



EASLEY COMBINED UTILITIES

A Community Tradition

Water Quality Report for 2021

Easley Combined Utilities 3910002 Water Meets All Standards

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) have established strict standards for all water systems that produce water for drinking, as well as other purposes. These criteria are designed to protect consumers from bacteria and water-borne illnesses. To protect all its customers as well as all other users of its water, Easley Combined Utilities Water Treatment Plant Personnel and SCDHEC perform thousands of tests for these parameters. The results are detailed in this publication. Most of the tests are conducted by SCDHEC. The remaining analyses are performed by Easley Combined Utilities in our SCDHEC-certified laboratory, and at other private laboratories.

This 2021 Water Quality Report indicates that Easley Combined Utilities' Surface water treatment plant practices and procedures result in water that meets and exceeds the chemical specifications required for all users. But, most important, it is pure and safe to drink.

Where does my water come from?

Easley Combined Utilities raw water source is Saluda Lake, located in Pickens County.

Additional finished water is purchased from the Greenville Water System when needed. The Greenville-supplied water comes from Lake Keowee and is used for emergencies, plant maintenance, and as a supplemental water supply. In 2021, no water was purchased from the Greenville Water System.

How is my water treated?

Easley Combined Utilities Don L Moore Treatment Plant is a Surface Water Treatment Facility that produces finished treated water.

At the first point of treatment, chlorine is added to the raw water to kill harmful bacteria and other water-borne diseases. Alum and caustic are added for coagulation, a process that removes the turbidity, or cloudiness of the water. The water then passes through a settling basin that lets particles in the water settle to the bottom. After reaching the settling basin, the water moves through filters constructed of sand and anthracite, which remove most of the remaining turbidity, and help prevent contaminants from entering the distribution system. After filtering, the water enters a post-mixing chamber, in which chlorine is added for final disinfection and to provide protection against bacterial contamination and re-growth in the distribution system. Caustic soda is added to adjust the pH to a level of approximately 7.2. Fluoride is also added in the post-mixing chamber. The final stage of treatment is the addition of polyphosphate, which is added for corrosion control.

The treatment plant is rigidly maintained and monitored by South Carolina Certified, Environmental Systems Operators who are thoroughly trained to make routine chemical and physical tests for treatment control.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in surface waters throughout the United States. Although filtration removes these parasites, standard filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monthly testing by the Greenville Water System found no cryptosporidium or giardia in its raw or treated finish water.

Current test methods do not enable the water system to determine if the organisms are inactive or active and can cause disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested for it to cause disease, and it may be spread by other means than drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

What if I have Questions?

If you need further information about the water quality or how it is treated, call Tate Davis of Easley Combined Utilities' Don L Moore Treatment Plant at (864) 246-5817. You can also visit our web site at <http://www.easleyutilities.com/water> to view our water quality report.

Information about the Tables and Data

The tables in this brochure list all drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2021 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the tables contain data from testing performed during the period from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021. SCDHEC requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data though representative of the water quality may be more than one year old.

Terms and Abbreviations

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant level goal): MCLG: 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.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant, which triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Ppm (Parts per Million): This is the same as milligrams per liter, or one penny out of \$10,000.

ppb (Parts Per Billion): This is the same as Micrograms per liter, or one penny out of \$10,000,000.

NA (Not applicable): Does not apply

ND (Not Detected): Not detected or below detection limits

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Units of measure to indicate clarity

pCi/L (Pico Curies per Liter): Measure of Radioactivity in water

SU (Standard Units): A measure of Acidity

MRDL (Maximum Residual Detection Level) Highest level of a disinfectant level that is allowed in finished drinking Water

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Detection Level Goal) Level of a disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health MRDLG allows for a margin of safety

The Environmental Protection Agency Requires That All Annual Water Quality Reports Contain the Following Statements:

All sources of drinking water are subject to contamination by substances that are nationally occurring or manmade. 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's hotline at (800-426-4791).

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 or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

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 runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- * Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- * Organic Chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the level of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Inadequate Treated water may contain disease organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

How can I get involved?

The commissioners, of ECU are elected and oversee the water treatment and distribution system. The commission meets on the second Monday of each month. These meetings begin at 7:00 p.m. are conducted at the main office at 110 Peachtree Street. The meetings are open to the public.

Primary Drinking Water Standards

All data from 2021 unless otherwise indicated

DON L. MOORE WATER TREATMENT PLANT (ECU)

Primary Standards

Inorganics

Parameter and Typical Source	Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Sample Sites Exceeding Action Level
Fluoride-Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives for strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer factories	ppm	4	4	0.56	N/A	2021	No	0
Nitrate-Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	ppm	10	10	0.13	N/A	2021	No	0
Copper-Corrosion of household plumbing, Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. Samples from distribution system in 2019.	ppm		AL=1.3	90th Percentile=0.344 based on 30 samples	N/A	2019	No	0
Lead-Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Samples from distribution system in 2019.	ppb		AL=15	90th Percentile=4.0 based on 30 samples	NA	2019	No	0
Sodium	ppm		N/A	8.4	NA	2021	No	0
Metolachlor- Broad spectrum herbicide used for general weed control in noncrop areas; widely used on crops such as corn, cotton, peanuts, grass for seed production, nurseries, hedgerows/fencerows, and landscape plantings	ppb		N/A	0.94	NA	2021	No	0

Organics

Stage II	Units	LRAA	Range	Level Detected	Violation	MCL	Sample Date	MCLG
TTHMs(Total Trihalomethanes)-Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	ppb	38	19.3-53.1	N/A	No	80	2021	N/A
Haloacetic Acids, Biproducs of drinking water chlorination	ppb	32	21.0-39.7	N/A	No	60	2021	N/A

Total Organic Carbon

Typical Source	MCL	MCLG	% Removal	Range	Sample Date	Sample Date	Violation
Naturally present in the environment	TT	N/A	75.6	1.2-21.7	Samples taken Monthly	2021	No

Microbiological

	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Date	Violation
Turbidity @ Don L Moore Water Treatment Plant finished Water (Measured every four Hours)	NTU	TT=0.3 NTU	0	Highest 0.04 NTU	N/A	2021	No
Turbidity- Lowest Monthly Percentage	NTU	TT=Percentage of samples <0.3 NTU	0	100% of all samples taken in 2021 were below MCL	N/A	2021	No

ECU Water System Data - Continued

Disinfectant					
	Range		Running Annual Average (RAA)	MRDL	MRDLG
Free Chlorine	1.15-1.67		2	4	4

Other Parameters					
Parameter	Units	Sample Date	Range	System Average	SMCL
PH	SU	2021	6.8-8.1	7.3	6.5-8.5
Alkalinity	Mg/l	2021	N/A	10	N/A
Phosphate	Mg/l	2021	N/A	0.6	N/A
Hardness	Mg/l	2021	N/A	6	N/A

No samples taken from Easley Combined Utilities distribution system in 2021 tested positive for fecal coliform.

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SUMMARY

Our source water assessment plan is available for your review by contacting DHEC at 864-898-4300.

If you have any other questions, please contact Tate Davis at 864-246-5817.