# 2022
# 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. Our water source is treated surface water purchased from Greenville Water System and Easley-Central Water Department. A source water assessment has been completed for our system by SCDHEC. For more information on this assessment, please contact SCDHEC at 803-898-3531.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Public Works at 864-843-3177 option #2. 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, 419 East Main St, 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, 2022. 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.
*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 (MCL)* - (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 (MCLG)* -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.

# TEST RESULTS

## City of Liberty (SC3910003)

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine (2022) | N | 1.3 Range 0.92-1.61 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic acids (HAAs) (2022) | N | 12 Range 8.7-11.5 | ppb | 60 | n/a | By-product of drinking water disinfectant |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2022) | N | 12 Range 11.6-12.1 | ppb | 80 | n/a | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

**Lead and Copper (2022)**

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | 90th Percentile | Unit Measurement | Action Level | Sites over action level | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | N | 0.022 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead | N | 0 | ppb | 15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

## Easley Central Water District (SC3920001)

| Inorganic Contaminants | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fluoride (2022) | N | 0.70 Range 0.66-0.66 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2022) | N | 0.36 Range 0.36-0.36 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (2022) **Unregulated Contaminant | N/A | 14 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |

### Turbidity (2022)

| | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Highest single Measurement | 1 NTU | 0.0020 NTU | N | Soil runoff. |
| Lowest monthly % meeting limit | 0.3 NTU | 100.000% | N | Soil runoff. |

## Greenville Water System (SC2310001)

| Inorganic Contaminants | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fluoride (2022) | N | 0.70 Range 0.60-0.65 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2022) | N | 0.59 Range 0E-9-0.059 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (2022) **Unregulated Contaminant | N/A | 14 Range 14-14 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | | | | | | |

**Coliform Bacteria (2022)**

| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest number of positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Positive No. of E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 positive monthly sample | 1.0 | | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment |

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. The 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 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.

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.

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.

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).

SCRWA