

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Big Creek Water System (0420009)
March 28, 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is purchased from Anderson Regional Joint Water System (ARJWS) and the Greenville Water System. The ARJWS is supplied by surface water from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Hartwell Lake Reservoir lying along the border of Upstate South Carolina and Georgia. The Greenville Water System, which is a combination of water from the Table Rock Reservoir treated at the Table Rock and North Saluda Filter Plant (DAF), and Lake Keowee treated at the Witty Adkins Water Treatment Plant. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chuck Cortez at Big Creek Water (864) 847-4957.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

For your information we have provided some definitions to help you better understand the table below:

Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not detected or below detection limits.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level – The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The “Goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you should flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Big Creek Water routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015 or the last required monitoring date. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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. Big Creek Water District is 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 drinking 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 or at <http://www.eps.gov/safewater/lead>.

0420011 Anderson Regional Joint Water System							
Contaminant	Average Level	Range of Detection	Goal (MCLG)	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation Y/N	Possible Source
Nitrate (2015)	0.075ppm	0-0.23ppm	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (2015)	0.43ppm	0-0.59ppm	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Greenville Water System							
Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Goal (MCLG)	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation Y/N	Possible Source
Nitrate (2015) Stovall Plant Adkins Plant Distribution system avg	0.029 0.064 0.06	N/A N/A ND – 0.30	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (2015) Stovall Plant Adkins Plant Distribution system avg	0.57 0.57 0.65	N/A N/A 0.36 – .86	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
0420009 Big Creek Water District							
Contaminant	Average Level	Range of Detection	Goal (MCLG)	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation Y/N	Possible Source
Chlorine	1.7	1.4-1.7	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper (2014)	90 th % = 0.07	ND -- 0.07	1.3	AL = 1.3	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (2014)	90 th % = 0.00	ND --- 0	0	AL = 15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits
HHA Haloacetic Acids (2015)	14	7.8 – 39.4	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs--Total Trihalomethanes (2015)	23	8.5 – 49.3	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Source Water Assessment and Protection Plans (SWAP) are scheduled to be completed for all public water systems in South Carolina by May 2003. SWAPs, among other things, identify potential sources of contamination to drinking water supplies. The plan for this water system is complete and you can obtain a copy of it at <http://www.scdhec.gov/environment/water/srcewtrreports.htm>

We at Big Creek Water work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.