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.

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).

DPU Water System

Source: North Fork Edisto River	
Number of Services:	>20,000
Population Served:	>60,000
Distribution Pipe:	600 miles
Fire Hydrants:	>1,500

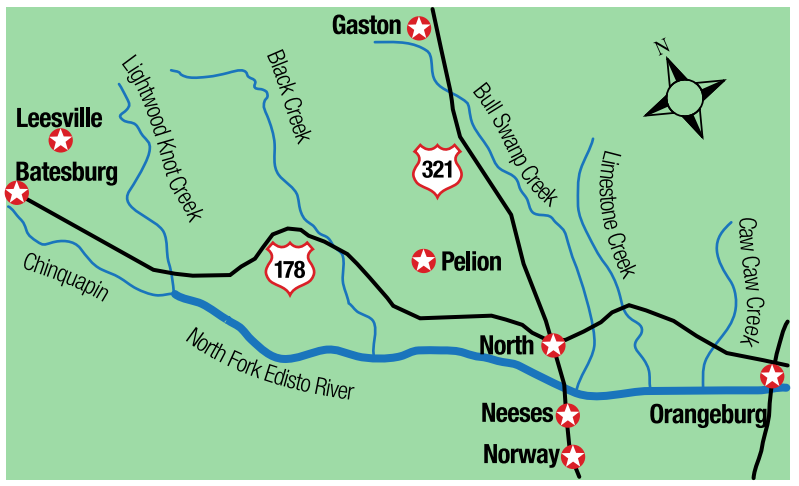
Special Concerns

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).

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.

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.



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.

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.

2009 Recipient of the SC American Water Works Association's Best Tasting Drinking Water Award.

2009 Water Quality Report

Este reporte contiene información acerca de sagua potable. Si usted desea copia de este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar a Servivio del Cliente at 268-4186.

SC Section
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.

Please call the Water Division at
Phone: 803-268-4404 or Fax: 803-531-3803
or visit our website at: *www.orbgdpu.com*

How To Contact Us:

Fred H. Boatwright, Manager
Eric Odom, Water Division Director

City of Orangeburg
PO Box 1057
Orangeburg, South Carolina 29116

Department of Public Utilities

What is Cross Connection Control?

Cross-connections that can contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems) or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand) causing contamination from the equipment to be drawn into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. Orangeburg DPU maintains a rigorous cross-connection control program that requires the installation of backflow prevention devices on water services as well as monitors for potential cross connections and seeks to eliminate them.

For more information, review the cross-connection control manual from the U.S. EPA's Website at *www.epa.gov/safewater/crossconnection.html*. You can also call the DPU Water Division at 803-268-4404.