

**Not in violation**

## Nitrate

**Typical source of nitrate:**

Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks or sewage, erosion of natural deposits

(MCL + MCLG)  
**Maximum Allowed**  
**10**  
parts per million

**Annual average**  
**1.9**  
Catawba

- The Maximum Contaminant Level is set by DHEC and is the highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water
- Parts per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000
- The "goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which no known or expected risk to health exists. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Annual average was for water purchased from Catawba River Water Treatment Plant

**Not in violation**

## Lead

**Typical source:**

Corrosion of materials containing lead in household plumbing

- Parts per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000

(MCL)  
**Maximum Allowed**  
(Action level)  
**15**  
parts per billion

**Highest amount detected in our water**  
(90th percentile value)  
**3.0**  
2007 results

- Not required to sample again until Sept. 2010.
- Laboratory analysis indicates that lead is not present – No sites where samples were taken exceeded the action level

**Not in violation**

## Fluoride

**Typical source:**

Erosion of natural deposits, water additive to promote strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

(MCL+ MCLG)  
**Maximum Allowed**  
**4**  
parts per million

**Annual average**  
**0.80**  
Catawba

- Maximum Contaminant Level is set by DHEC and is the highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water
- Parts per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000
- The "goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which no known or expected risk to health exists. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Annual average was 0.81 for water we purchased from Catawba River Water Treatment Plant and ranged from a high of 0.901 to a low of 0.13

**Not in violation**

## Copper

**Typical source:**

Corrosion of materials containing copper in household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits

- Action Level is concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow
- Parts per million corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years or 1 penny in \$10,000

(MCL)  
**Maximum Allowed**  
(Action level)  
**1.3**  
parts per million

**Highest amount detected in our water**  
(90th percentile value)  
**0.058**  
2007 results

- Not required to sample again until Sept. 2010.

**Violation**

## Total Trihalomethanes

**Typical source:**

By-product of drinking water disinfectant

(MCL)  
**Maximum Allowed**  
(Action level)  
**80**  
parts per billion

**Annual average**  
**70**

- Parts per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000
- Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer
- Annual average was for water we purchased from Catawba River Water Treatment Plant and ranged from a high of 100 to a low of 50

**Not in violation**

## Haloacetic acids (HAAs)

**Typical source:**

By-product of drinking water disinfectant

- Parts per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000

(MCL)  
**Maximum Allowed**  
(Action level)  
**60**  
parts per billion

**Annual average**  
**48**

- Annual average was for water we purchased from Catawba River Water Treatment Plant and ranged from a high of 60 to a low of 30

**Not in violation**

## Bromodichloromethane

**Typical source:**

Not applicable

- Parts per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000

**Maximum Allowed**  
(Action level)  
**NA**  
parts per million

**Annual average**  
**0.01**

- We are required to monitor and report for Bromodichloromethane while EPA considers the effects of its consumption.

### Important lead & copper information

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 household plumbing.
- Lancaster County Water & Sewer District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.
- When your water sits 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 yours 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>.

**Not in violation**

## Total Organic Carbon

**Typical source:**

Naturally present in environment

- TT is defined as a treatment technique that is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Allowed**  
**TT**

**Level detected**  
**1**

- The range met the requirement. Sample frequency was monthly.

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) has been completed for the district's water system. SWAPs, among other things, identify potential sources of contamination to drinking water supplies. To obtain a copy, please call the district office at 285-6919 or 1-800-832-2126 from 8 a.m.-5 p.m.