

CCR Certification Form

(Updated with electronic delivery methods.)

CCR Report Year: 2020
Community Water System Name: Town of Jefferson
Public Water System (PWS) ID No: 131005
Diagon about all items that we have
Please check all items that apply. CCR was distributed by mail.
CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method. Specify direct delivery methods:
Mail – notification that CCR is available on Web site via a direct uniform resource locator (URL)
E-mail – direct URL to CCR
E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail
E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail
Other:
If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:
WWW
If the CCR was provided electronically, please describe how a customer requests paper CCR delivery:
Customers are instructed on the town's website that they can either print a copy of the report directly from the site
or they can obtain a copy at the town hall
□ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the state/primacy agency: □ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www. seejeffersonsc.com □ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used) □ Advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement) □ Publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement) □ Posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) □ Delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers □ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list) □ Electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice) □ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)
The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state/primacy agency.
Certified by:
Name: J. William Taylor
Title: Town Administrator
Phone #: 843-658-7600 Date: 06/29/2021

CCRs must be delivered to DHEC by July 1st each year. Certification Forms must be delivered to DHEC by October 1st each year. Submit to: $\underline{CCR@dhec.sc.gov}$.

Town of Jefferson (SC1310005) Consumer Confidence Report – 2020

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present the 2020 Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality and shows the Town of Jefferson water system unconditionally meets all state and federal regulations for drinking water. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Dixon or Charlie Gray at (843) 623-6090. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Jefferson Town Hall located at 223 N. Main Street.

Where does my water come from?

Our water is purchased from the Chesterfield County Rural Water Company.

Source Water Assessment

Additional information regarding source water in the Pee Dee Region is available at the following website:

https://www.scdhec.gov/sites/default/files/docs/HomeAndEnvironment/Docs/Watershed/wwqa/Pee_Dee_WWQA_2007.pdf

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 the 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some individuals 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by

Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Additional Information for 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. The Town of Jefferson 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 by a certified lab. 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.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Gontaminants	MGLG or MRDLG	TT, or	Detect In Your Water		nge High	Sample Date		Typical Source			
Disinfectants & Disinfection	Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products										
(There is convincing eviden	ce that add	ition of a	disinfect	ant is	necess	ary for c	ontrol of m	icrobial contaminants)			
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	.30	.20	.30	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes			
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	5.0	5.1	5.1	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection			
Inorganic Contaminants							\$ (5 \delta \del				
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.6	NA	NA	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits			
Radioactive Contaminants											
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	.207	NA	NA	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits			
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides											
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	0	200	77	68	83	2020	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards			

Contaminants	MCLG	ÅL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.053	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	12	2018	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions							
Term	Definition						
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)						
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)						
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter						
NA	NA: not applicable						
ND	ND: Not detected						
NR.	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.						

Important Dri	nking Water Definitions
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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 contaminants.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Town of Jefferson

SCDHEC Permit #SC1310005

Contact: Bill Taylor - Town Administrator

Address: 223 N. Main Street

Jefferson, SC 29718

Phone: 843.658.7600

Public Locations where CCR has Been Posted

Jefferson Town Hall 223 N Main St. Jefferson, South Carolina 29718

Fannie D Lowry Memorial Library 500 Main St Jefferson SC 29718

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Town of Jefferson (SC1310005)

Contembests		MCLG ar MRDLG		MCL,	Your			Samule			
				MRDL		Lew	High		Violation	Typical Source	
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	************	ce (hat	oild					·	putasi at ar	čerchia) contaminants)	
Chlorine	as C12) (ppin)	4		4	.30	.20	.30	2020	No	Water additive used to control ademics	
	thones! (pph)	N/	NΛ		5.0	5.1	5.1	2020	No	Hy-product of drinking water disinfection	
	Contamilianis		_			·	·			In. 188 . A . 18	
Nitrate [10 Nitragen]	(ppm) easured us	10		10	1.6	NA	NA	2020	No	Ronaff from femilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Emsion a natural deposits	
	ve Contaminant										
Radium (d 226/228)	ombined (pCi/L)	U		5	.207	NA	NA	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Synthetic	organic contami	nanis i	nelu	olleg pe	riickies u	nd he	rhicki	Pas .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Difreence (DBCP) (інагоргарале эрі)	0		200	77	68	83	2020	No	Renofficething from soil funigent used on saybeans, cotton, pincapples and orchards	
Contami	cint)	ícta	ΑL	Your Waler	Sample Bate	Exce	engles etding Exceed		5 Tuolos	Storce	
	Contamioants		,				-		1.7,0		
Copper - c	iction level at Inps (ppm)	LJ	1.3	.053	2018	(0	No	Erosion	on of household plumbing systems: of natural deposits, Leaching from	
Lead - action level at consumer type (ppb)		0	15	12	2018	1		Nh	Comusi	ood preservatives. oroxion of household plambing systems; oxion of natural deposits	
WF 1.44											
Unit Desc Term	Pelluition			•		•					
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Php	pph: parts per bi										
lifet	ppt; parts per tril	lion, or	Det)	oftenie i	per liter					***************************************	
NΛ	NA: not applicul										
מא	ND: Not detected										
HR	NR: Maxitoring	ing vx)	wire	d but ree	omasemio	d.			***********	www.	
Importun	t Brinklog Wate	Deffn	Iflo	18.	-						
Term	Definition										
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MCf.	MCL: Max MCL: acc	MCL: Maximum Conformant Level: The highest level of a confiniment that is allowed in chicking water. MCLs are set as class to the MCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.									
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ŤΓ					apulted pt	ncess.	intend	al ių redi	iça ific few	el of a contominant in drinking water.	
AL.	AL: Action requirement	TT: Prestront Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contominant in dinking water. AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contominum which, if exceeded, higgers treatment or other prepriements which a water system must follow.									
Viriances Exemplior											
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum recidinal disinfection fevel goal. The lovel of a stinking water distribution below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to eastered mixerable recommission.										
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MNR	አያ ለ R: አያስተ	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated									
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For more											

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