

Blue Ridge Rural Water Company's System Passes all Water Quality Testing for Year Ending 2010

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) set restrictions and monitor public water systems for compliance with all drinking water standards. Blue Ridge Rural Water Company has been in compliance on every standard monitored. In addition to testing performed by these agencies, Blue Ridge performs over 200 tests each year on a monthly basis to ensure compliance with all standards and to protect the system's users from bacteria and water-borne illness.

Explanation Of Technical Terms Used In This Report

MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
TT	Treatment Technique A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Mg/L ppm	Milligrams per Liter/Parts per Million This corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
ppb	Parts per Billion This corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
ND	Not Detected The constituent is not detected or is below detection limits.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit Nephelometric turbidity is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
pCi/L	Pico Curies per Liter A measure of radioactivity in water.
ALG	Action Level Goal 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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level 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.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal 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
AVG	Average Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

For Service, Not-For-Profit

Year Ending 2010

In 1996, the Federal Government reauthorized the Safe Drinking Water Act, which requires that all public water systems report annually on their compliance with the Act. This Water Quality Performance Report shows that Blue Ridge Rural Water Company met all standards of the Act for 2010. It is designed to communicate those standards to you, our valued customers, and to inform you of advancements we have made in the past year in the pursuit of continued safe drinking water.

Need To Know More?

If you would like more information about water treatment or quality, simply call the Blue Ridge Rural Water Company at 864/895-1719 and ask for the Water Quality Supervisor or the General Manager. We will be happy to talk with you. Public participation information can be obtained by calling the same number.

Blue Ridge Rural Water Company, Inc.

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2010 Water Quality Performance Report



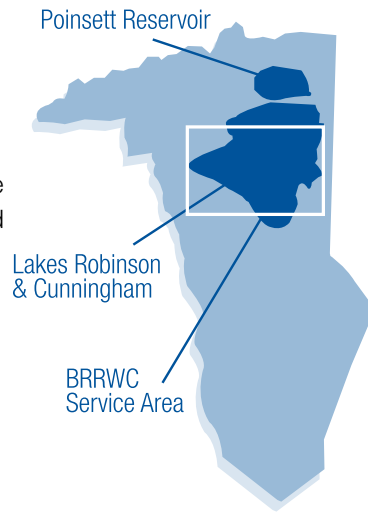
Blue Ridge Water System



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Where does the water come from?

Blue Ridge Rural Water Company draws its water from two different sites. The primary sources of water are Lakes Robinson and Cunningham. Lake Cunningham is the intake for the water. Lake Robinson, built in the early 1970's, is the future supply of water in the 150-square-mile area encompassing Greer Commission of Public Works (CPW) and Blue Ridge Rural Water Company's service areas. Currently, our contract allows us to withdraw up to 4.6 million gallons per day. Through contract terms, this quantity will increase every five years to allow for growth.



The secondary source is the Poinsett Reservoir, owned and managed by the Greenville Water System. We currently can withdraw nearly three-quarters of a million gallons per day from this source.

What about chemical treatment of my water?

Blue Ridge Rural Water Company is a distribution company. It purchases the bulk of its water from the Greer CPW. The Commission treats the water with a chlorine/ammonia combination for disinfection to protect against water-borne illnesses. A small amount of caustic soda is added for pH control, a polyphosphate is added for corrosion control, and fluoride is added for tooth decay prevention. Greer CPW treats 80 percent of all water distributed to our members. The Greenville Water System is our secondary source. It treats its water in the same way as Greer CPW.

The Environmental Protection Agency requires that annual Water Quality Reports contain the following statements:

1. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.
2. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potent health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water hotline at (800)426-4791.
3. 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/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium are available on the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.
4. Unfiltered water may contain organisms such as viruses, bacteria, and giardia. When they are present in sufficient number, these organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, cramps, headaches, and fatigue. The EPA has determined that these organisms can be controlled more effectively by requiring water systems to filter this water rather than set a MCL (maximum contaminant level).
5. Because Blue Ridge Rural Water Company is supplied by two sources, the Source Water Assessment Programs and Plans must be obtained by the suppliers. For more information or to obtain a copy of the plan you may contact Greer CPW at (864) 848-5527 or Greenville Water at (864) 241-7838.
6. 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. Blue Ridge Rural Water Company 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 drinking 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Blue Ridge Rural Water Company (2320003)

The table lists all the drinking water contaminants detected during the 2010 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, testing was conducted during the January 1 to December 31, 2010 period. The state requires us to monitor for these contaminants, but they are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though more than one year old, is representative of the system's compliance based on EPA's sampling frequency requirement.

SC2320003 BLUE RIDGE WATER CO INC

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units of Measure	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper – Customer's Plumbing	2010	1.3	1.3	0.045	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead – Customer's Plumbing	2010	0	15	3.8	12	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Annual Running Average	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2010	19	7.35 – 34.23	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2010	20	7.44 – 35.36	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

*Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

SC2310005 GREER CPW (2310005)

Contaminant	Detected Level	Range of Detection	Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Units of Measure	Violation Y/N	Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	0.79	0.79	4	4	ppm	N	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Nitrate	0.34	0.34	10	10	ppm	N	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

2310001 GREENVILLE WATER

Contaminant	Detected Level	Range of Detection	Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Units of Measure	Violation Y/N	Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	0.90	0.70 – 1.25	4	4	ppm	N	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Nitrate	0.05	ND – 0.45	10	10	ppm	N	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.