

## 2009 Tranquil Acres System #1820003

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. The water in your system over the last year was provided by well and surface water. You will receive an additional Water Quality Report from the Summerville Commissioners of Public Works. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richie Murdaugh. 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 Monday of each month 5:30 pm at DCWA Office, 967 Orangeburg Road, Summerville SC. Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available for your review at [www.scdhec.gov/water/html/srcwetr.html](http://www.scdhec.gov/water/html/srcwetr.html). If you do not have internet access, please contact Richie Murdaugh, at (843) 875-0296 ext 229 to make arrangements to review this document or to ask other questions.

Dorchester County Water Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances of 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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. We are 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>.

Tranquil Acres - TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation	Level	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Fluoride* 2009	N	2.4 Range 2.3-2.6	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products</b>						
Haloacetic acids (HAAs) 2009	N	33 Range 16.13 - 44.84	ppb	0	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) 2009	N	54 Range 27.83 - 76.98	ppb	0	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine 2008	N	HQA 1.49 Range .36-1.81	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS</b>						
Contaminant	Violation	90th	Unit	Action	Sites over	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free 2007	N	0.0237 ND - 0.094	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 2007	N	13.2 ND - 20.5 I>AL	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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.

*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - 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)* - 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.

\*South Carolina has set a Secondary MCL of 2 ppm for Fluoride; the EPA MCL is 4 ppm. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.