



Water Quality Report For 2005

Seneca Light & Water Plant Seneca, South Carolina

Water System No. 3710002

Number 8

About Seneca's Report

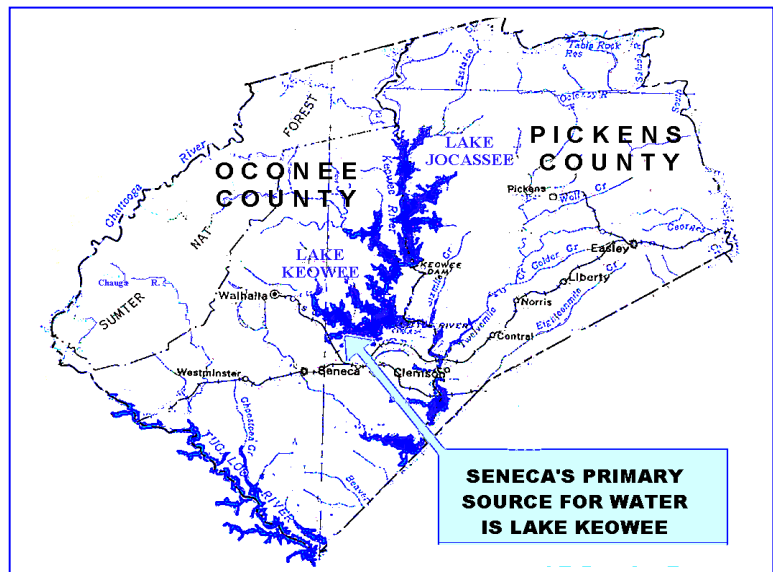
We are pleased to provide you with this Water Quality Report for 2005. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) have established strict quality standards for drinking water. These standards are designed to protect the short and long term health of water consumers from waterborne disease organisms and harmful chemicals. Once each year, EPA requires public water systems to provide water customers a report containing information about drinking water quality and compliance with the quality standards. This is the City of Seneca's eighth annual drinking water quality report.

Each year, the SCDHEC-certified laboratory at the Seneca Water Plant performs over 10,000 analyses for various water parameters, including tests for over 80 contaminants that may be in drinking water. Sampling for your health protection is conducted at every stage of the treatment process at our water plant and numerous points throughout the distribution system. Also, regularly scheduled monitoring for the presence of potential contaminants is conducted by SCDHEC.

Our testing indicates that the treatment of our water and the distribution of our water are effective in protecting the public health. As you will see from the table on page 3, our drinking water meets and exceeds all health standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The City of Seneca wants you to know that we are dedicated to providing clean, safe drinking water to our customers and community.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Our source of water is Lake Keowee. It is a man-made surface water source, created by Duke Energy, which we treat in our water treatment plant on the western shore of the Lake, located off Northampton Road. Our system is interconnected with the cities of Walhalla and Westminster for supplementary water supply. Water was not obtained from either of these sources in 2005.



The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require the State to establish and implement a source water assessment plan for all drinking water sources in South Carolina. This assessment will include: defining the geographical area of each water supply, locating and identifying land uses and activities that could be potential contamination sources to each water supply, and evaluating the potential of a contaminant reaching a source water intake.

In 2003, the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control completed a source water assessment for each watershed in the state. The Source Water Assessment report for the City of Seneca's drinking water source, Lake Keowee, is available on the SCDHEC web site. A Source Water Assessment Summary is included on Page 2.

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Our Water Plant

The existing Water Treatment Plant was constructed in 1968. Duke Energy constructed the plant in conjunction with the development of Lake Keowee. The Plant provided water for the residents of the City of Seneca and some areas of Oconee County. The original Plant capacity was 4 million gallons per day (MGD). In 1981, the Plant was expanded to an 8 MGD capacity. The second expansion, in 1990, increased the Plant capacity to 12 MGD to meet the growing needs of the area. In 2005, a third upgrade of the Plant was completed. This phase increased the Plant capacity to 14 MGD.

The plant is divided into three treatment trains. Two trains work as a conventional surface water treatment plant, which removes trace amounts of clays, silts, and particulate matter from the water in Lake Keowee by destabilizing the particulates and removing them using the process of coagulation followed by sedimentation and filtration. The third train is a Dissolved Air Floatation (DAF) treatment process. The DAF process uses micro-bubbles injected into the water to remove the particulates in the water by floatation instead of sedimentation. The other processes for the DAF are similar to the conventional treatment. The effectiveness of these processes is determined by measuring the turbidity, or cloudiness, of the water after filtration.

The Plant adds chlorine to the water in two stages for disinfection of pathogens. For disinfection, the EPA and the State standard requires a certain amount of chlorine concentration with a corresponding amount of contact time. Also, a detectable level of disinfectant, or chlorine, must be maintained throughout the distribution system. The Plant also adds fluoride to help prevent tooth decay, and phosphate to stabilize the water for prevention of corrosion occurrences.

Source Water Assessment Summary

The SCDHEC source water assessment contains the completed groundwater susceptibility assessment for the City of Seneca. The system is located in Oconee, SC in the Savannah-Salkehatchie Basin and serves a primary population of 24482. Of the 144 potential contaminant sources (PCSs) in this initial inventory, 99 PCSs had more than one category of contaminants. The inventory includes 67 PCSs with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), 93 PCSs with petroleum products, 71 PCSs with metals, 43 PCSs with nitrates, 25 PCSs with pesticides/herbicides, 33 PCSs with pathogens, no PCSs with radionuclides, and no PCSs with undetermined contaminants. The susceptibility analysis determined 61 PCSs with high susceptibility ranking, 63 PCSs with a moderate susceptibility ranking, and 20 PCSs with low susceptibility ranking.

Definitions applicable to the Water Quality Data:

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

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 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 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of the cloudiness of water).

Not Applicable (NA): Not applicable to the subject matter.

Non-detectable (nd): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Not Required (NR): Data is not required for this measurement.

No Standard (NS): No standard.

Parts per Million (ppm): Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Parts per Billion (ppb): Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l).

Running Annual Average (RAA): Average of four consecutive quarters.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Corrections to 2004 Water Quality Report

The Total Trihalomethanes for 2004 was reported as a Highest Quarterly Average of 39 ppb but should have been reported as a Running Annual Average of 38 ppb. The Haloacetic Acids for 2004 was reported as a Highest Quarterly Average of 22 ppb but should have been reported as a Running Annual Average of 19 ppb.

WATER QUALITY DATA*

— The Water Quality Data Table below, lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected for the 2005 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. The testing for these compounds is part of our routine analytical practice of protecting your health.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
<u>Contaminant (units)</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Level Found</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT = 1	Highest Level Found 0.14	Monthly Averages 0.04 to 0.11	2005	None	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We measure it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
		TT = < 0.3 95 % of the time	100 % of samples are below the MCL				
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	MRDLG NS	MRDL TT	NR	Seneca Water Plant met requirements	2005	None	Naturally present in the environment.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Highest Quarterly Average 0.97	0.68 to 1.04	2005	None	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	100	Highest RAA 38	22 to 62	2005	None	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	Highest RAA 18	10 to 22	2005	None	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	90 th percentile = 1.6	Greater than AL = 1	2004	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	90 th percentile = 0.135	Greater than AL = 0	2004	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.88	NA	04/12/05	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.055	NA	04/12/05	None	Run off from fertilizer.

* The data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 – December 31, 2005. We monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, and for those contaminants, the date of the last sample is shown in the table.

UCMR – Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The City of Seneca was monitored by SCDHEC for four consecutive quarters during the calendar year 2003 for unregulated contaminants as required by the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. **No detections were found.** Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of certain contaminants in drinking water and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants in the future.

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The following statements are required by the Environmental Protection Agency

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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to 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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Seneca Light & Water Plant
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Seneca, South Carolina 29679

What if I have Questions?

We would be happy to talk with you. For additional information or questions about this report contact:

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Seneca, South Carolina 29679
(864) 885-2735

Seneca Light & Water Plant is managed by the City of Seneca. Regularly scheduled meetings of the City Council occur on the second Tuesday of every month in City Hall at 7:00 p.m. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

You can also find information about the City of Seneca on our web site:

<http://www.seneca.sc.us>

For more information on drinking water, call EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline:

[1-800-426-4791](tel:1-800-426-4791)

Visit the EPA web site:

<http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw>

Visit the SCDHEC web site:

<http://www.scdhec.net/water>

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