



7525 Broad River Rd.
Irmo, SC 29063

**RCU Pond Drive – System No. SC4050042
2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

We are very pleased to provide you with the 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal has always been to provide to you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The source of your water is groundwater from one well located by the ground storage tank. Below you will find information about regulated detections for the Pond Drive water system that are reported by Richland County Utilities.

A Source Water Assessment Plan has been prepared for our system. Our sourcewater assessment is available at the SCDHEC Bureau of Water by FOI. Please contact 803-898-3531 for more information. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, or if you do not have internet access, please contact the Tariq Hussain at 803-401-0045. We want you, our neighbors and valued customers, to be informed about your water utility. Customers may attend the regularly scheduled monthly county council meeting on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 6:00 PM at 2020 Hampton St., Columbia, SC 29201. This report shows our water quality and what it means. Richland County Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes and chemicals. 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.

**Inorganic Contaminants
SC4050042 - Pond Drive**

| Regulated Contaminants | Year | MCL | MCLG | Level Detected | Range | Units | Violation | Possible Source |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|------|----------------|-------|-------|-----------|---|
| Sodium **Unregulated Contaminant | 2018 | N/A | N/A | 1.4 | N/A | ppm | N | Occurs Naturally |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 2018 | 10 | 10 | 0.29 | N/A | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Lead and Copper

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 2018 | 1.3 | 1.3 | .449 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 2018 | 0 | 15 | 7.00 | 1 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

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

Maximum Contaminate Level Goal (MCLG) – (mandatory language) the “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL) – (mandatory language) The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - (mandatory language) 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 Goal (MRDLG) - (mandatory language) The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG’s do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

ppm – milligrams per liter or per million, or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb – micrograms per liter or parts per billion, or one ounce in 7,350,000 of water

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.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person’s total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced, or reduced. 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 minerals and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Richland County Utilities 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year.