

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN 2015

| INORGANIC COMPOUNDS | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|-------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|-----------|
| Parameter | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Range | Highest Level Detected | Possible Sources | Violation |
| Fluoride | ppm | 4 | 4 | | | Drinking water additive Fluoride added during treatment to prevent tooth decay | |
| Stovall Plant | | | | NA | 0.57 | | NO |
| Adkins Plant | | | | NA | 0.57 | | NO |
| Distribution System | | | | 0.36-0.86 | 0.86 | | NO |
| Nitrate/Nitrite (as nitrogen) | ppm | 10 | 10 | | | Erosion of natural deposits; fertilizer runoff, By-products of nitrification | |
| Stovall Plant | | | | NA | 0.029 | | NO |
| Adkins Plant | | | | NA | 0.064 | | NO |
| Distribution System | | | | ND - 0.30 | 0.30 | | NO |
| ORGANIC COMPOUNDS | | | | | | | |
| TOC (Total Organic Carbon) | | | | Average Percent Removal | Range | | |
| Stovall Plant (samples collected monthly) | | | | TT: 42% | 33 - 56% | Occurs naturally in the enviroment | NO* |
| Adkins Plant (samples collected monthly) | | | | TT: 15% | 0-21% | | NO* |
| DISINFECTANTS AND BYPRODUCTS | | | | | | | |
| Parameter | Unit | MRDL | MRDLG | Range | Average | Possible Sources | Violation |
| Chloramine | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.90-2.90 | 2.35 | Water disinfectant | NO |
| Total Trihalomethanes | ppb | 80 | 0 | 7.7- 16.0 | LRAA = 12.10 | By-products of disinfection | NO |
| Total Haloacetic Acids | ppb | 60 | 0 | 7.8-16.4 | LRAA = 13.45 | By-products of disinfection | NO |

*Due to low raw water TOC levels, Adkins and Stovall plants remain in compliance even when the percent removal is less than the required 35%.

MICROBIAL AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Parameter | Units | MCL | Results | Possible Sources | Violation |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------|
| Total Coliform | % positive per month | Less than 5% positive per month | 0.33% maximum | Common in the environment; human and animal waste | NO |
| Turbidity | | 95% of samples below MCL | 100% of samples below MCL | | |
| Stovall Plant | NTU | < 0.3 | Maximum=0.06; Average= 0.04 | Soil Runoff | NO |
| Adkins Plant | NTU | < 0.3 | Maximum= 0.06; Average= 0.04 | | NO |
| Distribution System | NTU | NA | Maximum= 1.4; Average=0.12 | | NA |

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, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements 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. Ranges are not applicable for sampling conducted by SC DHEC.

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 highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. 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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of the disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The highest average concentration for 4 consecutive quarters at all sampling locations.

Turbidity: measure of water clarity and filtration effectiveness.



LEAD AND COPPER RULE

| Parameter | Units | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile Value | Sample Sites Exceeding Action Level | Possible Sources | Violation |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Lead- Customer's Plumbing | ppb | 15 | 0.0 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing | NO |
| Copper- Customer's Plumbing | ppm | 1.3 | 0.051 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing | NO |

Lead & Copper: 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 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 | | | | |
| Stovall Plant | ppb | <0.2 | ND-0.2 | Naturally-occurring elemental metal |
| Adkins Plant | ppb | 0.27 | 0.23-0.35 | |
| Distribution System | ppb | <0.2 | ND-0.26 | |
| Strontium | | | | |
| Stovall Plant | ppb | 10.2 | 9.3-11.0 | Naturally-occurring element |
| Adkins Plant | ppb | 10.1 | 8.7-11.0 | |
| Distribution System | ppb | 13.4 | 11.0-17.0 | |
| Chlorate | | | | |
| Stovall Plant | ppb | <20 | ND-37 | By-product of Disinfection |
| Adkins Plant | ppb | <20 | ND-35 | |
| Distribution System | ppb | <20 | ND-40 | |
| Total Chromium | | | | |
| Stovall Plant | ppb | <0.2 | ND-0.20 | Naturally-occurring element |
| Adkins Plant | ppb | <0.2 | ND | |
| Distribution System | ppb | <0.2 | ND-0.30 | |
| 4-androstene-3,17-dione | | | | |
| Stovall Plant | ppb | <0.0003 | ND-0.0006 | Estrogenic hormone naturally produced in the human body. |
| Adkins Plant | ppb | <0.0003 | ND | |
| Hexavalent Chromium | | | | |
| Stovall Plant | ppb | 0.044 | 0.035-0.056 | Naturally-occurring element |
| Adkins Plant | ppb | 0.057 | 0.054-0.06 | |
| Distribution System | ppb | 0.052 | 0.041-0.064 | |

Unregulated contaminants are those that do not have a drinking water standard set by EPA. EPA is required every five years by the Safe Drinking Water Act to identify a list of potential contaminants, make a rule for water systems to test for them, and then make a decision whether regulation is necessary. As part of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3), SCDHEC tested Greenville Water's treated and distribution system water quarterly for unregulated contaminants.

FINISHED WATER SECONDARY STANDARDS

| Parameter | Units | MCL | Average | Range | Sources |
|--------------------------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|
| Chloride | ppm | 250 | 4.7 | 3.1-6.7 | Soil runoff |
| Iron | ppb | 300 | ND | ND-0.05 | Soil runoff, pipe material |
| Manganese | ppb | 50 | ND | ND | Soil runoff |
| pH | SU | 6.5-8.5 | 7.7 | 6.7-8.5 | Controlled at treatment plant |
| Totally Dissolved Solids | ppm | 500 | 37 | 20-52 | Soil runoff |
| Zinc | ppm | 5 | ND | ND | Drinking water additive |
| Sulfate | ppm | 250 | 5.0 | 4.0-6.1 | Drinking water additive |
| Aluminum | ppm | 0.05-0.20 | ND | ND | Drinking water additive |