

TABLE OF RESULTS
JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2010

City of West Columbia's Results

CONTAMINANT	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF DECEPTION	GOAL (MCLG)	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (MCL)	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION Y/N	YEAR	POSSIBLE SOURCE
FLUORIDE	1.1	0.83-1.1	4 mg/L	4	PPM	N	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NITRATE	.011	0.095-0	10	10	PPM	N	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Town of Lexington Results

Lead and Copper

CONTAMINANT	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF DECEPTION	GOAL (MCLG)	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (MCL)	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION Y/N	YEAR	POSSIBLE SOURCE
COPPER, FREE	90 TH % = 0.102 0>AL	ND-0.11	1.3	AL=1.3 PPM	PPM	N	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	VIOLATION Y/N	YEAR	POSSIBLE SOURCE
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	2010	Naturally present in the environment

**Town of Lexington
(System #3210001)**

**Annual Water Quality Report
For January 1 to December 31, 2010**

**THE WATER WE DRINK
June 2011**

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report for the period of January 1, to December 31, 2010. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Town of Lexington to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by the Town of Lexington (3210001) is purchased surface water from the City of West Columbia. West Columbia's Water Treatment Plant draws water from Lake Murray and has the capacity to produce over thirteen million gallons of water per day. West Columbia's Water Treatment Plant is located on Old Cherokee Road in Lexington.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Allen Lutz at (803) 951-4651. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held each month on the 1st Monday at 6:30 pm and 3rd Monday at 6:00 pm at the Town of Lexington Municipal Complex located at 111 Maiden Lane in Lexington, SC.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The Town of Lexington routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 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.

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. 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. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. 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. The Town of Lexington 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>.

This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010. In the table provided, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

● **Non-Detects (ND)**-laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

● **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)**-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

● **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter**-one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

● **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** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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** - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

● **Inorganic Contaminants (IOC's)** Chemicals that do not arise from living growth, such as metals and minerals.

● **Running Annual Average (RAA)**

● **Not Applicable (N/A)**

● **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or (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 or (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.

The Town of Lexington works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.