



### Town of Timmonsville

During calendar year 2013 the Town operated its water system and was solely responsible for the quality of water that was provided to its customers. However during his time, part of the water that Timmonsville supplied through its system was obtained from the City of Florence. On January 9, 2014 the Town deeded its water system to the City of Florence. From this date forward the City of Florence has been responsible for operating the system and maintaining its water quality. As consequence of this new responsibility, Florence is now in the process of making significant investments to upgrade Timmonsville's water production, treatment and distribution systems.

### Where Your Water Comes From

The City of Florence relies on groundwater as its primary supply source. Groundwater is obtained from deepwells drilled into the Mid-dendorf and Black Creek aquifers. The City provides drinking water for approximately 76,500 people, including 27,650 residences and more than 3,000 businesses. Approximately 68 percent of Florence's water is provided by the groundwater well system. The City of Florence also operates the Pee Dee River Regional Surface Water Plant. This plant, which utilizes the Pee Dee River as its source provides approximately 32 percent of Florence's water supply.

### Florence City Council

Florence City Council governs the policies, funding and management of the City Utility Department. City Council meets the second Monday each month in Council Chambers at the City Center. The City Center is located at 324 West Evans St. in Florence, S.C. Customers and the public are encouraged to attend these meetings.

### If You Have Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to substances in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly individuals and infants can be particularly at risk due to infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) provide guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological substances. Further information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

### About This Report

This report is designed to inform customers about water quality and to increase customer understanding of drinking water and how it is treated. The technical language, terms, descriptions, definitions, precautionary statements and scientific data contained in this report were prescribed by federal authorities and laws. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) validated the sampling results listed.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. For more information about this report please contact Michael Hemingway at (843) 665-3236 or Forrest Whittington at (843) 665-2047

### What's In Your Drinking Water

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 contain at least minor traces of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

A source water assessment report has been prepared for the City of Florence water system. The report may be reviewed at the City Center by contacting Forrest Whittington at (843) 665-2047.

## 2013 Water Quality Report

The City of Florence is once again proud to report that the drinking water supplied to citizens and customers throughout the 2013 calendar year was of the highest quality and surpassed all health and safety standards.

"The 2013 Water Quality Report is being expanded to include information for the Town of Timmonsville system, which was recently acquired by the City of Florence," said Drew Griffin, Florence's City Manager. "The Report provides laboratory data to document that the City's water supply exceeds every regulatory standard for drinking water in all of the areas currently served by the City. The City remains firmly committed to providing reasonably-priced, high-quality drinking water for all of its customers."

To ensure the City's drinking water constantly meets or exceeds the standards set forth in the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the City of Florence routinely collects sampling data for nearly 100 elements and substances that may be present in public drinking water supplies from both organic and man-made sources. The sampling data collected by the City of Florence is scientifically analyzed and confirmed by SCDHEC.

The most recent sampling data collected and analyzed for the Florence and Timmonsville Water Systems for the period Jan. 1, 2013, through Dec. 31, 2013, shows that the City's drinking water contains only a few of the elements and substances covered by the Safe Drinking Water Act. The sampling data is presented in a table included in this report.



# 2013



## City of Florence Water Quality Report



## Surpassing Water Quality Standards



## Fluoride

Fluoride is a naturally occurring element that helps prevent tooth decay. Therefore, a small amount of fluoride is added during the water treatment process, as recommended by the American Medical Association and the American Dental Association.

## Table Definitions

**HAA5** Haloacetic Acids

**TTHM** Total Trihalomethanes

**MCLG** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs provide a margin of safety.

**MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level. 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.

**ND** Non-Detected. No measurable level of a substance or contaminant detected.

**PPB** Parts Per Billion. The equivalent of one penny in \$10,000,000 or one minute in 2,000 years.

**90th Percentile** Of all samples analyzed, 90 percent were at or below the detection level.

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

**DBPR** Disinfectant Byproduct Rule

**PPM** Parts Per Million. The equivalent of one penny in \$10,000 or one minute in two years.

**MRDL** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. Highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**MRDLG** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. Level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**NTU** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. Units of measure to indicate water clarity.

**TT** Treatment Technique. Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**LRAA** Locational Running Annual Average.

The following table shows actual sampling results for substances detected in the Florence and Timmons ville water systems for the period Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2013, compared with state and federal health and safety standards for those substances.

## 2013 Water Quality Sampling Results

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Measurement Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (Timmons ville data. No detects in Florence)	No	0.06	PPM	2	2	Discharge from drilling waste. Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	.71	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Cooper (2011 Timmons ville data)	No	90th Percentile 0.053 0.01-0.058 (range)	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2012 Florence data)	No	90th Percentile 0.22 ND - 0.30 (Range)	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Sodium	No	27.0	PPM			Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate/Nitrite	No	ND – 0.67 (Range)	PPM	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
HAA5* Stage 2 DBPR	No	Max LRAA : 24.0 ND - 29.0 (Range)	PPB PPB	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM* Stage 2 DBPR	No	Max LRAA : 61.0 ND - 80.0 (Range)	PPB PPB	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

\* Compliance is based on LRAA, not on individual samples

## Pee Dee River Surface Water Plant Data

Contaminant	Violation	Highest Single Sample	Measurement Unit	Lowest Monthly Percentage Meeting Standard
Turbidity	No	0.21	NTU	100%

## Additional Surface Water Plant Data

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Measurement Unit	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	RAA: 0.69	PPM	4	4	TT
Total Organic Carbon	No	1.30 - 2.50 (Range)	PPM			Decay of naturally occurring organic matter
TOC Removal	No	RAA Ratio: 1.46	Dimensionless	RAA Ratio Standard>1.0		TT