

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Why am I getting this report now? The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires all water suppliers to provide annual drinking water quality reports to their customers. This requirement was adopted in the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. These reports give consumers valuable information to make personal health-based decisions regarding their drinking water consumption.

What does the City do to comply with standards? S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) and the EPA prescribe strict regulations which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The City is required to monitor the distribution system for the presence of coliform bacteria by sampling 37 different points every month. None was found in 2015. The City also is required to test for copper and lead every 3 years at designated points. Lead and copper samples were pulled in September 2015, and results were below action levels. The system is tested by DHEC annually for asbestos. No asbestos was found in 2015.

Where does my water come from?

The City of Conway purchases water from Grand Strand Water and Sewer Authority (GSW&SA). It is treated surface water from the Great Pee Dee watershed at Bull Creek. Water leaving the treatment plant is tested every day.

Why are contaminants present in drinking water?

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791. In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Contaminants that may be present include: **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can naturally occur or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming; **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses; **Organic chemical contaminants**, from industrial processes, gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems; and **Radioactive contaminants**, which can naturally occur or result from oil and gas production or mining activities.

Lead in drinking water

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. The City of Conway 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 it tested. Information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Want to know more?

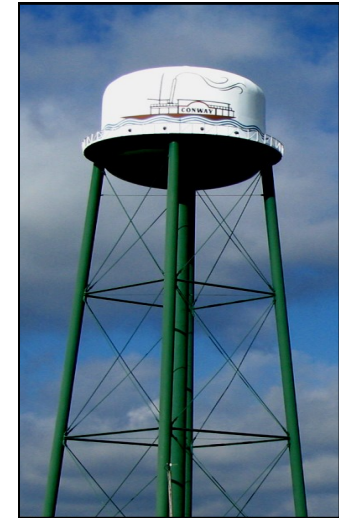
To learn more about the quality of your drinking water, please contact the City of Conway Public Utilities Department at (843) 248-1770. Find more information on the EPA's website (www.epa.gov/safewater). (Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.)

Phone: (843) 248-1760

Fax: (843) 397-2882

Website: www.cityofconway.com

2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT



City of Conway's water meets or exceeds all drinking water standards.



229 Main St.

P.O. Box 1075

Conway, SC

29528

TEST RESULTS AND INFORMATION

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. The tables below contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

CONWAY RURAL - Copper & Lead - SC2620001

Substance	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	No. of sites over AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source Of Contamination
Copper Lead	2014 2014	1.3 0	1.3 15	0.12 0	0 0	ppm ppb	No No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Disinfectants / Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range Of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source Of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	46	13.97—97.5	No Goal For The Total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	43	29.7—71.54	No Goal For The Total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

CITY OF CONWAY- Copper & Lead - SC2620008

Substance	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	No. of sites over AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source Of Contamination
Copper Lead	2014 2014	1.3 0	1.3 15	0.2 0	0 0	Ppm Ppb	No No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Disinfectants / Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range Of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source Of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	46	13.97—97.5	No Goal For The Total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	43	29.7—71.54	No Goal For The Total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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.

GSW&SA (2620004) SC2620004

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Average Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2015	0.85	0.5–0.97	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2015	0.34	ND - 0.53	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2013	0.43	ND - 2.88	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2015	0.11	ND - 0.89	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2013	0.74	0 - 0.74	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Dichloromethane	2013	0.68	0 - 0.68	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Terms to know

Action Level (AL) - Concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - Level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - Highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts Per Million (PPM) - Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

90th % - Statistical measurement of probability of 90% of sample meeting certain criteria.

Parts Per Billion (PPB) - Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

MRDL - Maximum residual disinfectant level is the highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in finished drinking water.

MRDLG - Maximum residual disinfectant goal-level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health effect.

RAA - Running annual average.

AVG - Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

NA - Not applicable

People with special health concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons or infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice 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, 1-800-426-4791.