Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Westminster System #3710003
2019

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is Chauga River and Ramsey Creek as an alternate, both surface water sources.

A Sorcewater assessment has been completed for our system by SCDHEC. For more informarion on this assessment, please contact Diana Denny at 864-647-3219 to make arrangements to review this document. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Diana Denny at 864-647-3219**.** 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 meetings. They are held on **the second Tuesday of every month at 6:00 pm at the Westminster Fire Department (days are subject to change).**

City of Westminster routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31,2019. 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 drinking 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 this table 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.
- *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- *Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- *Treatment Technique (TT)* - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- *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.
- *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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal – The percent removal must be at least 1 or the system is in violation.
- NF- No Standard

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 (800-426-4791).

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (2019)	N	0.9 Range 0.78 - 1.03	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	P/A	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon	N	This plant meets the requirements for TOC	TT	MRDL TT	MRLG NF	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	N	0.11 100% below 0.30	TT	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants						
Fluoride (2019)	**N**	0.64 Range 0.64 - 0.64	ppm		4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories Year 2016
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	**N**	0.03 Range 0.03 – 0.03	ppm		10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS (2016)						
Contaminant	ViolationY/N	Detected level/90th percentile	UnitMeasurement	Action Level	Sites over action level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	N	0.049	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	3.0	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants (2018)						
Haloacetic acids (HAAs)	N	33 Range 20.9 – 51.2	ppb	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	55 Range 18.1 – 88.4	ppb	80	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Unregulated Contaminants (2019)						
Sodium	N/A	4.9	Mg/L	N/A	N/A	Occurs Naturally

- 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. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.
- In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

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 accociated with serice lines and home pumbing. The City of Westminster 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 www.apa.gov/safewater/lead.