

# Annual Drinking Water Report

Improving our system to meet your needs  
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## Growth drives need for new center

The grounds across Camp Drive from LCWSD's office will look a lot different soon.

Clearing and grading is almost complete with construction of a new Operations Center beginning this summer for LCWSD's maintenance and construction staff.

Once completed in Spring 2020, the new Operations Center will take the place of the existing facility on Kershaw Camden Highway, originally built in the mid-70s and expanded in the early 80s.

"Our number of customers has more than doubled in the last 16 years, and we've had to increase staff to provide the quality service our customers' expect," LCWSD manager Stephen White said. "The old facility just doesn't allow us to meet our operations needs any longer."

The new center is on 18 acres LCWSD bought about 10 years ago. "Because the new center will be next to our business office, it will greatly streamline our operations," White said. "Having all our staff on the same campus will really payoff for us – cost and operations wise. Our personnel and workflow will be much more efficient."

The existing Operations Center has a small office only capable of housing about 1/3 of LCWSD maintenance and construction staff.

Here's an example of the kind of challenges the existing facility presents. Staff members have to huddle together each day in one of the bays or even outside the building to discuss their work for each day.



The new two-story Operations Center will mirror the front of the Administrative Office and provide lower story for storage.



**"Having all our staff on the same campus will really payoff for us – cost and operations wise."**

– LCWSD Manager Stephen White

The new center will provide a better working environment for staff and make planning and managing work assignments easier and more effective.

The new center will be 15,000 square feet and will provide additional inside storage space and more space for outside material storage – both needed because of the growing customer base.

The new center is designed to complement LCWSD's business office.

"We wanted the new center's front entrance to mirror our business office across Camp Drive," White said. "And the two-story building will maximize the site's topography. From Camp Drive, the building will only look like a one-story building, but from the rear of the building, you'll see the two-story aspect."

An entrance from Camp Drive and one from Pageland Highway will provide access in either direction for staff and material deliveries, and the entire property will be fenced in with security systems.

The existing center and property will probably be sold after the new center is complete, according to White.

**1,077 miles**  
of waterlines  
Equals distance from  
Lancaster to Dallas, TX

**342 miles**  
of gravity sewer & forcemain  
Equals distance from  
Lancaster to Chattanooga, TN

**28,000+**  
water customers

**15,000+**  
sewer customers



Questions?

Call 285-6919 or 1-800-832-2126 **OR** go to our website – [www.lcwasd.org](http://www.lcwasd.org)

**Behind the lines**



**Stephen White**

Manager  
 27 years with the district



**C. F. Truesdale**

Office Manager  
 22 years with the district



**Robbie Peagler**

Utilities Coordinator  
 21 years with the district



**Paul Rickenbaker**

Water Superintendent  
 12 years with the district



**Gerald Cauthen**

Sewer Superintendent  
 13 years with the district



**Chris Richardson**

IL Wastewater Treatment Facility Director  
 18 years with the district



**Randy Hawkins**

Catawba River Water Treatment Plant Director  
 4 years with the district



**James Hawthorne**

Staff Engineer  
 13 years with the district

**Not in violation**  
**Chlorine**

**Typical source:**

Water additive used to control microbes

- Parts per million corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years or a single penny in \$10,000



- The annual average was for water we purchased from the Catawba River Water Treatment Plant and ranged from a high of 2.96 to a low of 2.96.

**Not in violation**  
**Chlorite**

**Typical source:**

Water additive used to control microbes

- Parts per million corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years or a single penny in \$10,000



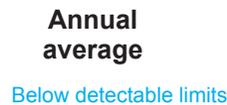
- Annual average was for water we purchased from Catawba River Water Treatment Plant & ranged from a high of 0.96 to a low of below detectable limits

**Not in violation**  
**Chlorine Dioxide**

**Typical source:**

Water additive used to control microbes

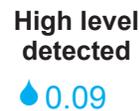
- Parts per billion corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000 years or 1 penny in \$10,000,000



- Annual average was for water we purchased from Catawba River Water Treatment Plant & ranged below detectable limits.

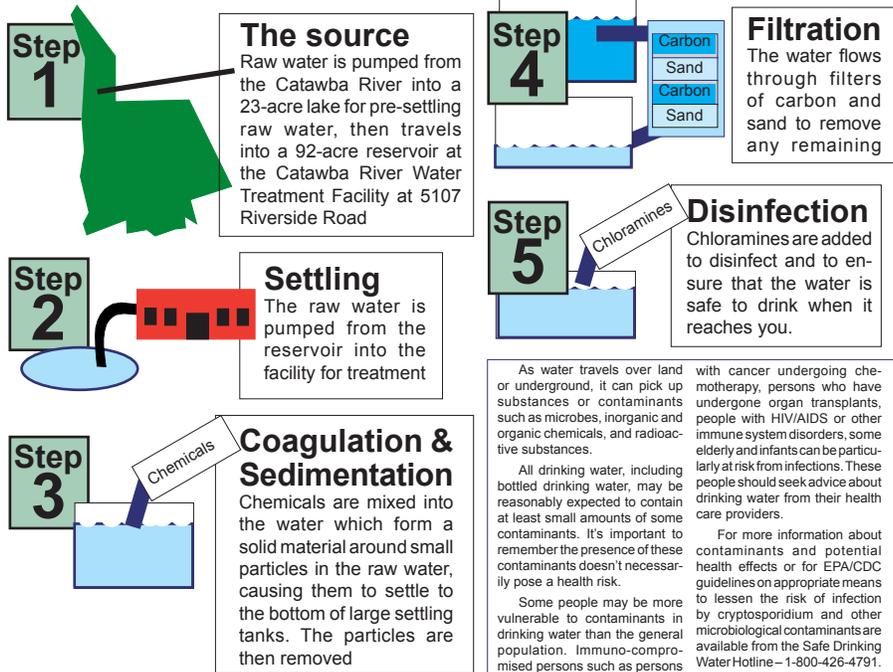
**Not in violation**  
**Turbidity**

**TT:** A treatment technique that is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water



- Highest level detected was for water we purchased from Catawba River Water Treatment Plant

**Where we get our water & how it's treated**



**Behind the lines**



**Brad Bucy**

Assistant Manager  
 7 years with the district



**Harold Collins**

Quality Control Coordinator  
 26 years with the district



**Shelly Casper**

Human Resources Director  
 7 years with the district



**David Lee**

IT Director  
 21 years with the district



**Margaret Flow**

Financial Director  
 20 years with the district



**Michael Marcus**

GIS Director  
 6 years with the district



**Wes Carter**

Professional Engineer  
 5 years with the district



**Quincy Reed**

Route Tech Supervisor  
 11 years with the district

**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**  
**1.0**  
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 1.0 for water purchased from Catawba River Water Treatment Plant

**Not in violation**

## Lead

**Typical source:**

Corrosion of materials containing lead in household plumbing

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

**Highest amount detected in our water**  
(90th percentile value)  
**3.5**  
2016 results

- Parts per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000
- Laboratory analysis indicates that lead is not present above the limit
- Not required to sample again until September 2019
- See important information below about lead and copper

**Not in violation**

## Copper

**Typical source:**

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

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

**Highest amount detected in our water**  
(90th percentile value)  
**0.13**  
2016 results

- 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
- Not required to sample again until Sept. 2019

**Not in violation**

## Haloacetic acids (HAAs)

**Typical source:**

By-product of drinking water disinfectant

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

**Annual average**  
**11.0**

- Parts per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000
- Annual average was 11.0 for water purchased from Catawba River Water Treatment Plant and ranged from a high of 16.0 to a low of 2.0

**Not in violation**

## Metolachlor

**Typical source:**

- An unregulated chemical found in herbicide for pre-emergence and pre-plant weed control for farm crops and pesticides
- Analyzed every year as a semi-volatile pesticide. Currently, there is no standard.

**Maximum Allowed**  
(Action level)  
**NA**  
mg/L

**Annual average**  
**0.00012**

- We are required to monitor and report for Metolachlor while EPA considers the effects of its consumption.
- An unregulated contaminant is a contaminant for which a national primary water regulation has not been established.

**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**  
**1.18**

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

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) has been completed for LCWSD's water system. SWAPs, among other things, identify potential sources of contamination to drinking water supplies. For a copy, please call LCWSD at 285-6919 or 1-800-832-2126 during normal business hours.

**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**  
**0.62**  
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 0.62 for water purchased from Catawba River Water Treatment Plant and ranged from a high of 0.62 to a low of 0.62

**Not in violation**

## Total Trihalomethanes

**Typical source:**

By-product of drinking water disinfectant

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

**Annual average**  
**27.3**

- 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 27.3 for water purchased from Catawba River Water Treatment Plant and ranged from a high of 63.0 to a low of 21.0

### 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>.

# Drinking Water Notice

## Monitoring requirements **not met** for Lancaster County Water & Sewer District/2920001

**W**e violated a drinking water standard. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to issue a *Tier 1 Public Notice* to all persons served as soon as practical but no more than 24 hours after learning of an E. coli maximum contaminant level violation. We failed to distribute the public notice to all persons served within 24 hours, therefore we did not meet the drinking water regulations.

\*E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.\*

### What this means

**There is nothing you need to do at this time.**

The table below lists the proper procedure for distributing a *Tier 1 Public Notice* and what should have been done.

Contaminant	Required Frequency	Where notice should have been distributed
Total coliform & E. coli	Public notice required within 24 hours of MCL violation.	Radio, television, social media, or another method approved by the state. Notice was not distributed to all persons served

### Steps we are taking

We are working with DHEC to resolve the issue and return to compliance.

We hired an engineering firm to conduct a thorough assess-

ment of the potential sources for bacterial contamination in the LCWSD water system and found no loss of power, pressure or other unusual event that would have resulted in issues related to water quality.

LCWSD voluntarily collected additional samples in the surrounding neighborhood to ensure good quality water in the area with all results being clear.

The table below lists the samples taken resulting in the E. coli maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation.

Contaminant	Date & Location Sample Collected	Sample Result (Absent/Positive)	Public Notice Required - Y/N	Public Notice Issued - Y/N
Total coliform & E. coli	2/25/2019 1593 Virginia St.	• Total coliform – Positive • E. coli – Positive	N/A*	N/A*
Total coliform & E. coli	2/26/2019 1629 Dobson St.	• Total coliform – Positive • E. coli – Negative  Maximum contaminant level triggered, notice required for all persons served under the water system	Yes – MCL triggered, notice required for all person served under the water system	No – Public notice requirement not met for MCL violation. Notice was only delivered to the homeowner
Total coliform & E. coli	2/27/2019 1580 Virginia St. 1629 Dobson St.	• Total coliform - Negative • E. coli - Negative	No	No

- \* Water system notified original homeowner of the positive E. coli sample taken on 2/25/19.
- \* Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.\*

For more information, please contact, Harold Collins of LCWSD at 803-416-5514 or 1400 Pageland Hwy, Lancaster, SC.

## Current Projects

# Improving our system to meet your needs

### Catawba River Water Treatment Plant

Water Plant Expansion

**Cost:** .....\$16,000,000

**Includes:**

- Upgrade to 40 MGD to meet increasing demands including membrane technology for enhanced treatment.
- Estimated completion is April 2020.

### Indian Land Wastewater Treatment Plant

**Cost estimate:**\$21,000,000

**Includes:**

- Increases the capacity for treatment from 2 MGD to 5

MGD while improving the current efficiencies for enhanced treatment, flow equalization, chemical feed, physical mixing, filtration, and disinfection.

- Estimated completion is December 2020.

### SC HWY 160 Widening (Water & Sewer Improvements)

**Cost:** .....\$2,900,000

**Includes:**

- Relocating existing 8" water main and replacing with approximately 2,700 LF of 16 inch and 6,200 LF of 12 inch water main.

- Relocating the existing 10" sewer force main and replacing with approximately 6,000 LF of 24 inch and 3,000 LF of 18" sewer force main.

### Phillipstown Road water main replacement

**Cost:** .....\$852,000

with \$500,000 provided by SC Rural Infrastructure Authority

**Includes:**

- 16,000 linear feet of 6" water main replacing 4" water main with an additional 9 fire hydrants for improved fire protection.

## Commission-

This report is provided as a service. Please share your comments with us, so we can improve our efforts to get you information you need.

The Commission meets at 6:30 p.m. the 2nd Tuesday of each month at LCWSD's office unless otherwise announced.

Sammie Harper Chairman    Robert Barr Vice Chairman    Gerald E. White Secretary    James C. Deaton R. Larry Hammond    David L. Mobley Alfred "Doc" Steele    Michael G. Williams James M. Neal