



2013 Water Quality Report



We are 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. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our Lab Director and Lead Operator at (803) 872-4418.

The Chester Metropolitan District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table on the next page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1—December 31, 2013. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations in 2012. This is in part due to the professionalism of our operators. We are 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.

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. CMD 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 it for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.html>.

For Your Health

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 infection. 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* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791

Water Works!

- You can refill an 8 oz glass of water approximately 15,000 times for the same cost as a six-pack of soda.
- In 1974, Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure that drinking water is safe for human consumption. The Act requires public water systems to monitor and treat drinking water for safety.
- Most people around the world have access to clean drinking water but it is a major problem in poorer areas of the world. Water pollution and low quality water can lead to dangerous bacteria, disease and viruses such as E coli and *Cryptosporidium*.
- Ten inches of melted snow equals about one inch of water.

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MCL's are set at very rigid levels. In order to have a ONE IN A MILLION chance of health risks associated with these Contaminants, you have to drink 2 LITERS of water EVERY DAY for a LIFETIME.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chester Metropolitan, 2013						
Fluoride	N	0.54	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer
Nitrate	N	.67	PPM	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	M	.20	PPB	2	2	Naturally present in the environment, discharge from metals processing facilities
Chloramines	N	HQA 1.59 Range 1.07-1.59	PPM	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	Water additives used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	N	RAA Range 4.4-45	PPB	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	RAA Range 27.1-43.3	PPB	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon	N	AVG % of removal 47.34 Range 40.6-56.7	TT	35% Removal Required	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	N	HLD 0.32 Avg. .041	TT	N/A	TT	Soil Runoff

LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	90th Percentile	Unit Measurement	Action Level/Goal	Sites over Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	N	0.079	PPM	1.3	3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	4	PPB	15	3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present

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) - Equivalent to 1 penny in 1,000,000 pennies.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) - a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person

Action Level (AL) - The level where action must be taken by treatment or other requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to lower a contaminant level.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The contaminant level under which there is no known or expected health risks.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal - The percent removal must be at least 1 or the system is in violation.