



TOWN OF LEXINGTON
System # SC3210001
2018 Annual Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report for the period of January 1, to December 31, 2018. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Town of Lexington to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by the Town of Lexington (SC3210001) is purchased surface water from the City of West Columbia. West Columbia's Water Treatment Plant draws water from Lake Murray and has the capacity to produce 22.5 million gallons of water per day. West Columbia's Water Treatment Plant is located on Old Cherokee Road in Lexington. The City of West Columbia Source Water Assessment Plan is available through FOI at <http://www.schec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection/>. If you do not have internet access, please contact Floyd Manning with the city of West Columbia at (803) 957-4596 to arrange to review the plan.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are 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 Allen Lutz at (803) 358-7261. 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 each month on the 1st Monday at 6:30 pm and 3rd Monday at 6:00 pm during winter months at the Town of Lexington Municipal Complex located at 111 Maiden Lane in Lexington, SC, for summer meeting schedule, please call 803-951-4635 or visit www.lexsc.com

The Town of Lexington routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. 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.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminant for Town of Lexington

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customer, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Allen Lutz at (803)358-7261 or by mail at PO Box 397, Lexington, SC 29071.

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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public 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 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 1-800-426-4791.

Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. 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 Town of Lexington 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>.

This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018. In the table provided, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measure, some of which may require explanation.

• **Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow

• **Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety

• **Parts per million (ppm)** Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

• **Parts per billion (ppb)** Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of 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.

• **Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

• **Running Annual Average (RAA)**

• **Not Applicable (N/A)**

• **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or (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 or (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 contaminants.

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

TABLE OF RESULTS

JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2018

City of West Columbia's Results Lake Murray Plant

| CONTAMINANT | DETECTED LEVEL | RANGE OF DETECTION | GOAL (MCLG) | HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (MCL) | UNIT OF MEASURE | VIOLATION Y/N | YEAR | POSSIBLE SOURCE |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------|---|
| Fluoride | 0.992 | 0.408- 0.992 | 4 | 40 | PPM | N | 2018 | Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive, which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| NITRATE | .064 | | 10 | 10 | PPM | N | 2018 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

Town of Lexington Results

Lead and Copper

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| LEAD | 2016 | 0 | 15 | 1.0 | 0 | PPB N | Corrosion of household plumbing system |
| COPPER | 2016 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.068 | 0 | PPM N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

Regulated Contaminants

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|-----------|---|
| Chlorine | 2018 | 3.24 | 0 – 3.24 LRAA .69-1.56 RAA 1.24 | MRDLG - 4 | MRDL - 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| *Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2018 | 21.55 | 1.04–21.55 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| *Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2018 | 20.3 | 13–20.3 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

*Not all samples results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Bacteriological Contaminants

| CONTAMINANTS | MCLG | MCL/ / TT | Value | Date | VIOLATION | Typical Source |
|----------------|------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform | TT | 1 LV1A | Positive | July 2018 | No | Naturally present in the environment |

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exist through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment (s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Level 1 Assessment: A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) level 1 assessment. One (1) Level 1 assessment was completed. Further monitoring for the remainder of the year resulted in clean samples.