



# Annual Drinking *Water Quality Report*

JANUARY 1, 2022 - DECEMBER 31, 2022

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. 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 main water source is a surface water reservoir that is fed by Mill Creek, located on Highway 61 approximately 5.5 miles from the water treatment plant. In addition the Town of Winnsboro has another water source on Highway 213, named Sand Creek. This is a smaller reservoir that is used during low demand times. Its source is a spring-fed creek from the headwaters of Campbell Creek. Our source water ID number is S20101-4. Broad River Pump Station off Highway 213 approximately 15 miles from plant with intake number S20106 was added in 2019. A source water assessment plan has been conducted by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC). It contains the completed groundwater susceptibility assessment for the Town of Winnsboro, System No. 2010001. The system includes public intakes: S20101 and S20104 and S20106. This system is located in Fairfield County, SC and serves a primary population of 9318. The system is located in the Broad Basin. Of the 25 potential contaminant sources (PCSs) in this initial inventory, 13 PCSs has more than one category of contaminants. The inventory includes 11 PCSs with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), 19 PCSs with petroleum products, 9 PCSs with metals, 2 PCSs with

nitrates, 3 PCSs with pesticides/herbicides, 1 PCS with pathogens, no PCSs with radionuclides and no PCSs with undetermined contaminants. The susceptibility analysis determined 5 PCSs with a high susceptibility ranking, and 10 PCSs with low susceptibility ranking. This report is available to the public in its entirety and can be viewed at the Water Treatment Plant.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeff Cisney at 635-4121. 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 council meetings. They are held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 6:15 pm in the council chambers at Town Hall, located at 207 North Congress Street, Winnsboro, SC.

## **Blythewood**

During the drought of 2012 The Town of Winnsboro found it necessary to seek other water sources. As a result of negotiations with Columbia, Winnsboro was able to separate the Blythewood part of the system from the Winnsboro source by closing a valve and providing a system where Blythewood could maintain a supply of water provided by a tap on the Columbia water system. Because of the slight differences in waters of Winnsboro and Columbia, Winnsboro will provide access to CCR information from Columbia as well as Winnsboro.



Town Hall - 1830

Town of Winnsboro

PO Box 209  
Winnsboro, SC 29180

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## ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



“We work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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.”

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The Town of Winnsboro Water Treatment Plant 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 1st to December 31st, 2022. 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:

- Action Level(al)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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.
- Treatment Technique** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Maximum Contaminant Level** - 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.

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).

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - 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 contamination.
- Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal** - The percent removal must be at least 1 or the system is in violation.

The enclosed table shows the results for the calendar year 2022 unless otherwise noted.

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 of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Please call our office if you have questions.

We work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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.



## TOWN OF WINNSBORO

System No. 2010001

MONITORING DATA for 2022

TEST RESULTS	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	Year	
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	NONE		0	1 positive monthly sample	Naturally present in environment	2020	
Turbidity^	No	0.200	NTU	n/a		Soil Runoff	2022	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper*	No	90th%=0.129000000 0>AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	2022	
Lead*	No	90th%=3.000000000 1>AL	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	2022	
Fluoride	No	0.038000000	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum	2022	
Range of Measurements	0.038000000-0.038000000							
Barium	No	0.051000000	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposit.	2019	
Range of Measurements	0.051000000-0.051000000							
Nitrate	No	0.062000000	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	2020	
Range of Measurements	0.062000000 - 0.062000000							
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	29.000000000	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2022	
Range of Measurements	18.92 - 39.3		No goal for total					
Haloacetic Acids	No	15.000000000	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2022	
Range of Measurements	2.52 - 39.3		No goal for total					
Organic Contaminants								
Chlorine	No	2.000000000	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water Additive used to control microbes	2022	
Highest Level Detected	2.000000000		mg/l					
Lowest Level Detected	2.000000000		mg/l					
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined Radium 226/228	No	1.180000000	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits	2022	
Range of Measurements	1.180000000							
Disinfection By-Product Precursors Contaminants								
Total Organic Carbon	No			N/A	TT	Naturally present in environment	2021	
End of Year Quarterly Average as follows: 1.13						The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation section.		
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	No	4.8	ppm			Water additive to control corrosion	2020	
Consumer Confidence Rule								
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.								
Violation Type		Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation				
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT		10/01/2022	11/01/2022	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.				
Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)								
The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the								
Violation Type		Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation				
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)		09/01/2022	09/30/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.				

^lowest monthly % meeting limit

\*All results for lead and copper are from the 90th percentile. 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 line and home plumbing. The Town of Winnsboro 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

\*The MCL for the beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. Because the beta particles results were below 50 pCi/L, no testing for individual beta particle constituents was required

monitoring schedule for lead and copper because the detected levels are so low. These results are from the latest tests.

^Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

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