

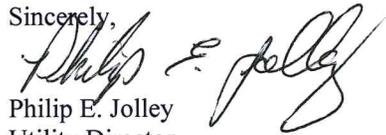
May 27th, 2016

Water Quality for January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015 as provided to City of Tega Cay by the Town of Fort Mill

The City of Tega Cay, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, is providing the 2015 water quality data of regulated and unregulated contaminants detected in the City of Tega Cay's source water. The City through contractual arrangements purchases its drinking water from the Town of Fort Mill. The United States Environmental Protection Agency mandates that the City furnish this list of contaminants to our customers annually.

We are pleased to report that the water provided by the City of Tega Cay met all water quality standards in 2015. If you have any questions concerning this data, please feel free to contact me at 803-548-3514.

Sincerely,



Philip E. Jolley
Utility Director

**Annual Water Quality Report
System Number SC4610008**

The City of Tega Cay is pleased to present the 2015 Annual Drinking Water Report. This report is required by the Environmental Protection Agency and is designed to inform you about the quality water and services delivered to our customers every day. We are committed to ensuring the quality of water and want to inform you of the efforts we make to continually improve our water system.

Our goal is to provide high quality, safe drinking water that exceeds every federal and state standard. As mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act, this **Consumer Confidence Report** details our water source, the results of our water tests, as well as other information.

The City of Tega Cay has an agreement to purchase its drinking water from Fort Mill, who purchases its drinking water from the City of Rock Hill. The supply system between the City of Tega Cay and Fort Mill consists of a 12" transmission main installed in the Sutton Road right-of-way from the Catawba River Bridge to New Grey Rock Road. In 2015, Tega Cay purchased in excess of 127 million gallons from the Town of Fort Mill. This water is distributed through the Tega Cay system to serve residential, and commercial customers.

Lake Wylie is the City of Rock Hill's raw water source. Raw water is pumped to the treatment facility where treatment takes place. Rock Hill monitors its water treatment process on a 24-hour basis. The City of Tega Cay, as required by state law, conducts additional testing throughout its distribution system. The tables contained in this report show the results of monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015. The City of Tega Cay is pleased to report that its drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may be 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. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Water Hotline at 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, persons with HIV/Aids or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These persons should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

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 agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or results from urban storm water runoff, farming, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges.
- 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and urban storm water runoff.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Philip Jolley at 803-548-3514. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility.

How Do I Read the Table? The table shows water quality results from 2015. Every regulated contaminant detected in the water is listed here. This table contains the name of each substance; the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG),

Required Lead and Copper Language

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 City of Tega Cay 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 the 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The City of Tega Cay purchases drinking water from York County. The following data is provided by York County:

Hardness: Tap water is soft with an average level of 20.0 – 36.0 mg/L

Fluoride: Tap water has an average level of .70 mg/L

Sodium*: Tap water sodium level is 7.2 mg/L

*Sodium is not a regulated parameter in drinking water. Large amounts of sodium in drinking water may be harmful to persons with cardiac, renal and circulatory diseases.

Required Source Water Assessment (SWAP) Statement: Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available at <http://www.scdhec.gov/homeandenvironment/water/sourcewaterprotection/>. If you do not have internet access, please contact Philip Jolley at 803-548-3514 to obtain a copy or to

Microbiological Contaminants									
Contaminant	Violation	Unit of Measure	Max Allowed	MCLG	MCL	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly Percentile		Likely Source
Turbidity	No	NTU	1.0	0	TT=0.3	0.08	100%		Soil runoff
Radionuclides Contaminants									
Contaminant	Violation	Unit of Measure		MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Year	Likely Source
Combined Radium 226/228	No	pCi/L		0	5.0	0.507	0.203 - 0.507	2010	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Contaminants									
Contaminant	Violation	Unit of Measure		MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Year	Likely Source
Nitrate	No	PPM		10.0	10.0	0.26	0.26 - 0.26	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	PPM		4.0	4.0	0.7	0.64 - 0.64	2015	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
*EPA's MCL is 4.0ppm/SC has set a lower MCL to better protect human health									
Lead and Copper									
	Violation	Unit of Measure		MCLG	AL	90 th Percentile Value	# of Sites Exceeding AL		Likely Source
*Lead	No	PPB		0	15	7	0	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
*Copper	No	PPM		1.3	1.3	0.014	0	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Disinfection Byproducts									
Contaminant	Violation	Unit of Measure		MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Year	Likely Source
Total Organic Carbon	No	PPM		TT	TT		0.99 - 1.73	2015	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	No	PPM		4.0	4.0	1.1	0.5 - 1.1	2015	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	No	PPM		0.80	1.0		.095 - .524	2015	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Dioxide	No	PPM		0.8	0.8		0.0 - .072	2015	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage II- DBPR									
Contaminant	Violation	Unit of Measure		MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Year	Likely Source
HAA5	No	PPB		0	60	21	14.5 - 23.6	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*TTHM	No	PPB		0	80	71	46.5 - 81.9	2015	
*Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was not above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.									
Unregulated Containment									
Contaminant	Violation	Unit of Measure		MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Year	Likely Source
Sodium	No	PPM		Not Regulated		8	8.0 - 8.0	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching

Key to table and definitions:

Detects- Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is present | **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)**- One part million corresponds to one (1) penny in \$10,000. | **Picocures per liter (pCi/l)**- A measure of radioactivity in water | **Action Level-** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow | **Treatment Technique (TT)**- A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water | **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**- The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available technology | **Maximum Containment Level Goal (MCLG)**- The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known risk to health. MCLG's allow for margin of safety.