

Q & A

Which household activity wastes the most water?

Most people would say the majority of water use comes from showering or washing dishes; however, toilet flushing is by far the largest single use of water in a home (accounting for 40% of total water use). Toilets use about 4-6 gallons per flush, so consider an ultra-low-flow (ULF)

toilet, which requires only 1.5 gallons.

Should I use hot water to make baby formula?

No. Hot water may contain impurities such as rust, copper, and lead that come from the hot water heater and plumbing in your house. These impurities can generally dissolve into hot water faster than into cold water.

What type of container is best for storing water?

Consumer Reports has consistently advised that glass or BPA-free plastics such as polyethylene are the safest choices. To be on the safe side, don't use any container with markings on the recycle symbol showing "7 PC" (that's code for BPA). You could also consider using stainless steel or aluminum with BPA-free liners.

Should I be concerned about what I'm pouring down my drain?

If your home is served by a sewage system, your drain is an entrance to your wastewater disposal system and eventually to a drinking water source. Consider purchasing environmentally friendly home products whenever possible, and never pour hazardous materials (e.g., car engine oil) down the drain. Check with your health department for more information on proper disposal methods.

How much emergency water should I keep?

Typically, 1 gallon per person per day is recommended. For a family of four, that would be 12 gallons for 3 days. Humans can survive without food for 1 month, but can only survive 1 week without water.

How long can I store drinking water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

Why save water?

Although 80% of the Earth's surface is water, only 1% is suitable for drinking. The rest is either salt water or is permanently frozen, and we can't drink it, wash with it, or use it for watering plants.

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov/waterhome) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

Substances That Could Be In Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material; and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Substances that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;
- Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
- Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Water testing performed in 2017



Presented by:
Little River Water and Sewerage Company
SC2620002

Maintaining High Standards

Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report. This report covers all testing performed between January 1, 2017 and December 31, 2017. The events of the past few years have presented many of us with challenges we could not have imagined. Yet, in spite of this we have maintained our high standards in an effort to continue delivering the best quality drinking water possible. There may be other hurdles in the future but know that we will always stand behind you and the drinking water we work diligently to provide.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. Should you ever have any questions, we are always available to assist you.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Little River Water and Sewerage Company customers are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant water supply from the Great Pee Dee watershed. Originating in North Carolina, it includes waters from Lake Tillery, Blewett Falls Lake, Lumber River, Little Pee Dee River, Great Pee Dee River, Lake Robinson, Black Creek, and Lynch River. Fresh surface water is pumped from Bull Creek, a branch of the Pee Dee River. Bull Creek lies a few miles north of the intersection with the Waccamaw and Pee Dee Rivers. All the rivers combine to flow through Winyah Bay into the Atlantic Ocean.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the 3rd Tuesday of each month in our Administrative Office located at 2375 Highway 111, Little River. Also, our annual membership meeting is held on the 2nd Tuesday of February at our Administrative Office located at 2375 Highway 111, Little River.

Lead and 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. 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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Fred Kisner, Executive Manager, at (843) 399-1888.

Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED AT THE TREATMENT PLANT

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	DATE SAMPLED	MCL	DETECTED LEVELS	MCLG	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	4 ppm	Range: 0.52 – 1.4 ppm Average: 0.95 ppm	4 ppm	Additive which promotes strong teeth, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	2017	10 ppm	Range: ND – 0.48 ppm Average: 0.29	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.

REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMERS' TAP

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	DATE SAMPLED	MCL	DETECTED LEVELS 90TH PERCENTILE	MCLG	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3 mg/l (AL)	0.17 mg/l	1.3 mg/l	Erosion of Natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppm)	2016	15 ppb (AL)	2.0 ppb	0	Erosion of Natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

REGULATED AT THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	DATE SAMPLED	MCL	DETECTED LEVELS	MCLG	MOST LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Stage 2	2017	LRAA: 80 ppb	Range: 18.58 – 38.69 ppb LRAA: 28.50 ppb	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2017	LRAA: 60 ppb	Range: 1.27 – 44.71 ppb LRAA: 30.25 ppb	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Definitions:

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

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

ALG (Action Level Goal): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

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

NA : Not applicable

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance

was not found by laboratory analysis.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water for micrograms per liter.

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water for milligrams per liter.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.