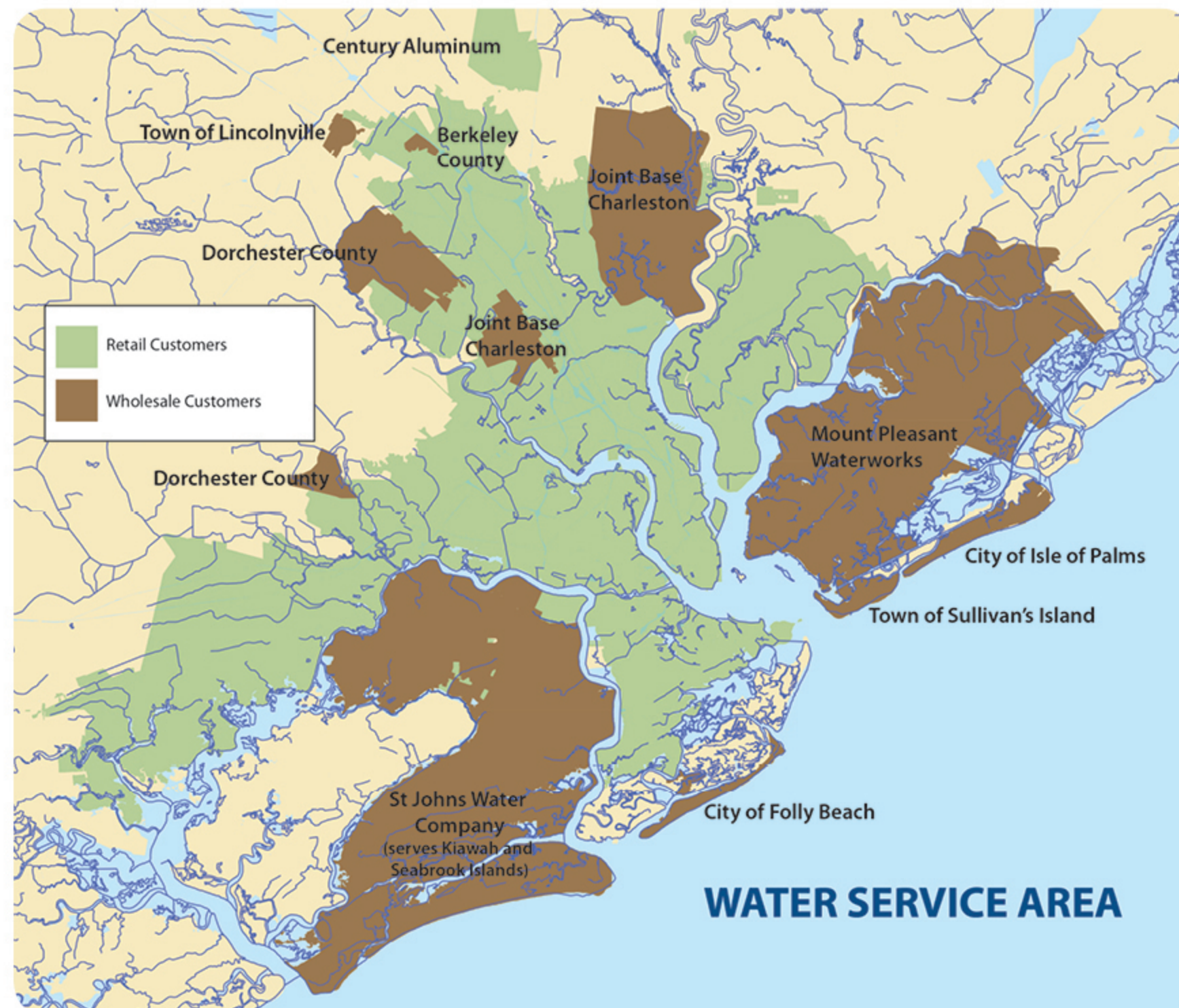
Stormwater runoff pollutes waterways.

Pick up the poop! Pet waste adds bacteria and excess nutrients, which contribute to algae growth that chokes out plants and wildlife.

Don't over-fertilize your lawn. It washes into storm drains, streams, rivers and oceans.

No dumping in storm drains. They empty directly into a waterway.

Proper disposal of oils, paints, and other chemicals.



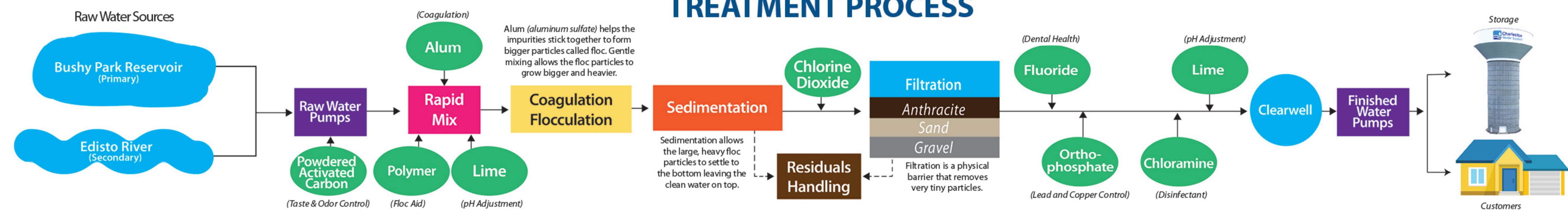
QUICK FACTS

- 1 Largest water treatment plant by permitted capacity in S.C.
- 2 Second largest watershed on the east coast (Santee-Cooper)
- 9 Wholesale customers

- 20,000** Total annual water quality tests
- \$60,000** Spent annually on voluntary unregulated compound testing
- 120,000** Retail customer accounts
- 450,000** People served in the tri-county area
- 58 MGD** Average daily volume of treated water
- 105.5 MGD** Largest recorded volume treated in one day
- 115.4 MGD** DHEC permitted capacity

MGD = Million Gallons Per Day

TREATMENT PROCESS



Berkeley County Water & Sanitation
212 Oakley Plantation Dr.
Moncks Corner, SC 29461

As you can see by the enclosed table, our system had no violations. We are 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.

EPA requires that all annual water quality reports contain the following statements:

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 microbial 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. Moncks Corner Public Works Commission 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>.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial (viruses & bacteria), inorganic (salts & metals), pesticides and herbicides, organic chemicals (by-products of industrial processes), and radioactive (natural or result of oil & gas production/mining). 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 (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

As a means of providing you with the best water possible, the Santee Cooper Regional Water System, EPA, and American Water Works Association have joined forces as part of the Partnership for Safe Water Program. This voluntary program is designed to go beyond the required regulations to provide the highest quality water possible.

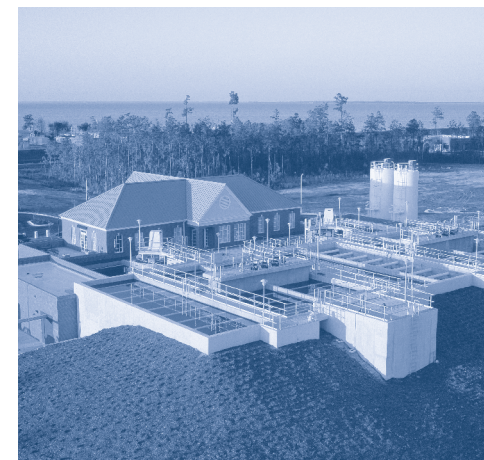
BS



ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



We're pleased to report that your water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.



The Safe Drinking Water Act requires all public water systems to issue an annual report to their customers.

This report is to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver every day. As a service to you, we are pleased to provide you with this annual drinking water quality report. 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. Our water source is Lake Moultrie, a 60,000 acre fresh-water lake that is part of the Catawba-Santee water basin. The Source Water Assessment has been completed for the Santee Cooper Regional Water System. A copy of this report can be found on the internet at www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection/.

In order to provide you with the highest quality water at the most economical price, Berkeley County Water & Sanitation, the City of Goose Creek, Moncks Corner Public

Works Commission, and the Summerville Commissioners of Public Works have joined forces with Santee Cooper in the development of the Santee Cooper Regional Water System. The Santee Cooper Regional Water System is comprised of a 40 million gallon per day surface water treatment plant and 26 miles of water transmission pipeline. This facility began commercial operation in 1994. The regional system treats and transmits the water to your local water utility for distribution to your home. Your local water utilities maintain approximately 600 miles of distribution pipelines.



We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about your water provider or this report, please contact your local utility listed on the inside of this report. If you want to learn more, please plan to attend one of your local water utilities' regularly scheduled meetings also listed on the inside of this report.

Santee Cooper Regional Water System and your local water utility routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The enclosed table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31. Some constituents do not require annual testing, therefore, the most recent results have been reported. No reported results are more than 5 years old. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be



expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be

obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

WHAT'S IN THE WATER?

Monitoring Period of Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2018

Constituent (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation Yes/No	Source of Constituent
Total Coliform Bacteria (P/A)	0	5%	0	0	No	Naturally Present in the Environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli (P/A)	0	0	0	0	No	Human and Animal Fecal Waste
*Turbidity (NTU)	0.3	TT=1 NTU	0.2	0.06 - 0.20	No	Soil Runoff
		% ≤ 0.3 NTU	100%			
*Nitrate (measured as nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.081	0.081	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks & sewage; erosion on natural deposits.
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	none	80	RAA = 29	0 - 25.6	No	By-product of Drinking Water Disinfection
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acid 5) (ppb)	none	60	RAA = 22	0 - 23.7	No	By-product of Drinking Water Disinfection
*Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.55	0.55	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
*TOC (Total Organic Carbon) (ppm)	N/A	TT	N/A ^a	1.0 - 3.1	No	Naturally Present in the Environment
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	90th% = 0.6 0 > AL	ND - 9.1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper, Free (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	90th% = 0.11 0 > AL	0.0041 - 0.25	No	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.
Constituent (units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation Yes/No	Source of Constituent
*Chloramines (ppm)	4	4	3.10 ^b	3.00 - 3.10	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	3.9	1.0 - 3.9	No	Water additive used to control microbes

* Sampling location is Santee Cooper Regional Water System's Treatment Facility

^a Running Annual Average Removal Ratio for TOC is 1.23. Treatment Technique requires RAA Removal Ratio to be > 1.0

^b Highest Quarterly Average

Note: Lead and Copper Results are from the 2017 sampling period.

Fluoride is a naturally occurring element; added to toothpaste, mouthwash, and public water supplies to help prevent tooth decay. The Santee Cooper Regional Water System maintains fluoride concentrations in accordance with EPA and DHEC recommendations.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are formed as a by-product of the disinfection process to kill harmful bacteria. In order to minimize the level of TTHMs and HAA5s, a secondary disinfectant (chloramines) which minimizes the formation of TTHMs and HAA5s is added to the distribution system.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects associated with 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 associated health effect.

General Interest

Monitoring Period of Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2018

Constituent (units)	MCL	Average Level Detected
Alkalinity (ppm)	No Standard	17
Total Hardness (ppm)	No Standard	21
Conductivity (umhos/cm)	No Standard	91
Temperature (°C)	No Standard	19.9
pH (SU)	6.5 to 8.5	7.88
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	81.25

WHAT'S NOT IN THE WATER?

Alpha emitters ♦ Beta/photon emitters ♦ Di(2ethylhexyl) phtalates
 Viruses ♦ Giardia Lambia ♦ Legionella ♦ Antimony ♦ Barium ♦ Beryllium
 Selenium ♦ Thallium ♦ 2,4-D ♦ 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) ♦ Alachlor ♦ Atrazine
 Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs) ♦ Carbofuran ♦ Chlordane ♦ Dalapon ♦ Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate
 Dibromochloropropane ♦ Dinoseb ♦ Diquat ♦ Endothall ♦ Endrin
 Glyphosate ♦ Heptachlor ♦ Heptachlor Epoxide ♦ Hexachlorobenzene ♦ Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene
 Lindane ♦ Methoxychlor ♦ Oxamyl (Vydate) ♦ PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) ♦ Picloram
 Simazine ♦ Toxaphene ♦ Benzene ♦ Carbon tetrachloride ♦ Chlorobenzene ♦ 1,2-Dichloroethane
 1,1-Dichloroethylene ♦ cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene ♦ trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene ♦ 1,2-Dichloropropane
 Ethylbenzene ♦ Styrene ♦ Tetrachloroethylene ♦ 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene ♦ 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
 1,1,2-Trichloroethane ♦ Trichloroethylene ♦ Toluene ♦ Vinyl Chloride ♦ Xylenes

For more information, contact your local water provider at:

Berkeley County Water & Sanitation

Attn: Mike Blankenship

212 Oakley Plantation Drive

Moncks Corner, SC 29461

Phone: (843) 719-2370

Public meetings normally scheduled:

1003 Hwy. 52

Moncks Corner, SC 29461

4th Monday of each month

7:00 pm

Abbreviations & Definitions

- AL - Action Level - concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
- MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.
- MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.
- MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.
- MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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 contamination.
- MRL - Minimum Reporting Limit
- ND - Non Detectable - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present at the detection limit.
- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - measure of the clarity of water
- P/A - Present/Absent
- pCi/l - picocuries per liter - measure of the radioactivity in water
- ppb - parts per billion or ug/l - micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years
- ppm - parts per million or mg/l - milligrams per liter - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years
- SU - Standard Unit
- TT - Treatment Technique - required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- umhos/cm - micro mhos per centimeter

**ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)
PERIOD: JANUARY 1, 2018 TO DECEMBER 31, 2018**

**Bull Swamp Rural Water Company, Inc.
3820001**

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual CCR. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 primary water source is from three active ground water wells located within our service area. If needed, we also purchase water from the Town of Swansea whose water source is the West Columbia Lake Murray Surface Water Plant provided through the Joint Water & Sewer Commission distribution system. A copy of their CCR is also attached for your complete information.

These reports show the water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about these reports or concerning your water quality contact Rick Bryan at 803-568-2835. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held every other month, on the third Tuesday at Swansea's Town Hall at 7pm.

Bull Swamp Rural Water Company, the Town of Swansea, Joint Water & Sewer Commission and West Columbia Water routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. These tables show the results of our monitoring for the period January 1st to December 31st, 2018. 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 water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In these tables, 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) (mandatory language) - 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) (mandatory language) - 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.

MCLs 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganics 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 (EPAs) 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 (Center for Disease Control) 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. Bull Swamp Rural Water Company 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>.

Bull Swamp Rural Water & The City of West Columbia Source Water Assessment Plans are available for your review at

<http://www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection/>

If you do not have internet access, please contact our office at (803) 568-2835 to make arrangements to review this plan.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water – Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminant for the Bull Swamp Rural Water System:

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customer, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Rick Bryan at (803)-568-2835 or by mail at P.O. Box 429, Swansea, SC 29160.