

**ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**  
**TOWN OF JEFFERSON - WATER SYSTEM #1310005**  
**1/1/2014 – 12/31/2014**  
**Report Prepared June 26, 2015**

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report for the Town of Jefferson Water System. 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 was Chesterfield County Rural Water Company (CCRWC). The source of water provided by CCRWC is Alligator Rural Water Company. Alligator Rural Water's source was deep wells drawing from the Middendorf Aquifer.

Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available for your review at [www.scdhec.gov/water/html/srcewtr.html](http://www.scdhec.gov/water/html/srcewtr.html). If you do not have internet access, please contact Mr. Eugene Newman, Water System Operator, at (843) 658-7877 to make arrangements to review this document.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Water System Operator Mr. Eugene Newman at (843) 658-7877. 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 Town Council meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at Jefferson Town Hall, 223 N. Main Street, Jefferson, SC 29718.

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 (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. We 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. 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 Town of Jefferson Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table that follows shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013. In the table you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we provide the following definitions:

*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.

*Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)* - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

*Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* – A measure of radioactivity.

*Micrograms per liter (ug/L)* - Means one millionth of a gram per litre.

*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)* - (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.

*Microbiological Contaminants:*

*Copper.* Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

*Lead.* Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

*Alpha emitters.* Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

*Combined Radium 226/228.* Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

*Chlorine.* Some people who use water well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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.

What does this mean? 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.

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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

We at the Town of Jefferson Water System work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap, said Mayor Charles W. Raley, Jr. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

This report was not mailed to the Town's water customers, however, it will be placed on the Town's website ([www.jeffersonsc.com](http://www.jeffersonsc.com)) where interested persons may view, download, and print it. Also, a copy of the report will be posted on the Town Hall bulletin board, and a notice of its availability on the website or at Town Hall will be placed on the customer water bill. A copy of the report is available by calling the Jefferson Town Clerk at 843-658-7600.

Thank you.

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY RURAL WATER (1320003)

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	POSSIBLE SOURCE
COPPER	2014	NA	1.3	0.023	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Inorganic Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Units	Violation	POSSIBLE SOURCE
CHLORINE	2014	4	4	2.20 Range .03-2.20	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
THM TRIHALOMETHANES	2014	0	80	1 ND-4.87	Ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA's Haloacetic Acids	2014	0	60	1.3 Range ND-1.3	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.



**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)  
CERTIFICATION FORM (2014 CCR)**

SYSTEM NAME/NUMBER: Town of Jefferson, # 1310005

The community water system named above hereby confirms that the CCR 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.

Complete the portion below that corresponds to the population of your public water system.

**SYSTEMS GREATER THAN 100,000 POPULATION**

- Posted the CCR on the Internet at (website):
  - Mailed the CCR to all postal patrons
  - Published notice in local newspaper of report availability (attach copy)
  - Good faith efforts were used to reach non-billing consumers. **HOW?**
- 

**SYSTEMS WITH POPULATION OF 10,000 BUT LESS THAN 100,000**

- Mailed the CCR to all postal patrons
  - Published notice in local newspaper of report availability (attach copy)
  - Good faith efforts were used to reach non-billing consumers. **HOW?**
- 

**SYSTEMS WITH POPULATION OF 500 BUT LESS THAN 10,000**

Our water system WAS / WAS NOT granted a waiver from mailing the CCR to all postal patrons.

- Mailed the CCR to all postal patrons (WAIVER DENIED)
- Published CCR in local newspaper (attach copy) (WAIVER GRANTED)
- Published notice in local newspaper of report availability (attach copy) (WAIVER DENIED)
- Good faith efforts were used to reach non-billing consumers. **HOW?**  
Posted CCR on town hall bulletin board, uploaded to town website, placed notice on back of water bills of CCR availability on website and at town hall.

**SYSTEMS WITH POPULATION OF LESS THAN 500**

- Notified customers that the CCR was available. **HOW?**

Certified by: Name: Charles W. Raley, Jr.

Signature: Charles W. Raley Jr.  
Title: Mayor  
Phone # (843) 658-7600      Date: 6/28/15