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RCU Hopkins Community Water System – System No. SC4020002
2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We are very pleased to provide you with the 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal has always been to provide to you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The source of your water is groundwater from two wells located by the elevated storage tank. Below you will find information about regulated detections for the Hopkins Community water system that are reported by Richland County Utilities.

A Source Water Assessment Plan has been prepared for our system. Our source water assessment is available at the SCDHEC Bureau of Water by FOI. Please contact 803-898-3531 for more information. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, or if you do not have internet access, please contact Jani Hussain at (803) 401-0045. We want you, our neighbors and valued customers, to be informed about your water utility. Customers may attend the regularly scheduled monthly county council meeting on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 6:00 PM at 2020 Hampton St., Columbia, SC 29201.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. Richland County Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes and chemicals. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old

In the table below 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:

Maximum Contaminate Level Goal (MCLG) – (mandatory language) the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL) – (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - (mandatory language) 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 Goal (MRDLG) - (mandatory language) The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

ppm – milligrams per liter or per million, or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb – micrograms per liter or parts per billion, or one ounce in 7,350,000 of water

N/A – Not applicable.

Inorganic Contaminants

Unregulated Contaminants	Year	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Units	Violation	Possible Source
Sodium	2019	N/A	N/A	15	3.7-15.0	ppm	N	Occurs Naturally
Regulated Contaminants								
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2020	10	10	0.038	0.038-0.038	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined Radium 226/228	2020	5	0	0.309	0.357-0.357	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2020	0	15	1.41	1.41-1.41	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Year	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Units	Violation	Possible Source
Xylenes	2020	10	10	0.00229	0-0.0029	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products

Regulated Contaminants	Year	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Units	Violation	Possible Source
Chlorine	2020	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.2	0.72-1.58	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	60	N/A	1.0	0-1.31	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	80	N/A	1.0	0-2.46	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	.05	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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 a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: 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 minerals and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Richland County Utilities 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 (800) 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year.