

TAKING YOUR TAP FOR GRANTED?

DO YOU EVER REALLY THINK ABOUT HOW CONVENIENT IT IS TO TURN ON YOUR FAUCET AND HAVE ACCESS TO CLEAN, REGULATED DRINKING WATER? MOST PEOPLE DON'T REALIZE THAT ACCESS TO CLEAN DRINKING WATER IS A LUXURY TO FEW PEOPLE IN THE WORLD. AROUND THE WORLD, 1.1 BILLION PEOPLE DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND 2.5 BILLION ARE WITHOUT ADEQUATE SANITATION FACILITIES. EVERY DAY, NEARLY 6000 PEOPLE DIE FROM WATER-RELATED ILLNESSES, AND THE VAST MAJORITY ARE CHILDREN. ACCORDING TO THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, POOR WATER QUALITY CONTINUES TO POSE A MAJOR THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH.

STARTLING STATISTICS

- 1.8 MILLION PEOPLE DIE EVERY YEAR FROM DIARRHEAL DISEASES (INCLUDING CHOLERA). 88% OF THESE DEATHS ARE ATTRIBUTED TO UNSAFE WATER SUPPLY AND INADEQUATE SANITATION.
- 1.3 MILLION PEOPLE DIE OF MALARIA EACH YEAR. BETTER MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES REDUCES TRANSMISSION OF MALARIA AND OTHER VECTOR BORNE DISEASES.
- OVER 26 MILLION PEOPLE IN CHINA SUFFER FROM DENTAL FLUOROSIS DUE TO ELEVATED FLUORIDE IN DRINKING WATER.
- OF THE 1.1 BILLION PEOPLE WITHOUT IMPROVED WATER SOURCES, NEARLY TWO-THIRDS LIVE IN ASIA.
- IN BANGLADESH, BETWEEN 28 AND 35 MILLION PEOPLE CONSUME DRINKING WATER WITH ELEVATED LEVELS OF ARSENIC.
- 1.5 BILLION PEOPLE SUFFER FROM PARASITIC WORM INFECTIONS WHICH COULD BE PREVENTED WITH CLEAN WATER
- EVERY 15 SECONDS, A CHILD DIES FROM A WATER-RELATED DISEASE. THAT ADDS UP TO 6,000 DEATHS - EQUIVALENT TO 20 JUMBO JETS CRASHING EVERY SINGLE DAY.
- IN THE PAST 10 YEARS DIARRHEA HAS KILLED MORE CHILDREN THAN ALL THE PEOPLE LOST TO ARMED CONFLICT SINCE WORLD WAR II.
- IN CHINA, INDIA, AND INDONESIA TWICE AS MANY PEOPLE



ARE DYING FROM DIARRHEAL DISEASES AS FROM HIV/AIDS.

WANT TO LEARN MORE ?

WWW.WATERFORPEOPLE.ORG
WWW.WATERMISSIONS.ORG
WWW.WHO.INT WWW.CDC.GOV



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S.C. American Water Works Association



Partnership for Safe Water

The water supplied to you by YOUR Department of Public Utilities meets and exceeds all drinking water requirements.



HOW TO CONTACT US:

Please call the Water Division:
Phone: 803-268-4404 Fax: 803-531-3803
Or visit our website at: www.orbgdpu.com
Este reporte contiene informacion acerca de suga potable. Si usted desea copia de este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar a Servicio del Cliente at 268-4186.



2008 Water Quality Report

MEETS EPA STANDARDS	MAJOR SOURCES	NUMBER OF SITES ABOVE AL	RANGE	DETECTED LEVEL	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL	NUMBER OF TESTS	LEAD* (PPB)	COPPER* (PPM)
YES	PLUMBING SYSTEMS	0 SAMPLES OUT OF 30	N/A	0.0	0	AL = 15	30	30	AL = 1.3
YES	PLUMBING SYSTEMS	0 SAMPLES OUT OF 30	ND - 0.13	0.0743	0	AL = 1.3	30	30	AL = 1.3

* LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLES ARE ONLY REQUIRED ONCE EVERY THREE YEARS ON THE REDUCED MONITORING PLAN. SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED IN 2008 AND ARE SCHEDULED TO BE COLLECTED AGAIN IN THE SUMMER OF 2011.

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. ORANGEBURG DPU 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, TREATMENT 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).



LEAD IN DRINKING WATER - GET IN THE KNOW!

- WE ARE ONE OF THE MOST WASTEFUL NATIONS IN THE WORLD. A "GREEN" IDEA IS TO REUSE ITEMS WE ALREADY HAVE AROUND THE HOUSE RATHER THAN JUST ADDING THEM TO A LANDFILL. THE FOLLOWING ARE INNOVATIVE IDEAS FOR REUSING SOME EVERYDAY ITEMS:
- NEWSPAPER CAN BE USED IN YOUR GARDEN AS A NATURAL WEED DETERRENT. IT CAN ALSO BE USED TO CLEAN MIRRORS.
- STYROFOAM PEANUTS CAN BE USED IN THE BOTTOM OF POTTED PLANTS INSTEAD OF ROCKS. THIS MAKES THE POT LIGHTER AND EASIER TO MOVE.
- REFILL WATER BOTTLES FROM THE TAP. BE SURE TO CLEAN YOUR WATER BOTTLES BETWEEN EACH REFILL.
- TAKE THE LIDS FROM GALLON MILK JUGS AND PAINT RED AND BLACK TO USE AS CHECKER PIECES - YOU WILL NEED 24.
- TAKE SMALL JARS AND MAKE THEM INTO MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR CHILDREN BY PLACING A FEW SMALL BEANS, RICE OR COINS IN THEM.
- REUSE GREETING CARDS BY CUTTING OFF THE SIDE WITH THE PICTURE ON IT AND USING IT AS A POSTCARD.
- USE AN OLD GARDEN HOSE AS A SOAKER HOSE BY PLACING SMALL HOLES ALONG ITS LENGTH OR CUT IT INTO PIECES THAT CAN BE PUT ON THE HANDLE OF A BUCKET TO MAKE IT EASIER TO CARRY.
- FABRIC SOFTENER SHEETS CAN BE USED IN YOUR SOCK DRAWER TO FRESHEN IT UP OR USED TO DUST YOUR HOUSE.
- EGG CARTONS CAN BE USED TO GROW SPROUTS.

- WATER IS A PRECIOUS NATURAL RESOURCE THAT WE SHOULD CONSERVE WHENEVER POSSIBLE. TRY THESE TIPS FOR SAVING WATER IN YOUR HOME:
- SHORTEN YOUR SHOWER BY A MINUTE OR TWO AND YOU'LL SAVE UP TO 150 GALLONS OF WATER PER MONTH.
- INSTALL A RAIN SENSOR ON YOUR IRRIGATION CONTROLLER SO YOUR SYSTEM WON'T RUN WHEN IT IS RAINING.
- USE A WATER-EFFICIENT SHOWERHEAD. THEY'RE INEXPENSIVE, EASY TO INSTALL, AND CAN SAVE YOU UP TO 750 GALLONS A MONTH.
- WHEN YOU HAVE ICE LEFT IN YOUR CUP FROM A TAKE OUT RESTAURANT, DON'T THROW IT IN THE TRASH - DUMP IT ON A PLANT.
- MAKE SURE THERE ARE WATER-SAVING AERATORS ON ALL OF YOUR FAUCETS.
- LISTEN FOR DRIPPING FAUCETS AND RUNNING TOILETS. FIXING A LEAK CAN SAVE 300 GALLONS A MONTH.
- WASH YOUR PET OUTDOORS IN AN AREA OF YOUR LAWN THAT NEEDS THE WATER.
- INSULATE HOT WATER PIPES FOR MORE IMMEDIATE HOT WATER AT THE FAUCET AND FOR ENERGY SAVINGS.
- WATER ONLY WHEN NECESSARY. MORE PLANTS DIE FROM OVER-WATERING THAN FROM UNDER-WATERING.
- IF YOUR TOILET FLAPPER DOES NOT CLOSE AFTER FLUSHING, REPLACE IT.

- WATER IS A PRECIOUS NATURAL RESOURCE THAT WE SHOULD CONSERVE WHENEVER POSSIBLE. TRY THESE TIPS FOR SAVING WATER IN YOUR HOME:
- PROVIDING SAFE DRINKING WATER IS BEST ACHIEVED WHEN THE SOURCE WATER (EDISTO RIVER) IS KEPT AS PRISTINE AS POSSIBLE. YOU CAN HELP BY FOLLOWING THESE SIMPLE SUGGESTIONS:
- PROPERLY DISPOSE OF OIL AND GASOLINE. AS LITTLE AS ONE QUART OF OIL OR GASOLINE CAN CONTAMINATE UP TO 250,000 GALLONS OF WATER.
- BE MINDFUL OF WHAT YOU DUMP NEAR A STORMWATER DRAIN. STORMWATER GOES DIRECTLY TO A NATURAL WATER SOURCE AND BACK INTO THE ENVIRONMENT. YOU SHOULD NEVER DUMP ANYTHING INTO A MANHOLE.
- NEVER USE LAKES, RIVERS OR OCEANS AS A BATHROOM.
- USE "GREEN" CLEANERS IN YOUR HOME. TRY TO USE NONPHOSPHATE, BIODEGRADABLE CLEANSERS OR JUST PLAIN WATER.
- USE CHEMICALS IN YOUR YARD AND FARM ONLY WHEN NEEDED. EXTRA PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES AND FERTILIZERS WILL BE WASHED INTO SURROUNDING WATER BY RUNOFF. THEY ARE THE THIRD LARGEST CAUSE OF POLLUTION IN WATER.
- USE NATURAL PREDATORS SUCH AS LADY BUGS TO REDUCE PESTICIDE USE.
- NEVER FLUSH CHEMICALS DOWN THE TOILET.
- TRY TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF SOIL EROSION BY USING SOIL CONSERVATION TACTICS.

PROTECT

2008 WATER QUALITY DATA

	SUBSTANCE	NUMBER OF TESTS	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	MEETS EPA STANDARDS
INORGANICS	FLUORIDE (AS TESTED BY DHEC) (PPM)	1	4	4	1.20	N/A	WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH	YES
	FLUORIDE (AS TESTED BY OUR DHEC CERTIFIED LABORATORY) (PPM)	730	4	4	0.78	0.03 - 1.60	WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH	YES
	NITRATE (PPM)	1	10	10	0.37	N/A	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE	YES
VOLATILE ORGANICS	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (PPB)	8	80	0	RAA= 19	10-24	BYPRODUCTS OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION	YES
	HALOACETIC ACIDS (PPB)	8	60	0	RAA= 38	18-50	BYPRODUCTS OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION	YES
MICROBIOLOGICAL	FECAL COLIFORM / E.COLI (P/A)	1760	A ROUTINE SAMPLE AND A REPEAT SAMPLE ARE TOTAL COLIFORM POSITIVE AND ONE IS ALSO FECAL COLIFORM OR E.COLI POSITIVE.		0	N/A	HUMAN AND ANIMAL FECAL WASTE	YES
	TOTAL COLIFORM (P/A)	1760	PRESENCE OF COLIFORM BACTERIA IN >= 5% OF MONTHLY SAMPLES		0	<0.5%	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT	YES
	TURBIDITY (NTU)	2920	TT=5 TT=% OF SAMPLES <0.3		0	0.06 100%	0.04 - 0.16 100%	SOIL RUNOFF
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	RESIDUAL CHLORINE (PPM)	1030	MRDL= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	1.98	0.36 - 3.5	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES	YES
	TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (PPM)	12	TT	REQUIRED % = 44.2%	ACTUAL PERCENT REMOVAL = 64.1%	ACTUAL PERCENT REMOVAL RANGE = 55.2% - 79.7%	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT	YES



HOW DO I READ THIS TABLE?

THE TABLE CONTAINS THE NAME OF EACH SUBSTANCE, THE HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED BY REGULATION (MCL), THE IDEAL GOALS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH (MCLG), THE AMOUNT DETECTED, THE USUAL SOURCES OF SUCH SUBSTANCES, AND A KEY TO UNITS OF MEASUREMENT.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL OR 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 OR 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.

ACTION LEVEL (AL): THE CONCENTRATION OF A CONTAMINANT WHICH, IF EXCEEDED, TRIGGERS TREATMENT OR OTHER REQUIREMENTS THAT A WATER SYSTEM MUST FOLLOW.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT): A REQUIRED PROCESS INTENDED TO REDUCE THE LEVEL OF A CONTAMINANT IN DRINKING WATER.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTION LIMIT (MRDL): THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF DISINFECTANT ALLOWED IN THE DRINKING WATER.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG): THE LEVEL OF A DRINKING WATER DISINFECTANT BELOW WHICH THERE IS NO KNOWN OR EXPECTED RISK TO HEALTH.

KEY TO TABLE

P/A = PRESENCE/ABSENCE
 PPM = PARTS PER MILLION
 NTU = NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNIT
 RAA = RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE

N/A = NOT APPLICABLE
 MCL = MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL
 MCLG = MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL
 MRDL = MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTION LIMIT

PPB = PARTS PER BILLION



Important Educational Information About Your Drinking Water

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

??? Why are there contaminants in the water ???

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 the water poses a health risk. The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The Department of Public Utilities obtains its raw water from the North Fork Edisto River. The high quality and abundant quantity provides for future community and economic development. Our water treatment plant processes an average of 8 million gallons per day (MGD) and has the capability to treat 30 MGD.



SINCE 1993, THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES HAS SAMPLED ONCE A QUARTER FOR GIARDIA AND CRYPTOSPORIDIUM USING CURRENT ANALYTICAL METHODS. THESE ORGANISMS HAVE NEVER BEEN DETECTED IN OUR FINISHED WATER.

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, or wildlife.
- Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

WATER SYSTEM

Source: North Fork Edisto River
 Number of Services: >23,000
 Population Served: > 60,000
 Distribution Pipe: 600 Miles
 Fire Hydrants: > 1,500

Special Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to the 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 provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

A SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT WAS PERFORMED BY SCDHEC AND RESULTS ARE AVAILABLE BY VISITING THE WEB SITE WWW.SCDHEC.NET/EQC/WATER.HTML/SRCEWTR.HTML OR BY CALLING MR. ODOM AT 803-268-4404