

**ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)  
PERIOD: JANUARY 1, 2015 TO DECEMBER 31, 2015**

**Bull Swamp Rural Water Company, Inc.  
3820001**

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual CCR. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 is from three active ground water wells located within our service area.

This report shows water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality contact Rick Bryan at 803-568-2835. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held monthly at either the Swansea or North Town Hall Court rooms at 7pm on the third Tuesday.

Bull Swamp Rural Water Company 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 January 1st to December 31st, 2015. 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 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.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/l)** - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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.

MCLs 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganics 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 (EPAs) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) 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).

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. Bull Swamp Rural Water Company 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**REQUIRED SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWAP) STATEMENT:**

Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available for your review at [www.scdhec.net/environment/water/srcwtrreports.htm](http://www.scdhec.net/environment/water/srcwtrreports.htm). If you do not have internet access, please contact Rick Bryan at 803-568-2835 to make arrangements to review this document.

# Bull Swamp Rural Water Company

## 2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

### Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contamination Level Goal or MCLG: The level of contamination in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contamination level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminate that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: milligrams per liter or part 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 gallons of water.

na: not applicable.

Definitions: The following tables contain terms and measures, some of which may require explanations.

### SC3820001 Bull Swamp Water

<b>TEST RESULTS</b>								
<b>Lead and Copper</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Action Level (AL)</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile</b>	<b># Sites Over AL</b>	<b>Units of Measurement</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.405	0	ppm	N	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing system.
<b>Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Level Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units of Measurement</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Chlorine	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	2015	Water additive used to control microbes.
<b>Inorganic Contaminates</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Level Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units of Measurement</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Fluoride	0.29	0.29 - .029	4	4.0	ppm	N	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2	0.18 – 2.1	10	10	ppm	N	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Radioactive Contaminates</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Level Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units of Measurement</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Combined Radium 226/228	1	0 – 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	2015	Erosion of Natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2.2	0 – 2.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	2015	Erosion of Natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measurement	Violation Y/N	Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	0.023	0 – 0.023	0	0	ppt	N	2015	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards