

Consumer Confidence Report 2018



SANDY SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT (0420003)
(SSWD)

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). It is the mission of Sandy Springs Water District to provide its customers with a reliable supply of clean, high quality water. This report will provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

It is an honor to report that our drinking water IS SAFE and MEETS all Federal and State requirements.

Anderson Regional Joint Water System (ARJWS) provides SSWD with surface water from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Hartwell Lake Reservoir, lying along the border of Upstate South Carolina and Georgia. ARJWS routinely monitors and test for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

If you have any questions or concerns about the quality of your water, please feel free to contact the office at (864) 646-7729. At Sandy Springs Water District, our customers are our top priority, so do not hesitate to call or stop by for assistance.

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 particular at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you should flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is 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. Sandy Springs Water District 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 and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Sandy Springs Water District 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, 2018 or the last required monitoring date. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic an 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. 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 this table you will find terms and abbreviation you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand the terms we have provide the follow 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.

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 which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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 – (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 MCGLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Good – (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.

MRDL – The maximum permissible level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are enforceable standards.

MRDLG – The maximum level of a disinfectant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur and that allows for an adequate margin of safety. MRDLG's are no non-enforceable public health goals.

Sandy Springs Water District

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG Or MRDLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Copper-action Level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.19	0	No	Jan-Jun 2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper-action Level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.14	0	No	Jul-Dec 2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
Lead-action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	0	No	Jan-Jun 2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
Lead-action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.86	0	No	Jul-Dec 2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Anderson Regional Joint Water System

Disinfectants And Disinfection By-Products	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detection	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (2018)	1.60	1.43- 1.75	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
(HAA5) Haloacetic Acids (2018)	7		No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(TTHM) Total Trihalomethanes (2018)	15		No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminates	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detection	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (2018)	0.38	0.00-0.55	4	4	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate measures As Nitrogen (2018)	0.14	0.14	10	10	mg/L	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (2018)	7.2 ppm		N/A	N/A	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Easley-Central Water District

Disinfectants And Disinfection By-Products	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detection	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (2018)	1.56		MRDL 4	MRDL G 4	mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes
(HAA5) Haloacetic Acids (2018)	24	9.9 – 32.0	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
(TTHM) Total Trihalomethanes (2018)	33	6.7-59.4	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfectant

Inorganic Contaminates	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detection	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (2018)	0.38		4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate measures As Nitrogen (2018)	0.33		10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (2018)	10 ppm		N/A	N/A	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits
p-Dichloro benzene (2018)	1.54 ppb	1.1-1.54 ppb	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some

constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water ***IS SAFE*** at these levels.