As you complete each section of the template, all red text should be replaced with the indicated information or deleted. Where the template requires information to be provided, change the text color from red to black, where applicable.

Spanish (Española)

If the system serves >5-10% of non-English speaking people, include additional language(s) or access information for translation.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Describe your water source(s) (ground water, surface water, or a blend) including the commonly used name(s) (if such a name exists), and the general location(s). EPA encourages you to provide a simple map of your system's sources without a detailed description of their locations for security reasons.

Example: Our water comes from three wells drilled about 500 feet into an underground source of water called the Low Plains Aquifer. These wells are located west of town on the north side of City Park. The wellhead protection area for these wells extends approximately 2000 feet north, 4000 ft south and 1500 ft east and west of the well field. (Please see the map). We have a town ordinance that prohibits dumping and many other activities that could pollute our drinking water in this wellhead area.

Source water assessment and its availability

Example1: Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available upon request. Please contact Water System Name at ###-###-#### to arrange to review this document.

Example2: The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) completed an assessment of our source water in Month of ####(year) and has reported that our raw water is most susceptible to contamination from abandoned irrigation wells and farm runoff. The town has done a follow-up investigation and has identified two abandoned wells. They have been properly plugged. Farm runoff continues to be a concern. Please contact the County Extension Service at [phone number] to get a list of area farmers participating in a three-county source water protection program. Please contact Water System Name at ###-###-#### to arrange to review this document.

Example3: Our raw water sources are most susceptible to contamination from runoff or environmental conditions. (You may wish to use this statement if a Source Water Assessment Plan has not been developed by your water system).

Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Lead

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. [WATER SYSTEM NAME] 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 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.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminant Table Elements
• MCL – expressed as a number > 1.0
• MCLG – same units as MCL
• TT or AL if no MCL

• Detected contaminant data
• Date of sample, if sampling less then annually
• Likely sources of contaminants – Appendix A

Converting Laboratory Units into CCR Units
• The CCR Rule requires MCLs to be presented as numbers greater than or equal to 1.0.
• All results in the CCR must be presented in the same unit of measurement as the MCL.
• Laboratory results may be less than 1.0 and they must be in the same units as the MCL.

Chemical and Radionuclide Constituents

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.24	NA	No	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.78	0.22 – 0.78	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	0.24	0.46 - 0.72	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	NA	15	3.5	0 – 3.5	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	1.5	0 – 1.5	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (µg/L)	0	30	2.2	2.2	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper – Inorganic Contaminants

Required elements pertaining to lead:
☐ The lead 90th percentile(s) from the most recent year of sampling and the number of sights
  exceeding the AL must be reported in the detected contaminants table
☐ Lead and copper health effects and sources
☐ Educational information about lead in drinking water
☐ Lead and Copper Rule Violations
☐ Definitions

Lead and copper detections:
• The AL as a number equal to or greater than 1.0.
• The MCLG in the same units as the AL for copper, and zero for lead
• The 90th percentile value from the most recent sampling (if it is a number greater than zero)
• The number of sites that exceeded the AL

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.083	0	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead-action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4.6	2	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Example of another Lead and Copper detection table with two monitoring periods within one calendar year:

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.59	1	Yes	Jan-Jun 2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	2.8	2	Yes	Jul-Dec 2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead-action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	13	0	No	Jan-Jun 2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead-action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2.3	0	No	Jul-Dec 2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Bacteriological Contaminants

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL / TT	Value	Date	Violation?	Typical Source
Total Coliform	TT	1 LV1A	Positive	June 2018	No	Naturally present in the environment

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment. One (1) Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take two (2) corrective actions and we completed two (2) of these actions. We chlorinated the well and flushed the system thoroughly and replaced a leaky sample tap. These corrective actions were completed in June 2018. Further monitoring for the remainder of the year resulted in clean samples.

Example with *E. coli*:

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL / TT	Value	Date	Violation?	Typical Source
Total Coliform	TT	1 LV2A	Positive	June 2018	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	0	One positive sample	1 positive sample in June	June 2018	Yes	Human or animal fecal waste

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take three (3) corrective actions and we completed three (3) of these actions. We chlorinated the well and flushed the system thoroughly, we replaced a leaky sample tap, and fixed a crack in the wellhead. These corrective actions were completed in June 2018. Further monitoring for the remainder of the year resulted in clean samples.

Bacteria monitoring and reporting changes under the RTCR (revised)
The federal RTCR eliminated the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for total coliform (TC) bacteria. Under the revised rule, TC is regulated as a Treatment Technique (TT) and public water systems must continue to monitor for TC. However, TC detections are not reported in the CCR table unless that water system failed to conduct a Level 1 assessment triggered by multiple TC detections. The regulated status of *E. coli* did not change under the RTCR, and *E. coli* effectively has an MCL of one detection. All *E. coli* detections must be reported in the CCR.

New CCR reporting requirement: Level 1 and Level 2 assessments
A system that triggered a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment must:
1. include a definition of the appropriate assessment.
2. inform customers of the number of assessments required and completed.
3. inform customers of corrective actions required and completed.
4. inform customers about the reasons for conducting assessments and corrective actions.
5. report whether the system failed to complete any required assessments or corrective actions.

Assessment definitions
Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Required language for all Level 1 and Level 2 assessments <u>not</u> due to an *E. coli* MCL violation
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Required language for a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment <u>not</u> due to an *E. coli* MCL violation
Use the appropriate language below:
- During the past year we were required to conduct [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s). [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.
- During the past year [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.

For a treatment technique (TT) violation for failure to complete all required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate:
- During the past year we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.
- During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s). (This TT violation must be reported in the Table of Regulated Contaminants)

Required language for a Level 2 assessment due to an *E. coli* MCL violation
- *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.
- We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.

For a treatment technique (TT) violation for failure to complete all required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate:
- During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).
- During the past year we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.

Required language for an *E. coli* positive sample result
- The total number of positive samples in the table of detected contaminants.
- The health effects language: *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.
- Note: If the system detected *E. coli* but did not have an *E. coli* MCL violation, the system must include a statement that explains that although they have detected *E. coli*, they are not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.

In addition to the language above, choose one statement from the following:
- We had an *E. coli* positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample.
- We had a total coliform positive repeat sample following an *E. coli* positive routine sample.
- We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli* positive routine sample.
- We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.

Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products

If you are a groundwater system that does not disinfect, then this Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products chart does not need to be included in your CCR.

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.635 RAA	0.58 – 0.71	No	2018	Water Additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	20	2.11 – 24.1	No	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	39	16.89 – 44.89	No	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Additional Monitoring

If your system participated in UCMR4 (2018-2020), then you will report an Additional Monitoring table and chart detections of unregulated contaminants.

These are contaminants that EPA is interested in for:

- Occurrence
- Health effects
- Possible future regulation
- Systems serving > 10,000 were required to monitor

UCMR DOES NOT APPLY TO ALL CWSs.
• CCR must contain the average and range at which the contaminant was detected.
• Suggested Language: *Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help USEPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.*

Reference doses and health effects language can be found at:
https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fact-sheets-about-fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoringrule-ucmr-4

Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help USEPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

Contaminants from UCMR4 Sampled during 2018	Highest Result or Average of Results (select one)	Range
Bromochloroacetic acid (ppb)	4.89	1.87 – 4.89
Bromodichloroacetic acid (ppb)	2.78	1.03 – 2.78
Chlorodibromoacetic acid (ppb)	0.441	ND – 0.441
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	0.711	ND – 0.711
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	16.6	5.48 – 16.6
Manganese (ppb)	5.76	2.52 – 5.76
Monobromoacetic acid (ppb)	0.324	ND – 0.324
Monochloroacetic acid (ppb)	3.13	ND – 3.13
Quinoline (ppb)	0.0264	ND – 0.0264
Trichloroacetic acid (ppb)	9.88	3.39 – 9.88

Compliance with Other Drinking Water Regulations

If your system incurred a violation during the calendar year you are reporting, you will need to include a section in your CCR explaining the violations and any special notices. For violations, note the name of the violation, provide an explanation, indicate the length of the violation, the steps taken to correct the violation and any applicable health effects language. You may put this information in a table if desired.

Example1: We incurred a Treatment Technique Violation for Corrective Action for GW Fecal Indicator Source Sample(s). We were required to take corrective action to address the fecal contamination in our well. The violation covered a period of 3 months. We have contacted DHEC and are now on a corrective action plan. We will abandon the contaminated well and drill a new one. We will have the new well completed by July 5, 2010, and the old well will be abandoned by July 15, 2018. Health Effects Language for this violation include: Inadequately protected or treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.

Example2: Violation - In March 2017, we had an *E. coli* violation during our routine and repeat sampling for total coliform bacteria. The health effects for *E. coli* are: *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

In March and April 2017, we were required to complete a Level 2 assessment[1] because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take two corrective actions and we completed both of these actions.

[1]Level 2 assessment definition A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Tables for Unit Descriptions and Important Drinking Water Definitions

The following Tables for Unit Description and Important Drinking Water Definitions must be included in your CCR.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Water System Name (Permit# SC1234567)
Contact Name
Address
City State Zip
Phone ###-###-####