

Town of Kingstree

Providing the citizens of Kingstree with a safe,
high quality, dependable supply of drinking water
2016 Annual Water Quality Report

The Town of Kingstree has compiled and is pleased to present to its citizens and customers the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for State Water System ID# 4510002. This report covers the entire calendar year 2016, January 1 to December 31.

Test Results of Regulated Contaminants

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over All	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.05	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2012	1.3	1.3	0	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2016	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL= 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) *	2016	10.0	9.61 – 9.61	NO GOAL FOR TOTAL	60 RAA	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm) *	2016	31	31.4 – 31.4	NO GOAL FOR TOTAL	80 RAA	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Nitrate	2016	0.063	OE-9 - 0.63	10	10	ppb	No	Run-off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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.

Inorganic Contaminants	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2016	2.4	1.5 – 2.4	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Definitions: The tables above contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

*MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) – the highest level of the contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

*MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) – the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

*AL (Action Level) – the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

*MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) – The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

*MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) – The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

*ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter – The equivalent of one penny in \$10,000

*ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter – The equivalent of one penny in \$10,000,000

*ND – none detected

*RAA – (Running Annual Average) – average of previous 12 months results

Assessment of Health Impact

- MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

- 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 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 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.
- Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. In order to ensure 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.
- 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 particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
- 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 that 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).

Source of Drinking Water

- The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.
- Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
 - Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tanks, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
 - Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff.
 - Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
 - Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
 - Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- The Town of Kingstree treats water from 4 wells which receive water from the Black Creek, Middendorf and Cape Fear Aquifers. The town currently treats an average of .914 MGD (million gallons/day) with the ability to treat 3 MGD.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Elevated Fluoride Levels Detected in the Town of Kingstree

*This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system, Town of Kingstree, has a fluoride concentration of 2.4 mg/l.

Dental fluorosis in its moderate or severe forms may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of fluoride (the US Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/l because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please call the Water Superintendent at (843)-355-7484. Some home water units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.*

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.

This notice is being sent to you by the Town of Kingstree.
State Water System ID#: 4510002
Date distributed: 6/8/17

Explanation: Fluoride contamination is rarely due to human activity. Fluoride occurs naturally in some areas and is found in high concentrations in the aquifer of sources waters.

Corrective Actions: We are continuing to monitor fluoride levels. We will inform you if they exceed the limit of 4 mg/l.

Customer Assistance

For more information, contact the Town of Kingstree Water Department Monday through Friday between 9am and 5pm at (843)-355-7484. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



Town of Kingstree
401 N. Longstreet Street
Kingstree, South Carolina 29556