Little River Water & Sewerage Company, Inc.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Little River Water & Sewerage Company will be conducting a water distribution flushing program during the month of May 2018. Employees will flush the water mains by opening fire hydrants and allowing them to flow for a period of time. Flushing cleans out sediment that has accumulated over time. Flushing may result in some temporary discoloration and the presence of some sediment in your water. These conditions are not harmful, and should only be for a short duration. Please check your water for discoloration or sediment before doing any laundry. **During the complete flushing period the water quality will be maintained safe for consumption.**

During the flushing period, a slight change is made in the water treatment process to facilitate an effective flushing and disinfection program. Throughout the year, chloramines are added to the water as the primary disinfectant, but during the flushing period free chlorine will be added. Free chlorine provides exceptional disinfection power during the flushing process. However since free chlorine is a higher-level disinfectant, it may provide more of a chlorine taste and odor in your drinking water. The conversion process will start on April 30, 2018. Depending on your location within the distribution system you may notice the free chlorine quickly or it could be several days to a week for you to notice the chlorine if it is noticeable at all.

If you are especially sensitive to the taste and odor of chlorine, try keeping an open container of drinking water in your refrigerator. This will enable the chlorine to dissipate thus reducing the chlorine odor and taste.

This water is safe for dialysis patients provided the water is treated as though the water is disinfected with chloramines.

If you have an aquarium or pond always test the water you add to your aquatic environment to be sure it is free of any chlorine before adding fish or other animals. The same practice you have used for chloramines removal works the same with free chlorine.

Please visit our website at www.lrwsc.com for frequently asked questions regarding the temporary conversion to free chlorine from chloramines and flushing. Also, if you have any questions or concerns regarding this matter, please contact our Customer Service Department at 843-399-1888.

Flushing Program Schedule

Week 1:

5/03/2018: North Pointe, Sea Mountain Hwy West, Hwy 9, Bay Tree area, Village at Bay Tree, Captain's Choice, The Preserves, Golfview Plantation.

5/04/2018: Hwy 9, Hwy 57, Plantation Pines, Sun Colony, Rum Bluff.

Week 2:

5/07/2018: Bay Forest area, Strand Industrial, Parkway Lane, Princeton Place, Plantation Harbour, Paradise Island, Park Street, Morgan Avenue, Old Harbour, 6th Avenue, 5th Avenue, Kinlaw Subdivision, Pinnacle Place.

5/08/2018: Hwy 90, Kingsport, Cedar Creek Village, Lightkeepers Village, Little River Inn, Pine Brook, Eagles Nest, Golf Avenue, Green Acres, Highway 17 North, Coquina Harbour, River Hills.

5/9/2018: Eastport, Wrens Crossing, Horseshoe Road North and South, Hidden Lakes, Tybre Downs, Mallard Point, Raven Wood, Rivergate, and Baker Street.

5/10/2018: Landing Road, Bayshore Drive, Mica Avenue, Hibiscus Drive, Cypress Bay area, Cypress Village, Luck Avenue, Bay Drive, Baldwin Avenue, Bessent Avenue, Salt Marsh Cove, Mariner's Point.

Week 3:

5/14/2018: Ellis Avenue, Mineola Avenue, Lakeside Drive, Little River Waterfront area, Riverview Drive, Carriage Lane, Windsong Subdivision, Hwy 50, Cypress Drive, Woodridge Subdivision, Thomas Road, Pine Ere Acres.

5/15/2018: Colonial Charters area, Palmetto Greens, Redi-Mix Drive, The Retreat, Ashton Acres, Stone Edge, North Village, Carolina Crossing.

5/16/2018: Hwy 111, Lafayette Park, Union Church Road, Albert Road, Oscar Road, Wortham's Cutoff Road, Frank Gore Road, Hwy 57.

5/17/2018: Twisted Oaks area, Glen Dornoch, Live Oak Drive, Village at the Glen, Graystone Blvd., Heather Lakes, Windjammer Village, Lowes Foods Plaza, and Big Landing Subdivision.

Frequently Asked Questions About Chloramines Water Disinfection

Q: What is the disinfection process?

A: Disinfection is a step in the water treatment process to assure the biological safety of water. Chlorine, Chloramines and other chemicals can be used as disinfectants. In 1993 LRWSC changed to chloramines as the primary disinfectant.

Q: What is Chloramines?

A: Chloramines are formed when ammonia is added to water that contains free chlorine. Depending upon the pH and the amount of ammonia, ammonia reacts to form one of three chloramines compounds. NH_2Cl, monochloramine, is the preferred compound.

Q: Why did our water provider change from chlorine to chloramines disinfectant in 1993?

A: The EPA has introduced new rules and regulations to limit the amount of chemical compounds known as Disinfection By-Products (DBPs) within the water. The addition of chloramines, as opposed to free chlorine, halts the formation of DBPs while disinfecting the water. Also, there is less of a chlorine taste and odor in the water with the use of chloramines.

Q: Are chloramines safe?

A: Chloramines are safe. The EPA accepts chloramines as a disinfectant and recognizes its ability to control THM formation. Chloraminated water is safe for bathing, drinking, cooking and all everyday uses.

Q: Why does the water provider sometimes change back to chlorine as the disinfectant while the water mains are flushed?

A: Temporarily converting from chloramines to free chlorine is done to accompany the flushing process. Over time sediment can accumulate in water pipes. If not controlled, this can reduce the quality of your drinking water. Material in our water pipes can become accustomed to the chloramines disinfectant that is routinely used. Switching to free chlorine, which is a stronger disinfectant, for a short period of time, ensures the

quality of your water during the flushing process Using fire hydrants to conduct a system-wide flushing of our distribution mains, combined with the disinfectant change is a very effective method for cleaning out this sediment and other built up material. This procedure is a standard practice used nationwide.

Q: What methods are available to remove chloramines?

A: Carbon filtration or water treatment products that neutralize chloramines may be used. If you use a carbon filter it must contain high quality granular activated carbon and you must allow sufficient contact time.

Q: Will reverse osmosis remove chloramines?

A: No. Salts can be caught by the permeable membranes but chloramines may pass through the membranes.

Q: Do home water softeners remove chloramines?

A: Most softeners are not designed to remove chloramines.

Q: What about fish tank owners?

A: Fish tank owners, including hobbyists, restaurants and fish markets, who now treat for chlorines in the water, should assure that they have appropriate carbon filtration equipment or use water treatment products that neutralize chloramines. These products are readily available through pet and aquarium stores, as well as from companies that service commercial fish tanks.

Q: Does letting water sit for a few days remove chloramines from tanks for pond water?

A: No. Unlike chlorine, which breaks up when water sits for a few days, chloramines may take weeks to disappear. If you choose not to use de-chloraminating chemicals, install a granular activated carbon filter and allow sufficient contact time between the water and filter.

Q: Will chloramines affect the way I treat my swimming pool?

A: No. you will still need a free chlorine residual to retard algae and bacteria growths.

Q: How are kidney dialysis patients affected by chloramines?

A: Chloramines can diffuse through the reverse osmosis membrane filters utilized by some hemo-dialysis machines, and patients undergoing kidney dialysis could be adversely affected. To prevent this dialysis equipment must be adjusted to remove chloramines and the treated water must be monitored to measure the final chloramines concentration. Dialysis facilities must review their dialysis treatment equipment to determine its continued safe operation.

Q: What should people with home dialysis machines do to remove chloramines?

A: Check with your physician. Often times, home dialysis service companies can make the needed modifications.

Q: Is it safe for kidney dialysis patients to drink water containing chloramines?

A: Yes. Because the digestive process metabolizes chloramines before it reaches the bloodstream, everyone can drink chloraminated water. Kidney dialysis patients can drink, cook, and bathe in chloraminated water. It's only when water interacts directly with the blood stream, as in dialysis or in a fish's gill structure, the chloramines must be removed.

Q: Can children and pregnant women drink chloraminated water?

A: Yes, everyone can drink water containing chloramines.

Q: Can people on low-sodium diets, or with diabetes use chloraminated water?

A: Yes. People with those medical problems can use chloraminated water for all purposes.

Q: How about washing an open wound with chloraminated water?

A: Even large amounts of chloraminated water used in cleaning a cut would have no effect because virtually no water actually enters the blood stream that way.

Q: Who can I call if I have more questions?

A: Contact a LRWSC Customer Service Representative at 843-399-1888.