ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

City of Belton **June 2017** **P.O. Box 828, Belton, S.C. 29627**

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

On August 6, 1998, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the Consumer Confidence Report regulation. This rule requires public water systems to publish an annual report for distribution to their customers which gives detailed information about water sources, water treatment, water quality and regulatory compliance. The report for each year will be sent by July 1st of the next year.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

The City of Belton purchases water from the Belton-Honea Path Water Authority for distribution to residential, commercial, and industrial customers. The Belton-Honea Path Water Authority uses surface water from the Saluda River. Water from the Saluda River is treated at the Belton-Honea Path Water Authority Water Treatment Plant. The water serves communities in Belton, Honea Path, Donalds, and Due West.

The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) conducted a Source Water Assessment for our source water. The assessment includes a list of all potential contamination sources. The Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available at www.scdhec.net/environment/water/srcewtrreports.htm. If you do not have internet access, please contact the City of Belton at (864) 338-0058 to arrange to view this document.

CHEMICAL MONITORING

Public water systems are required to monitor their drinking water for a large number of chemical contaminants. These include inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, volatile organic chemicals, disinfection byproducts, and radioactive contaminants. For some of these contaminants, EPA has established and South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control (SCDHEC) has adopted maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) and maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs). These contaminants are referred to as regulated contaminants. For other contaminants, EPA and SCDHEC require monitoring as a means of building a base of occurrence data, but there are not at this time any enforceable limits on the concentration of these contaminants. These are referred to as unregulated contaminants.

We are required to report only those contaminants which have been detected during the calendar year 2015, or in the most recent sample taken for parameters measured less frequently than once per year. The information must include the contaminant name, the MCLG and MCL, the highest level found and the range of measurements if multiple samples were taken, and typical source or sources of the contaminants detected.

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. 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.

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 for a lifetime at the MCL level to have a one-in-a million chance of having the described health effect.

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).

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 Belton 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 bacteriological 2016 sampling for the City of Belton showed no samples with total coliform present.

If you have questions about this report, please call our office at (864) 338-7773. The City of Belton is governed by the City Council, which meets at 7:00 pm on the first Tuesday of each month at City Hall.

The CCR was published in the news paper and will not be mailed to each customer. Additional copies are available at City Hall.

The City of Belton, the Belton-Honea Path Water Authority, and the South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables below show the results of monitoring for contaminants that have been detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016, for parameters sampled yearly and results for previous samples for pollutants not sampled yearly.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN FINISHED DRINKING WATER

(Results from Belton-Honea Path Water Authority)

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Found	Date of Sample	Was MCL exceeded?	Typical Source
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.8 ppm	0.8-0.8 ppm	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.3 ppm	0.3-0.3 ppm	2016	No	Runoff form fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	95 % of combined filter effluent samples < 0.3 ntu and no single sample >1 ntu		1. Level Detected - 0.23 NTU 2. 100 % Lowest monthly limit		2016	No	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon	35% Removal required	TT	NA	Average % of Removal = 41.33 Range = 32.0–58.0	2016	No	Decaying organic materials in environment; Naturally present in the environment

REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN FINISHED DRINKING WATER

(Results from the City of Belton Testing)

Substance	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Found	Date of Sample	Was MCL exceeded?	Typical Source
Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	Highest Quarterly Average = 0.8 ppm	0.56-0.8 ppm	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Substance	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**Date of Sample**	**Was MCL exceeded?**	**Typical Source**
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	No goal for the total	60	35 ppb	28.5-45.5 ppb	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Total Tri-halomethanes (TTHM)	No goal for the total	80	56 ppb	22.7-98.9 ppb	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN FINISHED DRINKING WATER

(Results from City of Belton)

Substance	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Levels detected (date)**	**Was MCL Exceeded?**	**Typical Source**
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect less than 40 samples per month, 1 positive sample	No samples positive	0 positive sample out of 96 samples taken (2016)	No	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminant/ Unit	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile Value**	**No. of Sample Sites Exceeding (AL)**	**Date of Sample**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead / ppb	15.0	0.13 (Range ND to 11 ppb)	No site exceeded the action level. (37 sites sampled)	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper / ppm	1.3	0.133	No site exceeded the action level. (37 sites samples)	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives

What do all those symbols mean?
Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units – A measure of water clarity

N/A – Not Applicable

Running Annual Average (RAA) – Average based on the four most recent quarterly average.

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 (ug/l) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

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) – The "Maximum Allowed" 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" 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.