CITY OF LIBERTY

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March 30, 2015

SC DHEC
Attention Megan Monahan:
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The City of Liberty Water Department

Liberty water Department has made it's customers aware of the 2014 CCR Report by posting in Pickens County Courier, City Web Page, Noted on Monthly water bills report available in City Hall, posting in City Hall bulletin board.

Thank You,

Olen Hamlin

This is Distribution Certification Letter
For the Liberty Water System #3910003

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Liberty
System #3910003

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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. 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. We buy our Water from Greenville Atkins Plant on Lake Keowee.

I am pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Olen Hamlin at 864-449-3141. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at City Hall, 206 West Front Street, Liberty, SC. Or, stop by City Hall at any time.

The City of Liberty 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, 2014. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic 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.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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) or Micrograms per liter-one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)-picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level – is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) – (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level-(mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal-(mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

(3910003 LIBERTY CITY OF (PURCHASE FROM GREENVILLE WTR AND EASLEY CENTRAL)

CONTANIMANT	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF DETECTION	GOAL (MCLG)	HIGHEST LEVELALLOWED (MCL)	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATIO Y/N	YEAR	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Copper	1.3	0.029	1.3	0	PPM	N	2014	Erosion of natural deposits:Learching from wood preservatives: Corrosion of household plumbing.

NEW LEAD AND COPPER LANGUAGE REQUIRED

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. City of Liberty 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 you 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.

In 2013 the City of Liberty Water System did not have any violations for exceeding MCL's for total coliform.

Coliforms are naturally present in the environment and not a health threat in itself.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a million chance of having the described health effect.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

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 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 and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

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

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	
Stovall Plant (DHEC Data)				NA	0.49	*Fluoride added during*	NO
Adkins Plant (DHEC Data)				NA	0.51	*treatment to prevent*	NO
Distribution System (GWS Data)				0.31 - 0.72	0.53	*tooth decay*	NO
Nitrate/Nitrite (as nitrogen)	ppm	10	10				
Stovall Plant (DHEC Data)				NA	0.034	Erosion of natural deposits;	NO
Adkins Plant (DHEC Data)				NA	0.072	fertilizer runoff, By-products of nitrification	NO
Distribution System (GWS Data)				ND - 0.28	Avg. = 0.05		
ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
					LRAA		
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	0	7.5 - 14.6	11.9	By-products of disinfection	NO
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	0	8.5 - 15.5	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 environment	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
		MRDL	MRDLG				
DISINFECTANTS							
Chloramine	ppm	4	4	0.75 - 2.80	Avg. = 2.3	Water additive to control	NO

MICROBIAL & PHYSICAL CHARACTERISITCS

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	Turbidity is a measure of water clarity and a good indicator that the treatment process is removing tiny particles	NO
Adkins Plant	NTU	< 0.3	Maximum = 0.06; Average = 0.04	Soil runoff		NO
Distribution System	NTU	NA	Average = 0.12			NA

LEAD & COPPER RULE (2012)

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

FINISHED WATER SECONDARY STANDARDS

Parameter	Units	MCL	Range	Average	Possible Sources
Chloride	ppm	250	2.0 - 6.7	4.1	Soil runoff
Color	color	15	ND	ND	Naturally occurring
Iron	ppb	300	ND	ND	Soil runoff, pipe material
Manganese	ppb	50	ND	ND	Soil runoff
pH	SU	6.5 - 8.5	7.0 - 8.6	7.6	Controlled at treatment plant
Solids (Total Dissolved)	ppm	500	22 - 56	36	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppm	5	ND - 0.10	ND	Drinking water additive
Sulfate	ppm	250	3.6 - 5.6	4.5	Drinking water additive
Aluminum	ppm	0.05 - 0.20	ND - 0.10	ND	Drinking water additive
Silver	ppm	0.10	ND	ND	Some home water treatment filters mining operations

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 3 (UCMR3)

Hexavalent Chromium (Cr^{6+})	Units	Average	Range	Sources
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	

Vanadium	Units	Average	Range	Sources
Stovall Plant	ppb	ND	ND - 0.2	Naturally-occurring elemental metal
Adkins Plant	ppb	0.27	0.23 - 0.35	
Distribution System	ppb	0.21	ND - 0.26	

Strontium	Units	Average	Range	Sources
Stovall Plant	ppb	10.2	9.3 - 11.0	Naturally-occurring element
Adkins Plant	ppb	10.1	8.7 - 11.0	
Distribution System	ppb	0.0034	0.0029 - 0.0039	

Chlorate	Units	Average	Range	Sources
Stovall Plant	ppb	ND	ND - 37	By-product of Disinfection
Adkins Plant	ppb	ND	ND - 35	
Distribution System	ppb	ND	ND - 40	

Total Chromium	Units	Average	Range	Sources
Stovall Plant	ppb	ND	ND - 0.20	Naturally-occurring element
Adkins Plant	ppb	ND	ND	
Distribution System	ppb	ND	ND - 0.30	

4-androstene-3,17-dione	Units	Average	Range	Sources
Stovall Plant	ppb	ND	ND - 0.0006	Estrogenic hormone naturally produced in the human body
Adkins Plant	ppb	ND	ND	

Unregulated parameters are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these parameters is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.