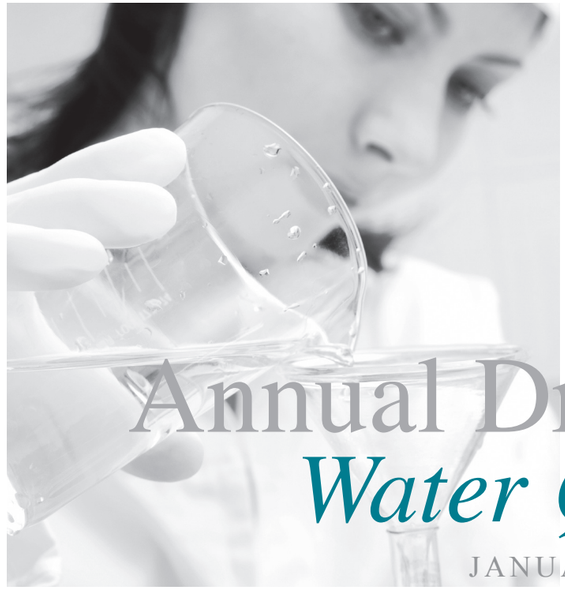

Annual Drinking *Water Quality Report*

JANUARY 1, 2015 - DECEMBER 31, 2015

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 main water source is a surface water reservoir that is fed by Mill Creek, located on Highway 61 approximately 5.5 miles from the water treatment plant. In addition the Town of Winnsboro has another water source on Highway 213, named Sand Creek. This is a smaller reservoir that is used during low demand times. Its source is a spring-fed creek from the headwaters of Campbell Creek. Our source water ID number is S20101-4. A source water assessment plan has been conducted by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC). It contains the completed groundwater susceptibility assessment for the Town of Winnsboro, System No. 2010001. The system includes public intakes: S20101 and S20104. This system is located in Fairfield County, SC and serves a primary population of 9318. The system is located in the Broad Basin. Of the 25 potential contaminant sources (PCSs) in this initial inventory, 13 PCSs has more than one category of contaminants. The inventory includes 11 PCSs with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), 19 PCSs with petroleum products, 9 PCSs with metals, 2 PCSs with nitrates, 3 PCSs with pesticides/herbicides, 1 PCS with pathogens, no PCSs with radionuclides and no PCSs with undetermined contaminants. The susceptibility analysis determined 5 PCSs with a high susceptibility ranking, and 10 PCSs with low susceptibility ranking. This report is available to the public in its entirety and can be viewed at the Water Treatment Plant.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tommy Young at 635-4121. 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 council meetings. They are held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 6:15 pm in the council chambers at Town Hall, located at 207 North Congress Street, Winnsboro, SC.

Blythewood

During the drought of 2012 The Town of Winnsboro found it necessary to seek other water sources. As part of this venture Columbia was approached about the possibility of purchasing potable water from them to assist in providing Winnsboro customers with potable water through the drought. As a result of negotiations with Columbia, Winnsboro was able to separate the Blythewood part of the system from the Winnsboro source by closing a valve and providing a system where Blythewood could maintain a supply of water provided by a tap on the Columbia water system. Because of the slight differences in waters of Winnsboro and Columbia, Winnsboro will provide access to CCR information from Columbia as well as Winnsboro.

Town Hall - 1830

Town of Winnsboro

PO Box 209
Winnsboro, SC 29180

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ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

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

Annual Drinking *Water Quality Report*

The Town of Winnsboro Water Treatment Plant 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, 2015. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic 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:

- **Action Level(al)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **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.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Treatment Technique** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level** - 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** - 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - 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 disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- **Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal** - The percent removal must be at least 1 or the system is in violation.

The enclosed table shows the results for the calendar year 2015 unless otherwise noted.

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).

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Please call our office if you have questions.

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

TOWN OF WINNSBORO

System No. 2010001

MONITORING DATA for 2015

TEST RESULTS	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	Year
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	NONE		0		Naturally present in environment	2015
Turbidity^	No	0.48	NTU	n/a		Soil Runoff	2015
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper*	No	90th%=0.142 0>AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	2014
Lead*	No	90th%=5 1>AL	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	2014
Fluoride	No	0.5	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum	2015
Range of Measurements		1.23-0.49					
Nitrate	No	0.20	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	2015
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	50	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2015
Range of Measurements		28.4-63.3		No goal for total			
Haloacetic Acids	No	44	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2015
Range of Measurements		19.79-68		No goal for total			
Organic Contaminants							
Chlorine	No		ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water Additive used to control microbes	2015
Highest Level Detected		2.0	mg/l				
Lowest Level Detected		2.0	mg/l				
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium 226/228	No	1.5	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits	2009
Range of Measurements		1.5-1.5					
Disinfection By-Product Precursors Contaminants							
Total Organic Carbon	No	Violation Begin	Violation End	N/A	TT	Naturally present in environment	2015
						Currently under consent order monitoring closely for TOC.	

◂= lowest monthly % meeting limit

**All results for lead and copper are from the 90th percentile. 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 line and home plumbing. The Town of Winnsboro 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 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.*

The Town of Winnsboro has been placed on an Ultra-Reduced monitoring schedule for lead and copper because the detected levels are so low. These results are from the latest tests.

^Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

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