2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT

GreenvilleWater

Greenville, South Carolina

Quality Water | Sustainable Future

PROVIDING HIGH QUALITY DRINKING WATER

Greenville Water is pleased to present our 2014 Water Quality Report. Each year, the team at Greenville Water works diligently to protect our watersheds, ensure our treatment practices are highly effective, and provide you, our customers, with purified, safe drinking water. Once again, we are happy to report that Greenville Water meets all of the strict drinking water standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC). In order to protect its customers, Greenville Water and DHEC collected over 36,000 samples and performed more than 100,000 tests for the parameters during 2014. Greenville Water ensures your water quality by testing water samples collected during the treatment process and as the water is delivered to customers through approximately 2900 miles of pipeline. The Water Quality Report indicates that our water is pure and safe to drink.

WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

Greenville Water draws water from three sources: Table Rock Reservoir, Poinsett Reservoir, and Lake Keowee.

Table Rock and Poinsett Reservoirs are both located in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in northern Greenville County. Greenville Water owns 100 percent of both watersheds. Greenville Water regularly patrols and carefully maintains these uninhabited, pristine lands. The properties are further protected by a Conservation Easement with The Nature Conservancy. Lake Keowee is owned by Duke Energy. In 2013, Greenville Water obtained three South Carolina Surface Withdrawal permits: 4,650 million gallons per month (MGM) for Lake Keowee, 2.077 MGM for Table Rock Reservoir and 1,860 MGM for North Saluda Reservoir.

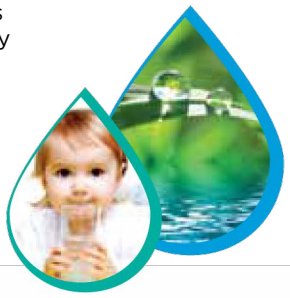
To raise awareness about the importance of preventing water pollution, the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) has identified the potential sources of contamination for each drinking water source in the state. You can view the source water assessment report for Greenville Water on SCDHEC's website at: www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection/ or by calling 803-898-4300.

HOW IS MY WATER TREATED?

All water supplied to you is thoroughly treated and disinfected. The Adkins Filter Plant, a conventional filtration plant with a current capacity of 90 MGD, draws water from Lake Keowee. This plant uses coagulation, filtration, sedimentation and disinfection to treat the water. Alum is used in the coagulation step along with small amounts of sodium hydroxide for pH adjustment. Chlorine, combined with ammonia, is used for disinfection to protect against water-borne diseases and a polyphosphate is added for corrosion control. Fluoride is provided to prevent tooth decay. This treatment is also used at Stovall.

A state-of-the-art filter plant was placed in service in July 2000, to provide filtration for all water drawn from the Table Rock and Poinsett Reservoirs. This 75 MGD plant is one of the largest in the United States to use Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) in the treatment process. The Stovall Plant uses an innovative flotation process for particle removal rather than sedimentation.

All treatment plants are maintained and monitored by State Certified Environmental Systems Operators who are thoroughly trained to make routine chemical and physical tests for treatment control.



"BEST OF THE BEST"

VOTED BEST TASTING WATER IN NORTH AMERICA

2011 AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION Greenville Water

Greenville Water Honored with Gold Award

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) honored Greenville Water with the Gold Award for Exceptional Utility Performance in 2014 The award recognizes attributes including product quality, customer satisfaction, employee development, financial vitality and infrastructure stability. Greenville Water CEO David Bereskin accepted the award. "This award is recognition of Greenville Water's ability to provide quality water to our customers in a sustainable manner while responsibly managing our finances and infrastructure," says Bereskin.

Partnership for Safe Water "President's Award"

Greenville Water's Stovall Water Treatment Plant and the Adkins Water Treatment Plant received the rarely achieved Phase IV "President's Award" recognition from the Partnership for Safe Water. The President's Award recognizes achieving Phase IV's very stringent treatment plant filter performance goals for turbidity. "The Presidents Award is a significant achievement for the staff of each plant," said David Bereskin, CEO of Greenville Water. "The Award is an important milestone as we seek to provide quality water and a sustainable future to our customers in Upstate South Carolina."

The tables below list all the regulated drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2014 Calendar year, except where noted. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necesarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the tables contain data from testing done January 1- December 31, 2014.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

SU (Standard Units):
Unit of measure to indicate water acid/base scale (pH).

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

ppm (Parts per Million)
This is the same as Milligrams per Liter, or one penny out of $10,000.

ppb (Parts per Billion):
This is the same as Micrograms per Liter, or one penny out of $10,000,000

NA (Not Applicable):
Does Not Apply.

ND (Not Detected):
Not detected or below detection limits.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):
Units of measure to indicate water clarity.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):
The maximum permissible level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are enforceable standards.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):
The maximum level of a disinfectant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur and that allows for an adequate margin of safety. MRDLG's are non-enforceable public health goals.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average):
The average concentration at a particular location for 4 consecutive quarters.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS- ALL DATA FROM 2014

Parameter	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Range	Highest Level Detected	Possible Sources	Violation
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
Fluoride	ppm	4	4			Drinking water additive *Flouride added during treatment to prevent tooth decay*	
Stovall Plant (DHEC Data)				NA	0.49		NO
Adkins Plant (DHEC Data)				NA	0.51		NO
Distribution System (GW Data)				0.31 - 0.72	0.53		NO
Nitrate/Nitrite (as nitrogen)	ppm	10	10				
Stovall Plant (DHEC Data)				ND	0.034	Erosion of natural deposits; fertilizer runoff, By-products of nitrification	NO
Adkins Plant (DHEC Data)				ND	0.072		NO
Distribution System (GW Data)				ND - 0.28	Avg= 0.05		NO
COMPUESTOS ORGÁNICOS							
Total Trihalomethanes Distribution System	ppb	80	0	7.5- 14.6	LRAA = 11.9	By-products of disinfection	NO
Total Haloacetic Acids Distribution System	ppb	80	0	8.5-15.5	LRAA = 12.8	By-products of disinfection	NO
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)				Percent Removal	Range		
Stovall Plant (samples collected monthly)		TT	N/A	43% (35% required)	35 - 54%	Occurs naturally in the enviroment	NO
Adkins Plant (samples collected monthly)		TT	N/A	17% (35%required)	5-26%		NO*

Due to low raw water TOC levels, Adkins and Stovall plants are in compliance.

Parameters	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Range	Highest Level Detected	Possible Sources	Violación
DISINFECTANTS							
Chloramine	ppm	4	4	0.75-2.80	Avg. = 2.3	Water additive to control	NO

MICROBIAL AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Units	MCL	Results	Possible Sources	Violation
Total Coliform	% positive per month	Less than 5%	0% maximum	Common in the environment; human and animal waste	NO
Turbidity*		95% of samples	100% of plant samples are below MCL		
Stovall Plant	NTU	< 0.3	Maximum=0.08; Average= 0.04	Soil Runoff	NO
Adkins Plant	NTU	< 0.3	Maximum= 0.06; Average= 0.04	Soil Runoff	NO
Distribution System	NTU	NA	Average=0.12		ND

*Turbidity is a measure of water clarity and a good indicator that the treatment process is removing tiny particles..

LEAD AND COPPER RULE

Parameter	Units	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile Value	Sample Sites Exceeding Action Level	Possible Sources	Violation
Data is from Summer 2012						
Lead- Customer's Plumbing	ppb	15	0.0	1	Corrosion of household plumbing	NO
Copper- Customer's Plumbing	ppm	1.3	0.067	0	Corrosion of household plumbing	NO

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 home plumbing. Greenville Water System 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.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 3 (UCMR3)

Parameter	Units	Average	Range	Sources
Vanadium				Naturally-occurring elemental metal
Stovall Plant	ppb	ND	ND-0.2	
Adkins Plant	ppb	0.27	0.23-0.35	
Distribution System	ppb	0.21	ND-0.26	
Strontium				Naturally-occurring element
Stovall Plant	ppb	10.2	9.3-11.0	
Adkins Plant	ppb	10.1	8.7-11.0	
Distribution System	ppb	0.0034	0.0029-0.0039	
Chlorate				By-product of Disinfection
Stovall Plant	ppb	ND	ND-37	
Adkins Plant	ppb	ND	ND-35	
Distribution System	ppb	ND	ND-40	
Total Chromium				Naturally-occurring element
Stovall Plant	ppb	ND	ND-0.20	
Adkins Plant	ppb	ND	ND	
Distribution System	ppb	ND	ND-0.30	
4-androstene-3,17-dione				Estrogenic hormone naturally produced in the human body.
Stovall Plant	ppb	ND	ND-0.0006	
Adkins Plant	ppb	ND	ND	
Hexavalent Chromium				Naturally-occurring element
Stovall Plant	ppb	0.044	0.035-0.056	
Adkins Plant	ppb	0.057	0.054-0.06	
Distribution System	ppb	0.052	0.041-0.064	

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FROM THE EPA:

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from 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 systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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.

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.

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

On April 26, 2014 a continuous turbidimeter at the Stovall Water Treatment Plant malfunctioned and failed to give a measurement for more than 15 minutes. Once the equipment failure was noticed the turbidimeter was replaced and continuous measurements were restored. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. On April 26, 2014 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for the #2 filter's water turbidity. However, final finished water turbidity was still below minimum safe drinking water requirements.

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.

WHAT IF I HAVE QUESTIONS?

If you would like more information about water treatment techniques or about our water quality, contact Greenville Water's Laboratory at (864) 241-7836. You can visit our website at www.greenvillewater.com or contact us by email at laboratory@greenvillewater.com.

GREENVILLE WATER

Greenville Water provides service to nearly 500,000 residents of the Upstate region of South Carolina. Recognizing that water service is critical to the health and well-being of its customers and for the growth and economic vitality of the community, Greenville Water ensures the reliable delivery of high-quality water through careful stewardship of its resources. Greenville Water is committed to providing exceptional service and utilizing safe and effective methods for providing water, while adhering to and surpassing health and safety standards. Governed by an elected Commission of Public Works, Greenville Water is the state's largest water utility.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- Phillip A. Kilgore - Chair
- James W. Bannister - Vice Chair
- Debra M. Sofield - Commissioner
- Knox White - Mayor, City of Greenville; Ex-Officio Member
- J. David Sudduth - Councilman, City of Greenville; Ex-Officio Member

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COMMISSION MEETINGS:

Unless otherwise noted, Greenville Water Commission meetings are held on the 1st Tuesday of each month at 8:15am. Meeting agendas, minutes and full schedule are posted online at www.greenvillewater.com.

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