



Drinking Water Contaminants

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 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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts 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.

Important Health Information

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-246-4791).

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. We 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

System #0410011
April 3, 2023

for the Period of January 1 – December 31, 2022

Belton – Honea Path Water Authority

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by this system to provide safe drinking water. Our constant and most important goal is delivering a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

For more information regarding this report or if you have any questions, please contact Belton-Honea Path Water Authority at 864-369-7442.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Belton-Honea Path Water Authority's water source is treated surface water produced from the Saluda River. Our water is monitored daily, and we strive to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Source Water Assessment Plan

A source water assessment plan has been completed for our system by SCDHEC. For more information, please call SCDHEC at 803-898-3531.

We Want Our Valued Customers to be Informed.

To learn more about Belton-Honea Path Water Authority, please attend any of the regular monthly meetings held on the third Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the BHP office or utilize our website at WWW.BHP-Water.com

Belton-Honea Path Water Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table in this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022.

DEFINITIONS

In the 'Test Results' table to the right, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms, the following definitions are provided:

Action Level (AL) – 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.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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 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 contaminants.

n/a – Not applicable

N/D – Non-detect

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

Pico curies per liter(pCi/L) – Pico curies per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.



As you can see below, 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 drinking water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

TEST RESULTS

TURBIDITY (2022)

| | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest Single Measurement | 1 NTU | 0.970 NTU | N | Soil Runoff. |
| Lowest monthly % meeting limit | 0.3 NTU | 98.00% | N | Soil Runoff. |

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (2022)

| Contaminant | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 2022 | .56 | n/a | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 2022 | .53 | .n/a | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth |

LEAD AND COPPER (2022)

| Contaminant | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 th Percentile | # Sites over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|--|
| Copper | 2022 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

| Lead | 2022 | 15 | 15 | 0mg/l | 1 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|--|
| DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (2022) | | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MRDLG | MRDL/MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chlorine | 2022 | 1.08 | 0.74-1.08 | 4 | MRDL=4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | 2022 | 72.4 | 25.2-72.4 | n/a | MCL= 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfectant |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2022 | 34.7 | 0-34.7 | n/a | MCL=60 | ppb | N | By-Product of drinking water disinfection |
| UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (2021) | | | | | | | | |
| Sodium | 2022 | 8.3 | N/A | N/A | N/A | ppm | N | Occurs Naturally |

| 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 |