

The Town of Clover works around the clock to provide top quality water to every home and business.

Mark Geouge, Public Works Director

Important Health Information

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 (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to less the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

For More Information

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791
Two Rivers Utilities: 704-854-6686

Clover's water is purchased from Two Rivers Utilities, Gastonia, North Carolina. Their water source is Mountain Island Lake located off Highway 273 in northeastern Mount Holly, North Carolina.

Two Rivers Utilities Annual Quality Water Report stated that they did not have any violations for the year 2017. If you want a copy of their report or have any questions concerning their water quality, contact Lisa Richardson at (704) 854-6686. You can also visit their website at www.tworiversutilities.com or www.epa.gov/safewater/.

Definitions: 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 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 Residual Disinfection 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 Disinfection Level (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.

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

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

Not Applicable (N/A): Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L): one part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years, or one 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 one penny in \$10,000,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in >5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.



2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



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System #4610006

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The Town of Clover is pleased to present to you the **2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**.

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and the continued steps to improve the water treatment process and to protect water resources.

The Town of Clover’s drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. The Town of Clover routinely monitors for contaminants in the drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires public water systems to develop a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP). To view **Source Water Assessment Plan** go to www.scdhec.gov/water/html/srcwtr.html. This plan identifies potential sources of contamination to drinking water supplies.

In our continuing effort to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Master Plan

In 2005, the Town of Clover adopted a Master Plan to guide efforts to provide a safe and reliable water distribution system. Over 50 water line sections were identified as needing to be upgraded. A variety of revenue sources will be used to fund the replacement and upgrade of these lines, including funds from a 2007 revenue bond and grant funds.

Planned Improvements

There are no plans for replacing or upgrading any major water lines within the next year.

What’s In Our 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 that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The test results below list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2017 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1—December 31, 2017. The state requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Lead and Copper	MCLG	90th Percentile	Action Level/ # of Sites over Action Level	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	Year Sampled
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.038	1.3 A.L. # of sites over A.L. = 0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	2016

Information on Lead and Copper in your drinking water. 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 Clover 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

VIOLATIONS

The Town of Clover did not violate any maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard for the year 2017.