



PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT

Teria G. Sheffield
Procurement Director

ADDENDUM # 1

Date: 9/26/2025

PROPOSAL ID #3016

RFP #3016 Construction Manager at Risk Moss Justice Center

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION SHALL BE INCORPORATED AS PART OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED SOLICITATION; ALL OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS SHALL REMAIN THE SAME.

Change 1: Revise Solicitation Document Cover Page to extend Due Date to **October 20, 2025 at 11:00 a.m.**

Delete: ~~Due Date/Time:~~ October 8, 2025 at 11:00 a.m.

Replace with: Due Date/Time: **October 20, 2025 at 11:00 a.m.**

Change 2: Revise Solicitation Document Page 5, Section 3.1 paragraph 3 to allow up to 30 page limit.

Delete: ~~Proposals and supplemental information shall be limited to no more than twenty (20) pages of material the 20 page limit does not include the cover letter, table of contents, or County forms.~~

Replace with: Proposals and supplemental information shall be limited to no more than **thirty (30) pages** of material the **30-page limit** does not include the cover letter, table of contents, or County forms.

Change 3: Add additional documents *Moss Detention Water Line Replacement Feasibility Study*; Attached:



Moss Justice Center – Detention Center Main Building Domestic Water Main Replacement Feasibility Study

Final Report – 05/22/2023



CONSULTING ENGINEERS
413 Dalton Avenue
Suite A
Charlotte, NC 28206
704-295-4263

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Detention Center is located at the Moss Justice Center and is a two-building facility. The Detention Center Main Building is a 621-bed direct supervision facility that opened in March of 1995. This “main building” is divided into six areas, labeled Building 1 through Building 6. See Image 1 below for an outline of the Detention Center.

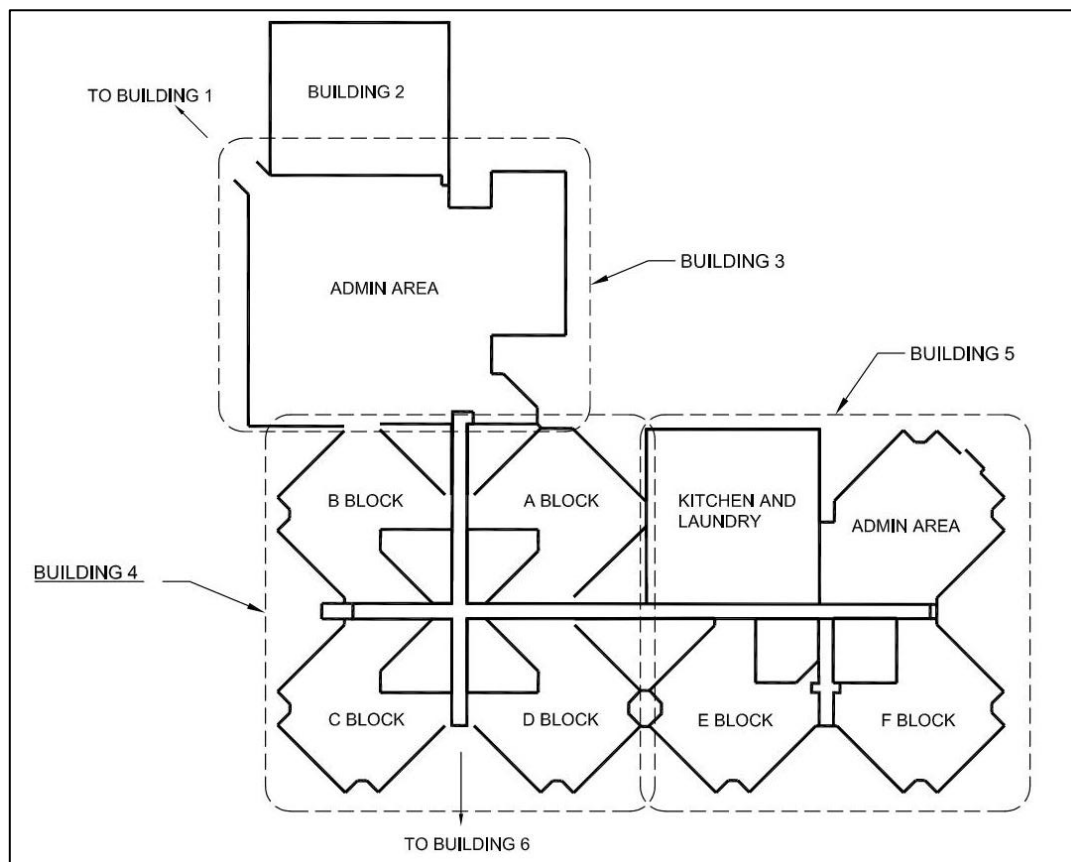


Image 1: Detention Center building outline

The Detention Center is charged with holding individuals who have been arrested by various law enforcement agencies in York County and are being held until they post bond, are ordered released by a court, or are transferred to a state institution after court sentencing. In addition, the Detention Center is charged with holding individuals who are sentenced to less than 90 days and/or all sentences through Family Court. The Detention Center also houses inmates for the U.S. Marshal Service and Immigration and Customs Enforcement under an agreement that provides compensation to the county.

Facility staff have identified many areas of the domestic water piping system that have developed leaks due to corrosion of the piping materials. An example of this is shown below in Image 2:



Image 2: Typical Corrosion of the Domestic Water Piping System

The purpose of this study is to determine a feasible, efficient, and cost effective method for replacement of the domestic water piping at the Detention Center due to the corrosion shown in the image above. The following information was used to develop the approach outlined in this report:

- 1) AME engineers met with Trey Janicke and Scott Burns, the Facility Maintenance Director, and Assistant Facility Maintenance Director, respectively, on multiple occasions to discuss the issues experienced by facility personnel with respect to the domestic water piping.
- 2) AME engineers reviewed the as-built drawings for buildings 1 through 5.
- 3) AME engineers reviewed the laboratory analysis report of the domestic water at Detention Center performed and written by Pace Analytical Services out of West Columbia, SC.

- 4) AME engineers performed a field survey of the routing of the domestic hot and cold water piping to verify the as-built drawings and develop an understanding of the best approach to replacement.
- 5) AME engineers reviewed the schematic plans for potential renovations to Buildings 3 and 5 to determine the potential impact of these renovations to the size of the existing domestic water piping.

The results are as follows:

- 1) The domestic water main replacement should be broken into at least 11 phases (Phase A through Phase L in this report) during construction to allow continuous uninterrupted use of the facility. These phases could be further broken down during design based on operational constraints.
- 2) Several different approaches will be required to complete the domestic water main replacement project at the Detention Center. These approaches include:
 - a. Replacement piping routed in the same plenum adjacent to the existing piping
 - b. Temporary piping installed in the hallway to demolish the existing piping and reinstall in the same location
 - c. Moving inmates temporarily to different “blocks” to allow for the ceiling removal and piping replacement in the housing areas
- 3) It is recommended that shutoff valves be installed at various points in the new domestic water piping. This will allow domestic water shutdowns to be performed faster with less downtime in the future.
- 4) The laboratory analysis was sent to Michael Kilpatrick with Pace Analytical and Anthony Rivers, the City of Rock Hill water plant superintendent. Michael noted a “fair amount” of metals that could result in corrosion due to hard water. Anthony Rivers “did not see anything glaring” in his review of the report.

This report is sectioned by building, specifically buildings 3, 4 and 5. Based on information received, these “buildings”, within the detention center main building, are where the corrosion and leaks in the domestic water distribution have been concentrated.

It is also recommended that some forensic investigation be performed to understand the root cause of the corrosion and subsequent leaks in the domestic water piping at the Detention Center. This investigation could be part of the design phase of this project and should occur before the design is completed to ensure that the root cause is mitigated as part of the design.

AME has previous experience working with firms that do this type of investigative work, specifically in jail and judicial settings. This investigation can be part of the design process, led by AME, and incorporated into the design documents for repair of the root cause.

The findings in this report represent the information known at the time of publication.

OVERALL SCOPE

The scope of the domestic water replacement study is concentrated in Buildings 3, 4 and 5. See map of the Detention Center below:

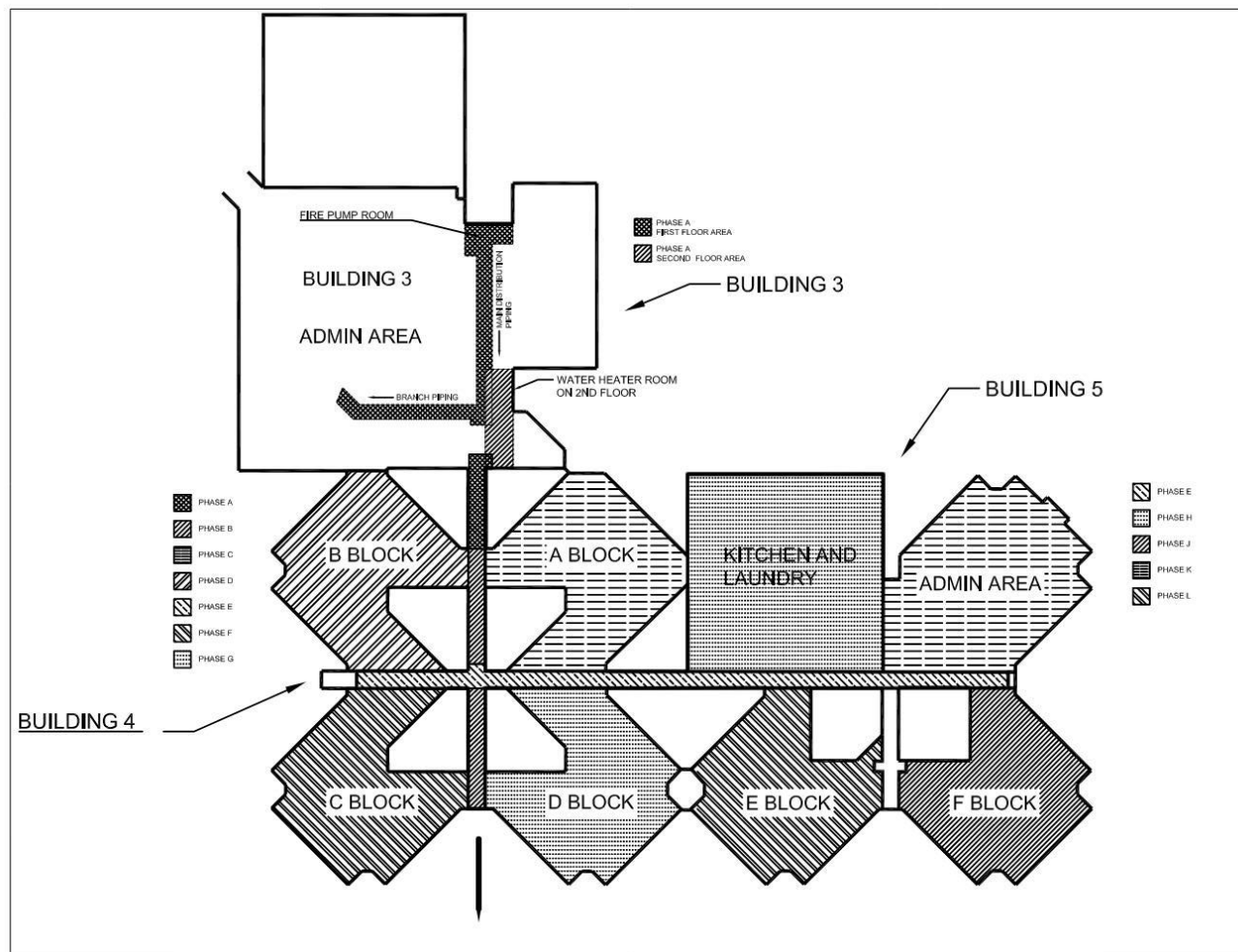


Image 3: Detention Center domestic water replacement scope

The hatched areas of the buildings represent the areas where domestic cold and hot water piping needs to be replaced. Other parts of the buildings contain domestic water piping but the Justice Center staff have indicated that there are no issues in those areas.

A rough estimate for the amount of piping to be replaced is below:

Diameter of Domestic Water Piping	Estimated Linear Feet of Piping to be Replaced
8"	250
6"	500
4"	400
3"	1000
2-1/2"	400

2"	3000
1-1/2"	600
1"	2000

These estimates were obtained from the as built drawings provided. A physical survey of the piping was performed in the hallways with standard lay in ceilings and in the secure ceiling areas of the admin wing through the access panels. A-F block piping was inaccessible. A thorough field survey will need to be performed to determine more exact quantities. No piping below 1" was counted, although some is expected to be replaced.

BUILDING 3

Building 3 at the Detention Center contains the domestic water service entrance piping and all of the large 8" domestic cold water piping. The domestic water service entrance is located in the Fire Pump Room located on the East side of Building 3. This room contains the Center fire water backflow preventors and the domestic water pressure reducing station.

The domestic hot and cold water piping to be replaced in this building is routed down the South side of the building from the Fire Pump room, past the Booking and Temporary Cell area, then up to the 2nd floor water heater room. The piping exits the water heater room, is routed back down to the 1st floor, and continues down the hallway into Building 4. Branch piping comes off this piping before the water heater room and continues to the north. Please see the image below for a graphic representation of Building 3 and the pipe routing.

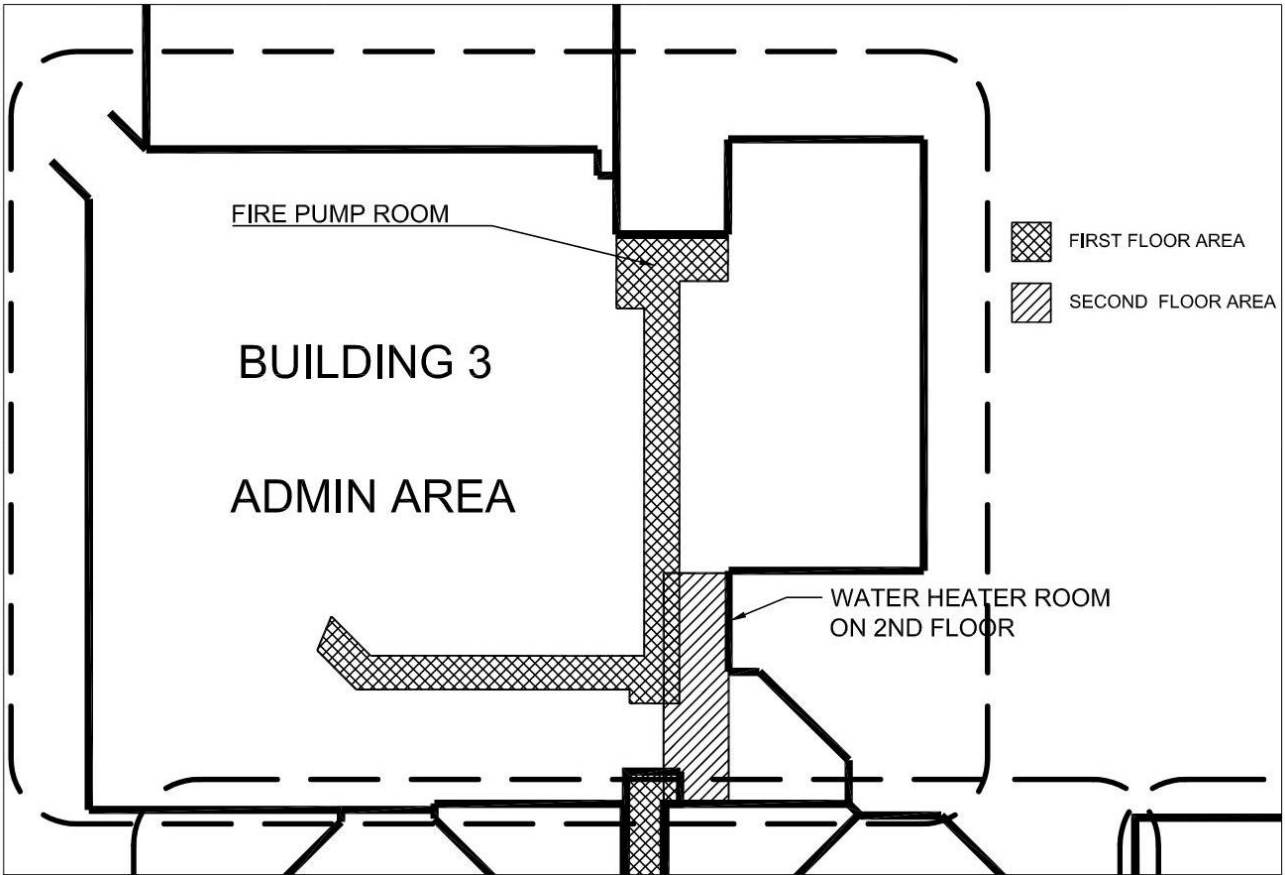


Image 4: Building 3 scope of work

All piping to be replaced in this building could be completed in a single phase unless there are operational issues that would interfere. The first floor area and the 2nd floor water heater room shown hatched above contains domestic hot and cold piping ranging from 2"-8" in diameter. New domestic hot and cold piping can be installed beside the existing piping in these areas. After installation, this new piping can be tied into the system with a minor water shutdown of a few hours.

Most of the piping in this building is concealed above security ceilings. These ceilings would need to be removed during the work and replaced after completion. Additional security measures would need to be implemented to avoid unwanted access to the ceiling area by inmates and unauthorized personnel.

If the water service entrance piping and the pressure reducing station piping in the fire pump room need to be replaced, there is adequate space in the fire pump room to install a new pressure reducing station while the existing station continues to operate.

BUILDING 4

Building 4 at the Detention Center contains Blocks A-D and access hallways on the 1st and 2nd floor. Nearly all the domestic water piping located in the access hallways is on the 1st floor. The piping enters the blocks on

the 1st floor and is routed up to the 2nd floor for distribution to each cell within the block. See the image below for a graphical representation of Building 4 and the associated work areas:

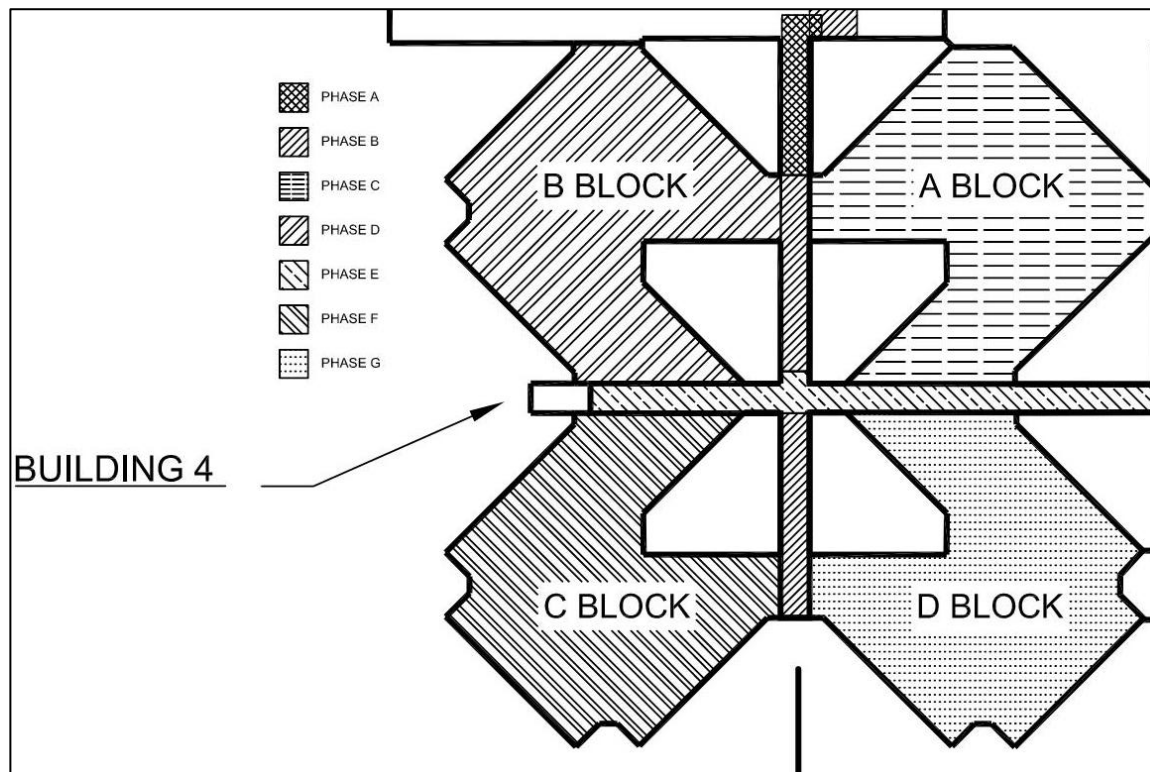


Image 5: Building 4 scope of work

Phase A is a continuation of the work in Building 3. Replacement piping for this area can be installed beside the existing domestic water piping and tied into the system with a minor shutdown of the domestic water system. The main difference between this area of Phase A from Phase A of Building 3 is that the ceilings in the access hallways of Building 4 are standard ACT ceiling.

Phase B is comprised of two hallway areas of Building 4. One in between A and B Block and one in between C and D Block. Both areas will most likely require temporary domestic water piping to be installed below the ceiling in the hallway to allow the existing domestic water piping to be demolished before the new, permanent piping is installed. These above ceiling areas are extremely tight and there is no room to install the new piping without first removing the old. The ceilings in this phase are ACT and will need to be removed and replaced.

Phases C and D consist of domestic water piping replacement in A and B Block, respectively. Much of the domestic water piping is believed to be above ceiling in the day room areas of the Blocks. The ceiling in these areas is a mixture of Acoustical Metal Decking and ACT/gypboard ceiling and was inaccessible during the field work for this report. During Phase C, the inmates in Block A will need to be temporarily moved to another Block until the work is completed. The ceiling will need to be removed, piping replaced, and the ceiling reinstalled. The same procedure will need to be done for Phase D in B Block.

Phase E is comprised of the access hallway areas in Buildings 4 and 5. This hallway is between Blocks A and B and C and D and continues down past the Kitchen/Laundry area and Admin area of Building 5. One in

between A and B Block and one in between C and D Block. New domestic hot and cold piping can be installed beside the existing piping in these areas. After installation, this new piping can be tied into the system with a minor water shutdown of a few hours. The ceilings in this phase are ACT and will need to be removed and replaced.

Phases F and G consist of domestic water piping replacement in C and D Block, respectively. Much of the domestic water piping is believed to be above ceiling in the day room areas of the Blocks. The ceiling in these areas is a mixture of Acoustical Metal Decking and ACT/gypboard ceiling and was inaccessible during the field work for this report. During Phase F, the inmates in Block C will need to be temporarily moved to another Block until the work is completed. The ceiling will need to be removed, piping replaced, and the ceiling reinstalled. The same procedure will need to be done for Phase G in D Block.

BUILDING 5

Building 5 at the Detention Center contains the Kitchen and Laundry areas, Admin areas, and Blocks E and F and access hallways on the 1st and 2nd floor. All the domestic water piping located in the access hallways is on the 1st floor. The piping enters the blocks on the 1st floor and is routed up to the 2nd floor for distribution to each cell within the block. See the image below for a graphical representation of Building 4 and the associated work areas:

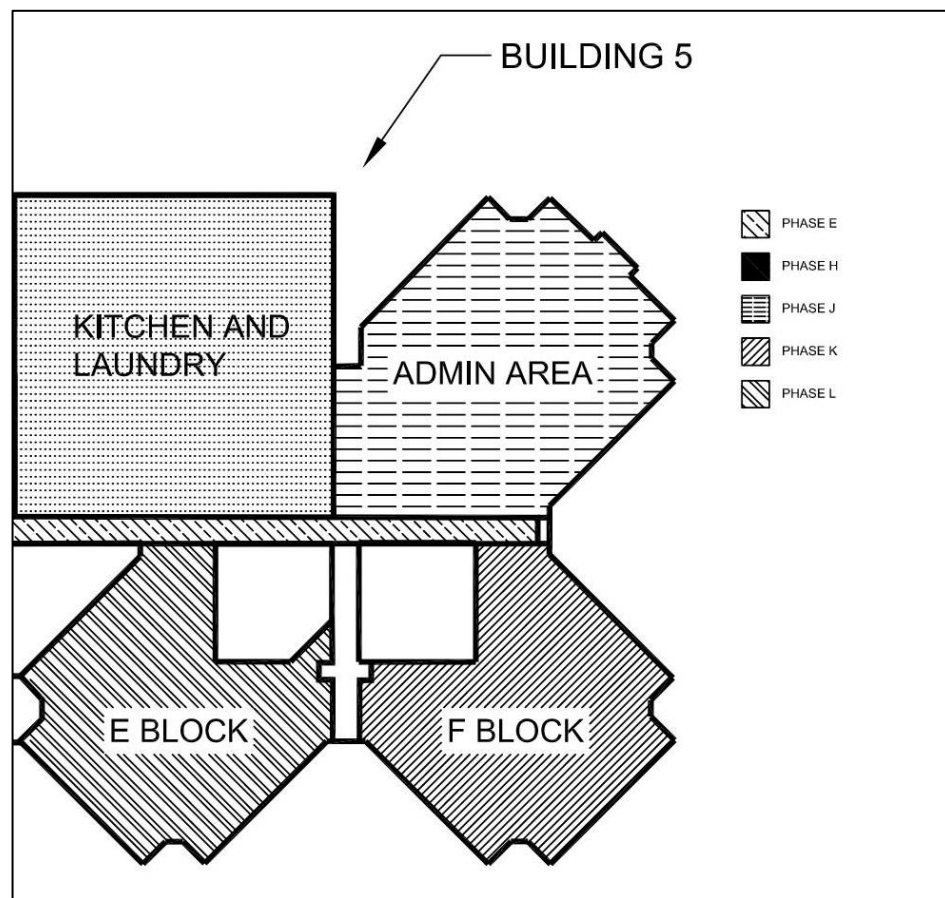


Image 5: Building 5 scope of work

Phase E is comprised of the access hallway areas in Buildings 4 and 5. This hallway is between Blocks A and B and C and D and continues down past the Kitchen/Laundry area and Admin area of Building 5. One in between A and B Block and one in between C and D Block. New domestic hot and cold piping can be installed beside the existing piping in these areas. After installation, this new piping can be tied into the system with a minor water shutdown of a few hours. The ceilings in this phase are ACT and will need to be removed and replaced.

Phase H consists of the Kitchen and Laundry areas. Based on the as built drawings, the domestic water piping is scattered throughout the ceilings of these spaces. The timing and sequence of this phase will depend on the strategy used. If the kitchen and laundry is to be shut down for this work, outside kitchen and laundry services will need to be provided. Although this would be the most economical path, it would also be the most disruptive.

Phase J is the Admin area of Building 5. Most of the domestic water piping in this area is located in the circulation areas with standard acoustical ceiling tiles rather than above the holding cells. It is anticipated that the replacement piping for this area could be routed beside the existing piping, with tie in of the new piping involving a minor water shutdown.

Phases K and L consist of domestic water piping replacement in E and F Block, respectively. Much of the domestic water piping is believed to be above ceiling in the day room areas of the Blocks. The ceiling in these areas is a mixture of Acoustical Metal Decking and ACT/gypboard ceiling and was inaccessible during the field work for this report. During Phase K, the inmates in Block E will need to be temporarily moved to another Block until the work is completed. The ceiling will need to be removed, piping replaced, and the ceiling reinstalled. The same procedure will need to be done for Phase L in F Block.

WATER SAMPLE TESTING

During the writing of this report, the administration at the Moss Justice Center commissioned Pace Analytical Services to perform domestic water quality testing and provide a report. The report does not appear to draw any conclusions as to the results of the testing.

Trey Janicke and Scott Burns reached out to Michael Kilpatrick with Pace Analytical and Anthony Rivers, City of Rock Hill water plant superintendent to help with the analysis of the water sample testing. Michael noted there was a “fair amount” of metals in the water samples that could lead to corrosion of the piping system. Anthony Rivers did not see any abnormalities with the water samples but indicated that the corrosion happening at the Detention Center could be galvanic corrosion. This type of corrosion happens when two dissimilar metals are in a piping system without proper dielectric fittings to separate them.

A copy of that report is included in Appendix A of this study. The correspondence with Michael and Anthony is included in Appendix B of this report. In addition, a copy of a 2022 Water Quality report produced by York County for Water System #4610002 is included in Appendix C of this report.

PLANNED ADDITIONS TO THE DETENTION CENTER

York County has plans for renovations and additions to the Detention Center. In March of 2025, Moseley Architecture provided preliminary plans to York County for the renovations and additions. Based on the information provided in the plans, the renovations and additions should have minimal impact on the domestic water replacement project.

It is anticipated that the 3" domestic cold water piping towards the south side of Building 5 will be replaced with 4" pipe to accommodate the renovations and additions to Building 5. The anticipated renovations to Building 3 will not affect the current size of the domestic water piping.

A copy of these preliminary plans is included in Exhibit A.

APPENDIX A: Pace Water Testing Report



April 11, 2024

Raymond Bailey
York County
1070 Heckle Blvd
Suite 100
Rock Hill, SC 29730

RE: Project: Water Heather Testing
Pace Project No.: 92722110

Dear Raymond Bailey:

Enclosed are the analytical results for sample(s) received by the laboratory on March 29, 2024. The results relate only to the samples included in this report. Results reported herein conform to the applicable TNI/NELAC Standards and the laboratory's Quality Manual, where applicable, unless otherwise noted in the body of the report.

The test results provided in this final report were generated by each of the following laboratories within the Pace Network:

- Pace Analytical Services - Asheville
- Pace Analytical Services - Charlotte

If you have any questions concerning this report, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Michael Kilpatrick

Michael Kilpatrick
michael.kilpatrick@pacelabs.com
(704)875-9092
Project Manager

Enclosures



REPORT OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS

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CERTIFICATIONS

Project: Water Heather Testing
Pace Project No.: 92722110

Pace Analytical Services Charlotte

South Carolina Laboratory ID: 99006
9800 Kinsey Ave. Ste 100, Huntersville, NC 28078
North Carolina Drinking Water Certification #: 37706
North Carolina Field Services Certification #: 5342
North Carolina Wastewater Certification #: 12
South Carolina Laboratory ID: 99006

South Carolina Certification #: 99006001
South Carolina Drinking Water Cert. #: 99006003
Florida/NELAP Certification #: E87627
Kentucky UST Certification #: 84
Louisiana DoH Drinking Water #: LA029
Virginia/VELAP Certification #: 460221

Pace Analytical Services Asheville

2225 Riverside Drive, Asheville, NC 28804
Florida/NELAP Certification #: E87648
North Carolina Drinking Water Certification #: 37712
North Carolina Wastewater Certification #: 40

South Carolina Laboratory ID: 99030
South Carolina Certification #: 99030001
Virginia/VELAP Certification #: 460222

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SAMPLE SUMMARY

Project: Water Heather Testing
Pace Project No.: 92722110

Lab ID	Sample ID	Matrix	Date Collected	Date Received
92722110001	Prison	Water	03/28/24 07:20	03/29/24 08:00
92722110002	Moss	Water	03/28/24 07:35	03/29/24 08:00

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SAMPLE ANALYTE COUNT

Project: Water Heather Testing

Pace Project No.: 92722110

Lab ID	Sample ID	Method	Analysts	Analytes Reported
92722110001	Prison	EPA 200.8 Rev 5.4 1994	CRW, KRL	8
		SM 2320B-2011	SMS	1
		SM 2540C-2015	JMH1	1
		SM 4500-CI-E-2011	MMA	1
		SM 4500-CO2 D-2011	MDW	2
92722110002	Moss	EPA 200.8 Rev 5.4 1994	KRL	8
		SM 2320B-2011	SMS	1
		SM 2540C-2015	JMH1	1
		SM 4500-CI-E-2011	MMA	1
		SM 4500-CO2 D-2011	MDW	2

PASI-A = Pace Analytical Services - Asheville

PASI-C = Pace Analytical Services - Charlotte

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ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Project: Water Heather Testing
Pace Project No.: 92722110

Sample: Prison		Lab ID: 92722110001		Collected: 03/28/24 07:20		Received: 03/29/24 08:00		Matrix: Water	
Parameters	Results	Units	Report Limit	DF	Prepared	Analyzed	CAS No.	Qual	
Field Data									
		Analytical Method: Pace Analytical Services - Charlotte							
Performed by	PACE			1		04/01/24 10:06			
Collected By	GMC			1		04/01/24 10:06			
Collected Date	3/28/24			1		04/01/24 10:06			
Collected Time	7:20			1		04/01/24 10:06			
pH	6.79	Std. Units		1		04/01/24 10:06			
Temperature	38.9	deg C		1		04/01/24 10:06			
200.8 MET ICPMS									
		Analytical Method: EPA 200.8 Rev 5.4 1994 Preparation Method: EPA 200.8 Rev 5.4 1994 Pace Analytical Services - Asheville							
Aluminum	65.7	ug/L	20.0	1	04/02/24 13:15	04/02/24 22:58	7429-90-5		
Calcium	10300	ug/L	200	1	04/02/24 13:15	04/02/24 22:58	7440-70-2		
Copper	963	ug/L	20.0	10	04/02/24 13:15	04/03/24 17:08	7440-50-8		
Iron	1300	ug/L	20.0	1	04/02/24 13:15	04/02/24 22:58	7439-89-6		
Magnesium	2110	ug/L	100	1	04/02/24 13:15	04/02/24 22:58	7439-95-4		
Manganese	57.9	ug/L	2.0	1	04/02/24 13:15	04/02/24 22:58	7439-96-5		
Hardness, Total(SM 2340B)	34400	ug/L	911	1	04/02/24 13:15	04/02/24 22:58			
Zinc	376	ug/L	30.0	3	04/02/24 13:15	04/03/24 17:04	7440-66-6		
2320B Alkalinity									
		Analytical Method: SM 2320B-2011 Pace Analytical Services - Asheville							
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO3	26.5	mg/L	5.0	1		04/05/24 16:59			
2540C Total Dissolved Solids									
		Analytical Method: SM 2540C-2015 Pace Analytical Services - Asheville							
Total Dissolved Solids	68.0	mg/L	25.0	1		04/03/24 10:01			
4500 Chloride									
		Analytical Method: SM 4500-Cl-E-2011 Pace Analytical Services - Asheville							
Chloride	11.6	mg/L	1.0	1		04/10/24 20:06	16887-00-6		
Carbon Dioxide Calculation									
		Analytical Method: SM 4500-CO2 D-2011 Pace Analytical Services - Asheville							
Carbon dioxide	29.5	mg/L	5.0	1		04/10/24 22:35	124-38-9	N2	
Carbon Dioxide, Free	6.2	mg/L		1		04/10/24 22:35	124-38-9	N2	

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ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Project: Water Heather Testing
Pace Project No.: 92722110

Sample: Moss		Lab ID: 92722110002		Collected: 03/28/24 07:35		Received: 03/29/24 08:00		Matrix: Water	
Parameters	Results	Units	Report Limit	DF	Prepared	Analyzed	CAS No.	Qual	
Field Data									
		Analytical Method: Pace Analytical Services - Charlotte							
Performed by	PACE			1		04/01/24 10:08			
Collected By	GMC			1		04/01/24 10:08			
Collected Date	3/28/24			1		04/01/24 10:08			
Collected Time	7:35			1		04/01/24 10:08			
pH	7.18	Std. Units		1		04/01/24 10:08			
Temperature	43.3	deg C		1		04/01/24 10:08			
200.8 MET ICPMS									
		Analytical Method: EPA 200.8 Rev 5.4 1994 Preparation Method: EPA 200.8 Rev 5.4 1994 Pace Analytical Services - Asheville							
Aluminum	23.0	ug/L	20.0	1	04/02/24 13:15	04/02/24 23:02	7429-90-5		
Calcium	9960	ug/L	200	1	04/02/24 13:15	04/02/24 23:02	7440-70-2		
Copper	63.2	ug/L	2.0	1	04/02/24 13:15	04/02/24 23:02	7440-50-8		
Iron	ND	ug/L	20.0	1	04/02/24 13:15	04/02/24 23:02	7439-89-6		
Magnesium	2030	ug/L	100	1	04/02/24 13:15	04/02/24 23:02	7439-95-4		
Manganese	2.6	ug/L	2.0	1	04/02/24 13:15	04/02/24 23:02	7439-96-5		
Hardness, Total(SM 2340B)	33200	ug/L	911	1	04/02/24 13:15	04/02/24 23:02			
Zinc	79.7	ug/L	10.0	1	04/02/24 13:15	04/02/24 23:02	7440-66-6		
2320B Alkalinity									
		Analytical Method: SM 2320B-2011 Pace Analytical Services - Asheville							
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO3	23.6	mg/L	5.0	1		04/05/24 17:06			
2540C Total Dissolved Solids									
		Analytical Method: SM 2540C-2015 Pace Analytical Services - Asheville							
Total Dissolved Solids	68.0	mg/L	25.0	1		04/03/24 10:01			
4500 Chloride									
		Analytical Method: SM 4500-Cl-E-2011 Pace Analytical Services - Asheville							
Chloride	11.3	mg/L	1.0	1		04/10/24 20:07	16887-00-6		
Carbon Dioxide Calculation									
		Analytical Method: SM 4500-CO2 D-2011 Pace Analytical Services - Asheville							
Carbon dioxide	27.1	mg/L	5.0	1		04/10/24 22:35	124-38-9	N2	
Carbon Dioxide, Free	6.4	mg/L		1		04/10/24 22:35	124-38-9	N2	

REPORT OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS

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QUALITY CONTROL DATA

Project: Water Heather Testing

Pace Project No.: 92722110

QC Batch: 843584

Analysis Method: EPA 200.8 Rev 5.4 1994

QC Batch Method: EPA 200.8 Rev 5.4 1994

Analysis Description: 200.8 MET

Laboratory: Pace Analytical Services - Asheville

Associated Lab Samples: 92722110001, 92722110002

METHOD BLANK: 4356446

Matrix: Water

Associated Lab Samples: 92722110001, 92722110002

Parameter	Units	Blank Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Qualifiers
Aluminum	ug/L	ND	20.0	04/02/24 21:48	
Calcium	ug/L	ND	200	04/02/24 21:48	
Copper	ug/L	ND	2.0	04/02/24 21:48	
Hardness, Total(SM 2340B)	ug/L	ND	911	04/02/24 21:48	
Iron	ug/L	ND	20.0	04/02/24 21:48	
Magnesium	ug/L	ND	100	04/02/24 21:48	
Manganese	ug/L	ND	2.0	04/02/24 21:48	
Zinc	ug/L	ND	10.0	04/02/24 21:48	

LABORATORY CONTROL SAMPLE: 4356447

Parameter	Units	Spike Conc.	LCS Result	LCS % Rec	% Rec Limits	Qualifiers
Aluminum	ug/L	2500	2650	106	85-115	
Calcium	ug/L	2500	2650	106	85-115	
Copper	ug/L	50	53.2	106	85-115	
Hardness, Total(SM 2340B)	ug/L		17900			
Iron	ug/L	1250	1320	106	85-115	
Magnesium	ug/L	2500	2740	109	85-115	
Manganese	ug/L	50	52.9	106	85-115	
Zinc	ug/L	50	52.0	104	85-115	

MATRIX SPIKE & MATRIX SPIKE DUPLICATE: 4356448 4356449

Parameter	Units	92722082001 Result	MS Spike Conc.	MSD Spike Conc.	MS Result	MSD Result	MS % Rec	MSD % Rec	% Rec Limits	RPD	Max RPD	Qual
Aluminum	ug/L	659	2500	2500	4320	4440	147	151	70-130	3	20	M1
Calcium	ug/L	4050	2500	2500	6720	6810	107	110	70-130	1	20	
Copper	ug/L	5.1	50	50	58.8	59.7	107	109	70-130	1	20	
Hardness, Total(SM 2340B)	ug/L	14700			32600	33400				2	20	
Iron	ug/L	656	1250	1250	2250	2260	127	128	70-130	1	20	
Magnesium	ug/L	1120	2500	2500	3850	3980	109	114	70-130	3	20	
Manganese	ug/L	28.0	50	50	81.4	86.9	107	118	70-130	7	20	
Zinc	ug/L	22.5	50	50	75.9	76.9	107	109	70-130	1	20	

Results presented on this page are in the units indicated by the "Units" column except where an alternate unit is presented to the right of the result.

REPORT OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS

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QUALITY CONTROL DATA

Project: Water Heather Testing
Pace Project No.: 92722110

MATRIX SPIKE & MATRIX SPIKE DUPLICATE: 43564504356451												
		92722273001	MS	MSD								
Parameter	Units	Result	Spike Conc.	Spike Conc.	MS Result	MSD Result	MS % Rec	MSD % Rec	% Rec Limits	RPD	Max RPD	Qual
Aluminum	ug/L	ND	2500	2500	2690	2650	107	106	70-130	1	20	
Calcium	ug/L	79700	2500	2500	80500	79200	29	-23	70-130	2	20	M1
Copper	ug/L	ND	50	50	52.8	52.5	105	104	70-130	1	20	
Hardness, Total(SM 2340B)	ug/L	385000			394000	390000				1	20	
Iron	ug/L	31.4	1250	1250	1360	1350	107	105	70-130	1	20	
Magnesium	ug/L	45200	2500	2500	46900	46700	66	58	70-130	0	20	M1
Manganese	ug/L	3380	50	50	3390	3450	8	143	70-130	2	20	M1
Zinc	ug/L	7.1J	50	50	57.5	56.3	101	99	70-130	2	20	

Results presented on this page are in the units indicated by the "Units" column except where an alternate unit is presented to the right of the result.

REPORT OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS



QUALITY CONTROL DATA

Project: Water Heather Testing
Pace Project No.: 92722110

QC Batch: 844364 Analysis Method: SM 2320B-2011
QC Batch Method: SM 2320B-2011 Analysis Description: 2320B Alkalinity
Laboratory: Pace Analytical Services - Asheville
Associated Lab Samples: 92722110001, 92722110002

METHOD BLANK: 4360699 Matrix: Water
Associated Lab Samples: 92722110001, 92722110002

Parameter	Units	Blank Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Qualifiers
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO ₃	mg/L	ND	5.0	04/05/24 15:54	

LABORATORY CONTROL SAMPLE: 4360700

Parameter	Units	Spike Conc.	LCS Result	LCS % Rec	% Rec Limits	Qualifiers
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO ₃	mg/L	50	49.3	99	80-120	

LABORATORY CONTROL SAMPLE: 4360701

Parameter	Units	Spike Conc.	LCS Result	LCS % Rec	% Rec Limits	Qualifiers
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO ₃	mg/L	50	51.6	103	80-120	

MATRIX SPIKE & MATRIX SPIKE DUPLICATE: 4360702 4360703

Parameter	Units	92722107001 Result	MS Spike Conc.	MSD Spike Conc.	MS Result	MSD Result	MS % Rec	MSD % Rec	% Rec Limits	RPD	Max RPD	Qual
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO ₃	mg/L	141	50	50	199	194	114	105	80-120	2	25	

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QUALITY CONTROL DATA

Project: Water Heather Testing
Pace Project No.: 92722110

QC Batch: 843915 Analysis Method: SM 2540C-2015
QC Batch Method: SM 2540C-2015 Analysis Description: 2540C Total Dissolved Solids
Laboratory: Pace Analytical Services - Asheville
Associated Lab Samples: 92722110001, 92722110002

METHOD BLANK: 4358233 Matrix: Water
Associated Lab Samples: 92722110001, 92722110002

Parameter	Units	Blank Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Qualifiers
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	ND	25.0	04/03/24 10:01	

LABORATORY CONTROL SAMPLE: 4358234

Parameter	Units	Spike Conc.	LCS Result	LCS % Rec	% Rec Limits	Qualifiers
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	250	238	95	90-110	

SAMPLE DUPLICATE: 4358235

Parameter	Units	92722110001 Result	Dup Result	RPD	Max RPD	Qualifiers
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	68.0	64.0	6	25	

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QUALITY CONTROL DATA

Project: Water Heather Testing
Pace Project No.: 92722110

QC Batch: 845891 Analysis Method: SM 4500-Cl-E-2011
QC Batch Method: SM 4500-Cl-E-2011 Analysis Description: 4500 Chloride
Laboratory: Pace Analytical Services - Asheville

Associated Lab Samples: 92722110001, 92722110002

METHOD BLANK: 4367617 Matrix: Water

Associated Lab Samples: 92722110001, 92722110002

Parameter	Units	Blank Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Qualifiers
Chloride	mg/L	ND	1.0	04/10/24 19:51	

LABORATORY CONTROL SAMPLE: 4367618

Parameter	Units	Spike Conc.	LCS Result	LCS % Rec	% Rec Limits	Qualifiers
Chloride	mg/L	20	20.6	103	90-110	

MATRIX SPIKE & MATRIX SPIKE DUPLICATE: 4367619 4367620

Parameter	Units	92722095001 Result	MS Spike Conc.	MSD Spike Conc.	MS Result	MSD Result	MS % Rec	MSD % Rec	% Rec Limits	RPD	Max RPD	Qual
Chloride	mg/L	3.7	10	10	14.7	14.7	109	110	90-110	0	10	

MATRIX SPIKE & MATRIX SPIKE DUPLICATE: 4367621 4367622

Parameter	Units	92722095004 Result	MS Spike Conc.	MSD Spike Conc.	MS Result	MSD Result	MS % Rec	MSD % Rec	% Rec Limits	RPD	Max RPD	Qual
Chloride	mg/L	ND	10	10	9.6	9.4	95	94	90-110	1	10	

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QUALIFIERS

Project: Water Heather Testing
Pace Project No.: 92722110

DEFINITIONS

DF - Dilution Factor, if reported, represents the factor applied to the reported data due to dilution of the sample aliquot.
ND - Not Detected at or above adjusted reporting limit.
TNTC - Too Numerous To Count
J - Estimated concentration above the adjusted method detection limit and below the adjusted reporting limit.
MDL - Adjusted Method Detection Limit.
PQL - Practical Quantitation Limit.
RL - Reporting Limit - The lowest concentration value that meets project requirements for quantitative data with known precision and bias for a specific analyte in a specific matrix.
S - Surrogate
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine decomposes to and cannot be separated from Azobenzene using Method 8270. The result for each analyte is a combined concentration.
Consistent with EPA guidelines, unrounded data are displayed and have been used to calculate % recovery and RPD values.
LCS(D) - Laboratory Control Sample (Duplicate)
MS(D) - Matrix Spike (Duplicate)
DUP - Sample Duplicate
RPD - Relative Percent Difference
NC - Not Calculable.
SG - Silica Gel - Clean-Up
U - Indicates the compound was analyzed for, but not detected.
Acid preservation may not be appropriate for 2 Chloroethylvinyl ether.
A separate vial preserved to a pH of 4-5 is recommended in SW846 Chapter 4 for the analysis of Acrolein and Acrylonitrile by EPA Method 8260.
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine decomposes and cannot be separated from Diphenylamine using Method 8270. The result reported for each analyte is a combined concentration.
Reported results are not rounded until the final step prior to reporting. Therefore, calculated parameters that are typically reported as "Total" may vary slightly from the sum of the reported component parameters.
Pace Analytical is TNI accredited. Contact your Pace PM for the current list of accredited analytes.
TNI - The NELAC Institute.

ANALYTE QUALIFIERS

M1	Matrix spike recovery exceeded QC limits. Batch accepted based on laboratory control sample (LCS) recovery.
N2	The lab does not hold NELAC/TNI accreditation for this parameter but other accreditations/certifications may apply. A complete list of accreditations/certifications is available upon request.

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QUALITY CONTROL DATA CROSS REFERENCE TABLE

Project: Water Heather Testing

Pace Project No.: 92722110

Lab ID	Sample ID	QC Batch Method	QC Batch	Analytical Method	Analytical Batch
92722110001	Prison				
92722110002	Moss				
92722110001	Prison	EPA 200.8 Rev 5.4 1994	843584	EPA 200.8 Rev 5.4 1994	843796
92722110002	Moss	EPA 200.8 Rev 5.4 1994	843584	EPA 200.8 Rev 5.4 1994	843796
92722110001	Prison	SM 2320B-2011	844364		
92722110002	Moss	SM 2320B-2011	844364		
92722110001	Prison	SM 2540C-2015	843915		
92722110002	Moss	SM 2540C-2015	843915		
92722110001	Prison	SM 4500-CI-E-2011	845891		
92722110002	Moss	SM 4500-CI-E-2011	845891		
92722110001	Prison	SM 4500-CO2 D-2011	845976		
92722110002	Moss	SM 4500-CO2 D-2011	845976		

REPORT OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS

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Pace ANALYTICAL SERVICES

DC#_Title: ENV-FRM-HUN1-0083 v03_Sample Condition Upon Receipt

Effective Date: 11/29/2023 4:16:30 PM

Laboratory receiving samples:

Asheville ☐ Eden ☐ Greenwood ☐ Huntersville ☒ Raleigh ☐ Mechanicsville ☐ Atlanta ☐ Kernersville ☐

Sample Condition
Upon Receipt

Client Name:

York county

Project #:

WO#: 92722110



92722110

Courier: ☐ Fed Ex ☐ UPS ☐ USPS ☐ Client
☐ Commercial ☒ Pace ☐ Other: _____

Custody Seal Present? ☐ Yes ☒ No Seals Intact? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A

Date/Initials Person Examining Contents: GUG 3/29/24

Packing Material: ☐ Bubble Wrap ☐ Bubble Bags ☒ None ☐ Other

Biological Tissue Frozen?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A

Thermometer:

☒ IR Gun ID: 925090

Type of Ice: ☒ Wet ☐ Blue ☐ None

Cooler Temp:

16.25

Correction Factor:

Add/Subtract (°C) 0

Temp should be above freezing to 6°C

☐ Samples out of temp criteria. Samples on ice, cooling process has begun

Cooler Temp Corrected (°C):

16.25

USDA Regulated Soil (☒ N/A, water sample)

Did samples originate in a quarantine zone within the United States: CA, NY, or SC (check maps)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Did samples originate from a foreign source (internationally, including Hawaii and Puerto Rico)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

			Comments/Discrepancy:
Chain of Custody Present?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	1.	
Samples Arrived within Hold Time?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	2.	
Short Hold Time Analysis (<72 hr.)?	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A	3.	
Rush Turn Around Time Requested?	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A	4.	
Sufficient Volume?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	5.	
Correct Containers Used?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	6.	
-Pace Containers Used?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A		
Containers Intact?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	7.	
Dissolved analysis: Samples Field Filtered?	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A	8.	
Sample Labels Match COC?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	9.	
-Includes Date/Time/ID/Analysis Matrix: <u>wt</u>			
Headspace in VOA Vials (>5-6mm)?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A	10.	
Trip Blank Present?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A	11.	
Trip Blank Custody Seals Present?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A		

COMMENTS/SAMPLE DISCREPANCY

Field Data Required? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Lot ID of split containers:

CLIENT NOTIFICATION/RESOLUTION

Person contacted: _____ Date/Time: _____

Project Manager SCURF Review: _____

Date: _____

Project Manager SRF Review: _____

Date: _____

*Check mark top half of box if pH and/or dechlorination is verified and within the acceptance range for preservation samples.

Exceptions: VOA, Coliform, TOC, Oil and Grease, DRQ/8015 (water) DOC, LLHg

**Bottom half of box is to list number of bottles

***Check all unpreserved Nitrates for chlorine

Project #

WO#: 92722110

PM: MK

Due Date: 04/12/24

CLIENT: WC- York Co.

Item#	BP4U-125 mL Plastic Unpreserved (N/A) (Cl-)	BP3U-250 mL Plastic Unpreserved (N/A)	BP2U-500 mL Plastic Unpreserved (N/A)	BP1U-1 liter Plastic Unpreserved (N/A)	BP4S-125 mL Plastic H2SO4 (pH < 2) (Cl-)	BP3N-250 mL plastic HNO3 (pH < 2)	BP4Z-125 mL Plastic ZN Acetate & NaOH (>9)	BP4B-125 mL Plastic NaOH (pH > 12) (Cl-)	WGFU-Wide-mouthed Glass jar Unpreserved	AG1U-1 liter Amber Unpreserved (N/A) (Cl-)	AG1H-1 liter Amber HCl (pH < 2)	AG3U-250 mL Amber Unpreserved (N/A) (Cl-)	AG1S-1 liter Amber H2SO4 (pH < 2)	AG3S-250 mL Amber H2SO4 (pH < 2)	DG94-40 mL Amber NH4Cl (N/A)(Cl-)	DG9H-40 mL VOA HCl (N/A)	VG9T-40 mL VOA Na2SO3 (N/A)	VG9U-40 mL VOA Unpreserved (N/A)	DG9V-40 mL VOA H3PO4 (N/A)	KP7U-50 mL Plastic Unpreserved (N/A)	V/GK (3 vials per kit)-VPH/Gas kit (N/A)	SP5T-125 mL Sterile Plastic (N/A - lab)	SP2T-250 mL Sterile Plastic (N/A - lab)	BP3R-250 mL Plastic (NH2)2SO4 (9.3-9.7)	AG0U-100 mL Amber Unpreserved (N/A) (Cl-)	VSGU-20 mL Scintillation vials (N/A)	DG9U-40 mL Amber Unpreserved vials (N/A)	
1		4			2																							
2		4			2																							
3																												
4																												
5																												
6																												
7																												
8																												
9																												
10																												
11																												
12																												

pH Adjustment Log for Preserved Samples

Sample ID	Type of Preservative	pH upon receipt	Date preservation adjusted	Time preservation adjusted	Amount of Preservative added	Lot #

Note: Whenever there is a discrepancy affecting North Carolina compliance samples, a copy of this form will be sent to the North Carolina DENR Certification Office (i.e. Out of hold, incorrect preservative, out of temp, incorrect containers).

Field Analysis Record - South Carolina Compliance

Client: YORK COUNTY

Date: _____

Chain-of-Custody #: _____

pH by SM 4500H⁺ B-2011 / Temperature by SM 2550 B-2010

Check here if section not applicable: _____

Meter ID	Sample ID	Analysis Time ¹	Measured Temp. (°C)	Meter Reading (SU)	QC Pass/Fail ² (P/F)	Comments *Check if performed in-situ
191121	PRISON	0720	38.9	6.79	P	☐
	Duplicate Analysis	0720	38.9	6.79		☐
	MOSS	0735	43.3	7.18	NA	☐
F.S. Tech. Initials					NA	☐
fmc					NA	☐
					NA	☐

¹If sample analysis is performed in-situ, document "NA". Sample collection time from chain-of-custody denotes analysis time.²Split a sample into 2 aliquots and analyze each separately. The first aliquot is to be analyzed for regulatory compliance. The second aliquot is for QC purposes only. The duplicate results must be within ± 0.2 SU.

Total Residual Chlorine by SM 4500Cl G-2011

Check here if section not applicable: ☒

Meter ID	Sample/Standard ID	Standard Conc. (mg/L)	Analysis Time	DPD ID	Meter Reading (mg/L)	QC Pass/Fail ^{1 & 2} (P/F)	Comments
		NA					
	Duplicate Analysis	NA					
		NA				NA	
		NA				NA	
F.S. Tech. Initials		NA				NA	
		NA				NA	
	Post-Analysis Check Standard:			NA			

¹Split a sample into 2 aliquots and analyze each separately. The first aliquot is to be analyzed for regulatory compliance. The second aliquot is for QC purposes only. The duplicate results must be within $\pm 10\%$.²Post-Analysis check standard must read within 10% of the standard concentration.

Dissolved Oxygen by SM 4500O G-2016

Check here if section not applicable: ☒

Meter ID	Sample ID	Analysis Time	Measured Temp. (°C)	Meter Reading (mg/L)	Comments *Check if performed in-situ
					☐
					☐
					☐
					☐
F.S. Tech. Initials					☐
					☐
					☐

Note: Daily calibration and calibration verifications are documented in the DO Calibration/Verification for Field Services Log [FS form ME0018Q].

Specific Conductance by EPA Method 120.1

Check here if section not applicable: ☒

Meter ID	Sample ID	Standard Conc. (µmhos/cm)	Analysis Time	Measured Temp. (°C)	Meter Reading (µmhos/cm)	QC Pass/Fail ¹ (P/F)	Comments *Check if performed in-situ
		NA				NA	☐
		NA				NA	☐
		NA				NA	☐
		NA				NA	☐
F.S. Tech. Initials		NA				NA	☐
		NA				NA	☐
	Post-Analysis Check Standard:						

Note: Daily calibration and calibration verifications are documented in the Conductivity Calibration/Verification Log [FS form ME001MK].

Post-Analysis check standard must read within 10% of the standard concentration.

Pace Analytical Services, LLC

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APPENDIX B: Correspondence Concerning the Water Quality Testing

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From: Burns, Scott <Scott.Burns@yorkcountygov.com>

Sent: Friday, May 17, 2024 8:05 AM

To: Janicke, Trey <Trey.Janicke@yorkcountygov.com>; 'Mike McGuire' <mike@ame-pc.com>; Chris Kemp <chris@ame-pc.com>

Cc: Rekitt, Eric <Eric.Rekitt@yorkcountygov.com>; Blancke, Ryan <Ryan.Blancke@yorkcountygov.com>; Moore, Michael <Michael.Moore@yorkcountygov.com>

Subject: RE: Moss Water Line Replacement Feasibility Study - Draft Report

Contacted Michael Kilpatrick with Pace Analytical who performed the testing. He noted a fair amount of metals in the water which indicates hard water and "could" contribute to corrosion. He suggested contacting our water provider to get their annual water analysis report (attached) and compare the two and to seek an opinion from them on the status of our water quality.

Contacted Anthony Rivers, the City of Rock Hill water plant superintendent, he did not see anything glaring but suspects we may be experiencing galvanic corrosion from dissimilar metals in the piping.

In speaking with the gentlemen the results of the analysis are within normal and safe ranges.

Scott Burns

Assistant Facility Maintenance Director

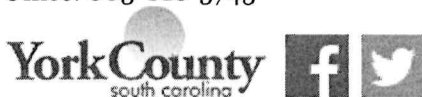
Public Works Building

Building Maintenance

York County Government

Scott.Burns@yorkcountygov.com

Office: 803-818-5743



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APPENDIX C: Water Quality Report from York County



WATER QUALITY

2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Water System #4610002



ROCK HILL
SOUTH CAROLINA

Always on.





On behalf of the City of Rock Hill Utilities Department, I am pleased to present the 2022 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report contains fundamental information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and why that is important.

Rock Hill Utilities values the trust you put in its staff every day to safeguard the quality and reliability of your drinking water. As part of the safeguard process, Rock Hill Utilities' staff monitors the water treatment processes 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. State certified operators utilize a central monitoring system to observe water treatment functions, including storage tank levels, system pressures, and flows. Staff and automated monitoring equipment also perform tests throughout the treatment process to ensure that quality drinking water is being distributed to our customers.

The Rock Hill Water Treatment Plant is rated at 48 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) with a 2022 average annual daily flow of 23.535 MGD, the maximum monthly daily flow in 2022 was 27.43 MGD, and a peak hourly flow of 34 MGD. Demand for water and growth within the city and the surrounding systems served by the water plant continue to increase every year. The city has begun planning for the next phase of expansion to ensure adequate supply to meet future demand.

The city is in the planning phase of several projects that will assist in maintaining compliance with DHEC regulations and improve the treatment process. We are evaluating our treatment process for compliance with new PFAS regulations. PFAS limits and testing are still a new development, and the city is working to inform and engage our customers about PFAS effects on health. Lead and copper rules have been revised with significant changes that the city is working toward complying with including communicating and providing customers with important information and test results. This year we will perform our triennial lead and copper sampling at locations throughout the city. Those results will be available after the testing has been completed.

Water quality is our top priority, and the City makes great efforts to ensure quality drinking water is provided to its customers. Our system has won awards for exceeding state and national drinking water standards. We are collaborating with area schools and utilities in the Catawba River Basin to discuss critical issues. We have recently completed our Risk and Resilience Assessment of the water system and now are working to update our emergency response plans.

The City of Rock Hill strives to provide its citizens and customers with an uninterrupted supply of quality drinking water. You and your family can feel secure in knowing that the City of Rock Hill provides drinking water that continues to exceed Federal and State regulatory standards. Thank you for your business and trust.

Anthony Rivers
Water Plant Superintendent

Important Information About YOUR Water

WHY YOU SHOULD READ THIS REPORT

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes stringent maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for certain contaminants in water supplied by public water systems.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. All drinking water, including bottled water*, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants in drinking water does not necessarily indicate 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. You can also visit the EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>.

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

The sources of both drinking water and tap water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over land surfaces and underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive minerals, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activity.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wastewater 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, farming, mining, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, or oil and gas production.

- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff or residential uses.
- **Organic chemicals**, 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.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

CONTAMINANT INFORMATION

Removing all contaminants from drinking water would be extremely costly, and in nearly all cases, this would not provide any greater protection to health. In fact, a few naturally-occurring substances may actually improve the taste of drinking water and may have low-level nutritional values.

For most customers, water that meets all federal, state and local regulations is considered safe to drink. Some customers may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS and other immune system disorders, and some elderly people and infants can be at particular risk from infection. People with these health concerns should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE at 1-800-426-4791.

*FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



YOUR DRINKING WATER SOURCE

The City of Rock Hill water system is located in York County, South Carolina, in the Catawba River Basin. The City of Rock Hill treats and distributes water to a primary population of more than 75,000 citizens located within the city. In addition, water is distributed through wholesale customers in York County including Fort Mill, Tega Cay, City of York, River Hills, the Catawba Indian Nation and a small number of private water suppliers in the area. Rock Hill Utilities is well prepared to continue being the area's regional water provider for years to come.

The drinking water sources for the system are surface water intakes on Lake Wylie and the Catawba River. Water is pumped from these sources, to the treatment plant on Cherry Road. There, conventional treatment and chemical addition produce the water you consume. Access to our raw water intake and treatment plant is highly restricted and closely monitored around the clock.

The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC) serves as coordinating agency for the State's Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAP), a program required by EPA's 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. SWAP provides added

protection of the City's water by conducting assessments for all drinking water sources across South Carolina and implementing safeguard measures.

In 2012, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control completed the Watershed Water Quality Assessment for the Catawba Basin. The assessment provides an inventory of potential contaminant sources (PCSs), identifies potential contaminants of interest, and ranks the potential susceptibility of these PCSs with respect to the water source. SC DHEC has identified Rock Hill's source water to be susceptible to contaminants such as volatile organic contaminants, petroleum products, metals, nitrates, pesticides, and herbicides. The City of Rock Hill continually monitors for the presence of these contaminants, and through state-of-the-art filtering and disinfecting techniques, delivers safe drinking water to its customers.

For a complete copy of this assessment report, contact Heather Lawson at 803-329-5613 or visit South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control:

https://scdhec.gov/sites/default/files/docs/HomeAndEnvironment/Docs/Watershed/wwqa/Catawba_WWQA_2012.pdf

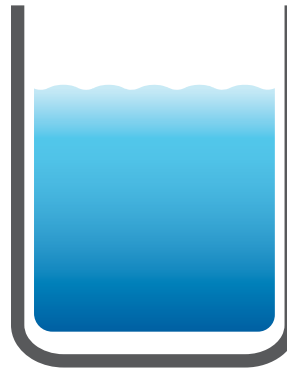
Water Treatment

Water Source



Lake Wylie/Catawba River Intake

Adsorption

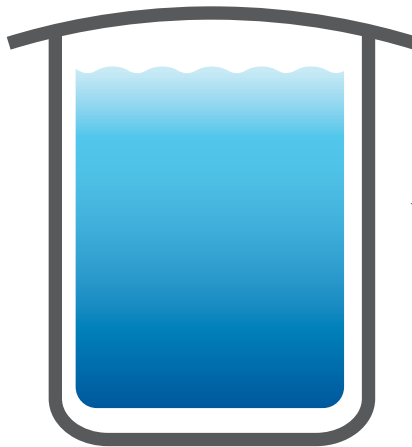


Powdered Activated Carbon
(taste & smell control)



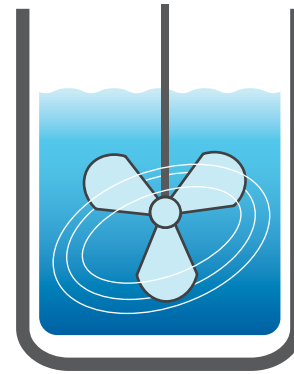
Primary Disinfection,
Oxidation, Chlorine Dioxide

Clearwells



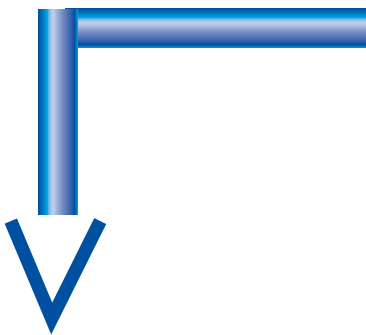
Post-Rapid Mix

Lime, Phosphate,
Chlorine, Fluoride

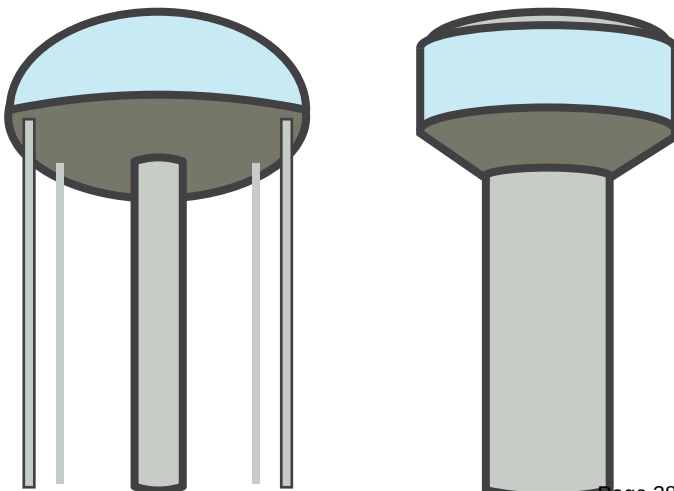


Distribution

Finished Drinking
Water



Elevated Water Storage Tanks



Distribution



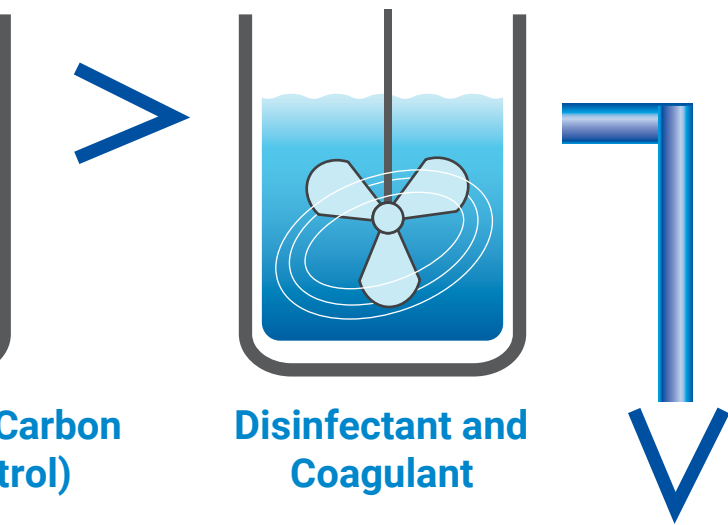
Finished Drinking Water

Homes
Businesses



Process

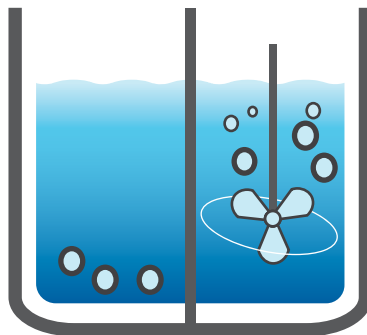
Pre-Rapid Mix



Filtration



Flocculation/Sedimentation



and sses



Before arriving at your tap, water is treated at the City of Rock Hill Water Treatment Plant to remove sediment, bacteria, and other impurities. The plant provides drinking water that exceeds SC DHEC and US EPA water quality regulatory standards.

Water Sources

Water from Lake Wylie and Catawba River intakes flow through large pipes to our plant. A residual amount of disinfectant is added to the raw water at the intake to begin the disinfection process and to deter the growth of organics within the piping system.

Adsorption

Powdered activated carbon (PAC) is added to adsorb natural organic matter to control taste and smell.

Pre-Rapid Mixing

Water is rapidly mixed with polyaluminum chloride, a coagulant that helps the impurities stick together to form bigger particles called floc. Another dose of disinfectant is added to continue the disinfection process.

Flocculation

After rapid mixing, the water flows into flocculation basins, where the velocity of water is slowed and the floc has time to grow bigger.

Sedimentation

Next, the water flows into sedimentation basins, where heavy floc particles sink to the bottom and are removed.

Filtration

Now the water travels through large filters made up of layers of anthracite and sand. These filter layers remove remaining microscopic particles and microorganisms.

Post-Rapid Mixing

Finally, the water is disinfected to protect against bacteria. In addition, lime is added for pH adjustment, phosphate is added for corrosion control, and fluoride is added to support good dental health.

Clearwells

After treatment, the water travels through a series of three clearwells allowing water to have contact time with the disinfectant before leaving the plant. A residual amount of disinfection is maintained in the finished water to deter bacteria regrowth when water enters the distribution system.

Distribution

Treated water is then pumped into pipes that deliver it to homes and businesses. The City of Rock Hill Water Treatment Plant serves a population of over 130,000 in Rock Hill and York County.

Water Tower Storage Tanks

Elevated water tanks, located throughout the distribution system, dampen pressure fluctuations and are also used as storage for emergencies such as fires.

2022 Water Quality Data Table

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS 2022

MICROBIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES

Substance	MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest Number of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total Number of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Substance	TT				Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	1 NTU		Highest Single Measurement		0.03 NTU	No	Soil runoff
	0.3 NTU		Lowest Monthly Percentile		100%	No	Soil runoff

INORGANIC SUBSTANCES

Substance	Year	MCLG	MCL	Units	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	10	10	ppm	0.17	0.17 - 0.17	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from Septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2022	4	4.0	ppm	0.82	0.47 - 0.82	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hardness	2022	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	ppm	32	17.0 - 32.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Substance	Year	ALG	AL	Units	90th Percentile	Number of Sites Over AL	Violation	Typical Source
Copper *	2020	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.041	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead *	2020	0	15	ppb	0.003	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

* Please note: The City of Rock Hill's monitoring cycle under the Lead and Copper Rule is every 3 years. The next sampling event is scheduled to start July 2023.

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Substance	Year	MCLG	MCL	Units	Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Tritium	2022	0	20,000	pCi/L	1,130	0 - 1,130	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

2022 Water Quality Data Table

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTANTS BY-PRODUCTS

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

Substance	Year	MCLG	MCL	Units	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon	2022	TT	TT	ppm	1.96	1.10 - 1.96	No	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine (as CL ₂)	2022	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	ppm	1.9	1.5 - 1.9	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (as ClO ₂)	2022	0.8 MRDLG	0.8 MRDL	ppm	0.19	0 - 0.19	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	2022	0.8	1.0	ppm	0.894	0.081 - 0.894	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Substance	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Units	Highest LRAA Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)*	2022	No goal for the total	80	ppb	49.9	16.9 - 68.2	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2022	No goal for the total	60	ppb	21.2	8.6 - 25.3	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

GLOSSARY OF TERMS IN WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Action Level (AL)

The concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG)

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.

LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average

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 Disinfectant Level Goal (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 the disinfectants to control microbial contaminants

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

Minimum Reporting Levels (MRL)

The value and unit of measure at or above which the concentration of the contaminant must be measured using the approved analytical methods.

NA - Not applicable

ND - Not detected

NR - Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Parts Per Million (ppm)

Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

Parts Per Billion (ppb)

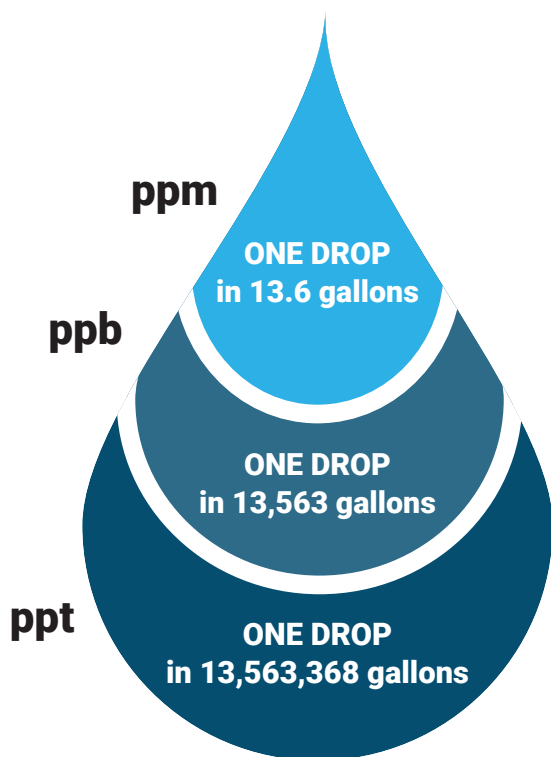
Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

pCi/L

Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

The units of measurement in technical water reports can be confusing. Concentrations of substances in water are typically measured in units of the mass of chemical (milligrams, mg or micrograms, ug) per volume of water (liter, L, l).

Concentrations in water can also be expressed as parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppg). Parts per million and parts per billion may be converted from one to the other using this relationship; 1 part per million = 1,000 parts per billion.

A way to visualize one part per billion (ppb) in water is to think of it as one drop in one billion drops of water or about one drop of water in an Olympic-size swimming pool.

One part per million is about 1 cup of water in an Olympic-size swimming pool.

CITY OF ROCK HILL UTILITIES WATER TREATMENT AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

- Miles of Water Main Lines: 540 Miles
- Inline Valves: 6,868
- Fire Hydrants Maintained: 3,600 Hydrants
- Number of Elevated Water Tanks: 5 Elevated Tanks totaling 4.75 million gallons in storage
- Number of Water Meters: 34,219 Active Meters
- Average Daily Consumption: 23.535 Million Gallons
- Annual Finished Water: 8.6 Billion Gallons
- Maximum Plant Capacity: 48 Million Gallons Per Day
- Population Served: 130,000 (Rock Hill, York County, Fort Mill, Tega Cay and Catawba Indian Nation)



ALWAYS ON - 24/7/365

To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

As required by law, the City of Rock Hill monitors around the clock for contaminants in the drinking water that it treats and supplies to customers. In 2022, the City of Rock Hill performed more than 4,000 routine water quality tests at 164 local sites. These tests measure for bacteria, chlorine residual, pH and temperature. Sites include schools, residences, commercial businesses and industries in the Rock Hill water service territory. Along with the routine tests, lead and copper was collected at thirty designated homes, and corrosion control at ten approved sites throughout the city. Additionally, with increased concerns about water quality within US public schools, the City expanded their corrosion control sample protocol to include testing at Rock Hill schools. This ensures our schools have protection on pipe walls to prevent possible metal leaching in the water.

Every regulated contaminant detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed in the table, which contains the name of each substance; the highest level allowed by regulation; the ideal goals for public health; the amount detected; and the likely sources of contamination. In 2022, the City tested for more than 100 contaminants, the majority of which were not detected. For a list of non-detects, please call 803-329-5613.



DRINKING WATER DATA & REPORTS

Through the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires public water systems meet national drinking water standards to ensure that the health of water consumers is carefully protected.

All public water systems must publish an annual Consumer Confidence Report that tells how the drinking water standards are achieved. The EPA allows this report to be posted on the City's website for customer viewing or printing. If you would like this report mailed to you, please call Customer Service at 803-325-2500 to request a paper copy.



Lake Wylie Raw Water Intake



HOW DOES LEAD GET INTO DRINKING WATER?

Every water system has unique chemical and physical characteristics based on the source of the water used, the treatment processes used to create potable (drinking) water, and the piping network that takes the water from the source to the treatment plant and eventually to the individual taps. In order for lead to be present in the water at the tap, it must come from either: (1) the source water itself; (2) lead-containing materials in the distribution system or household plumbing; or (3) conditions in the treated water that would allow lead from pipes to become soluble in, or leach into, the water.

• SOURCE WATER

The City of Rock Hill draws its source water from Lake Wylie and the Catawba River. Although lead does not naturally occur in surface waters, testing for lead is required by the US EPA. Test results from samples taken at the City's intake facility show the lead level in the source water to be only 0.0025 mg/L, well below the US EPA's 0.015 mg/L level of concern.

• DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND HOUSEHOLD PIPING

Current rules and regulations do not allow for lead to be used in the manufacture of piping and plumbing materials. Although there is no known lead-containing pipe in the City of Rock Hill's water distribution system, there may be minor components in the system that do contain lead, such as older pipe joints, certain fittings, and lead solders. Older homes and other structures connected to the system may also be plumbed with pipes, fittings, and/or fixtures that contain lead or have lead-containing soldered joints.

What does the City do to inhibit lead in drinking water?

Since there may be opportunity for lead to get in the water from older household plumbing and pipe connections, the City of Rock Hill takes proactive measures to reduce any risk.

• BUFFERING

The City of Rock Hill uses both physical and chemical treatment processes to produce safe drinking water. In 1984 the City began using a corrosion inhibitor in the treatment process to prevent iron from leaching into the drinking water. The corrosion inhibitor also works to prevent other metals, such as lead and copper, from leaching into the drinking water. It does this by creating a thin film on the pipe walls to buffer, or shield, the drinking water from metals that may exist in the piping materials. Routine water quality tests confirm that the buffering system is effective.

• CHEMICAL REACTIONS

The water crisis in Flint, Michigan, has been attributed to changing to a more acidic and corrosive water source. The more corrosive water stripped the buffering film from the inside of the pipes, allowing increased amounts of lead and metals to leach into the water. There have been no such changes to the City of Rock Hill's source water. The treatment processes used by Rock Hill produce finished water that is non-acidic in order to maintain the protective buffering film.

• PIPE REPLACEMENT

Even though the City's water system has been in operation for over 100 years, the average age of the piping material is only 34 years. The City invests over \$1.5 million a year to replace aging and/or undersized water pipes. City employees are trained to recognize and replace service lines from the water main to the meter when necessary due to age, materials, or condition. Employees then communicate this information to the homeowner to encourage them to contact a plumber to replace the private service line between the meter and the house, and to evaluate the piping and fixtures in the house.



• 2022 3RD QUARTER ROUTINE TESTING

In 1991 the US EPA implemented its Lead and Copper Rule to optimize corrosion control in drinking water systems. The City has never been in violation of this rule. In addition to periodic sampling and testing required by the Lead and Copper Rule, water quality parameters are analyzed every day at the treatment plant and annually throughout the distribution system to ensure the City remains in compliance with the rule and continues to deliver safe, quality drinking water to its customers.

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT WATER QUALITY IN YOUR HOME

THE CITY NETWORK OF PIPING

Every water system is made up of a network of pipes that delivers water from the treatment plant to your home. This piping is made up of different types of material such as ductile iron and PVC, and in older systems, cast or galvanized iron pipe. As piping ages, material will begin to dissolve into the water causing taste and possible odor problems. As the water enters your home it is under the influence of your piping, faucet fixtures, the air in your home and even your hot water heater.

DIAGNOSING THE PROBLEM MILKY WATER?

Cloudy or milky water is usually an indication of air trapped inside your pipes. To rule out this problem, collect a glass of water and allow it to sit for a few minutes. If the water clears, you have air in your lines. To get rid of the air, bleed your water lines by flushing the water out from the faucet. If this does not clear up your air problem, call the City at 803-329-5500 to see if any maintenance has occurred on the main feeding your home. The next step is to call a plumber to check your water lines on your side of the meter.

If the cloudy water is not air in your lines and you see sediment that settles in your glass, you may have some calcium carbonate build up in your lines. Calcium carbonate is a harmless mineral found naturally in water. Sources of calcium build up may be in your faucet screens or in your water heater.

DISCOLORED WATER? DON'T PANIC

Naturally occurring minerals found in water such as iron and manganese can settle in your pipes causing a red or black color. Black particles may also originate from deteriorating rubber seals found around faucet strainers or inside your toilet bowl. If possible clean around these seals and flush your lines. If flushing does not clear up the discoloration, call the City at 803-329-5500 to have the mains feeding your home flushed.

BLUE STAINS can be caused by copper water pipes. You may see the appearance of blue staining in the sink or toilet bowls. Call a plumber to inspect your water lines for deterioration.

BLACK or PINK STAINING is caused by mold and mildew spores in the air. These spores land in these moist environments and form colonies that look pink or black. These organisms are not in the water, but in the air (they are not harmful). The remedy for this is to try to minimize these spores in the air. You may try allergy free filters, keeping lids down, sealing toilet tanks and fixing leaky faucets.

TASTE AND ODOR

As water travels through the network of piping in the distribution system, it may pick up harmless organic matter causing it to have taste and or odor. This is usually noticeable at the end of the water pipe line where water becomes stagnant. Some customers notice a cat urine smell when using their water. All homes have volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the ambient air produced by scented products such as soaps, candles, air fresheners, incense, paint, carpet, furnishings, fresh flowers and many other common household items. Chlorine dioxide gas is used as a disinfectant at the water treatment plant. Chlorine dioxide combined with VOCs has been described as smelling like fuel, oil, kerosene, chemicals or cat urine. The odor will continue until the levels of VOCs decreases. The remedy is to increase ventilation by opening windows and turning on fans.

SEASONAL TURNOVER IN THE LAKE

The City of Rock Hill's drinking water source is Lake Wylie. Lakes are sensitive to seasonal temperature changes, which causes a turnover of the water or a thermal stratification of the lake water layers. The process of stratification occurs when the atmospheric temperatures rise or fall; these temperature fluctuations cause the layers of the lake to stir, flipping the layers. This flipping of water layers stirs up the sediment in the water and may lead to taste and odor issues. Typically most customer complaints occur in late spring and at the beginning of winter with the atmospheric temperature changes.

If you have water issues that persist or if you have concerns about your water quality, please call us at 803-329-5500.

EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water results primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

The City of Rock Hill Utilities 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, one way to minimize the

potential for lead exposure is 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, consider having your water tested for lead levels. The Safe Drinking Water Hotline offers information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure. Call 1-800-426-4791 or visit water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/.

WATER CONSERVATION

The City of Rock Hill always encourages voluntary conservation and the use of “Best Management Practices” to preserve our limited water supply. There are many ways to save water around your house. You can also practice water conservation while irrigating with a properly designed landscape plan and being water-smart every time you use water.

For more information on water conservation, visit: clemson.edu/extension
epa.gov/water
epa.gov/watersense

DIRECTORY

The City’s water system is governed by Rock Hill City Council and operated by the Utilities Department under the supervision of City Management.

- John Gettys, Mayor
- Derrick Lindsay, Councilmember Ward 1
- Kathy Pender, Councilmember Ward 2
- Kevin Sutton, Councilmember Ward 3
- John A. Black III, Councilmember Ward 4
- Perry Sutton, Councilmember Ward 5
- James C. Reno Jr, Councilmember Ward 6
- David B. Vebaun, City Manager
- James G. Bagley Jr, PE, Deputy City Manager
- Steven Gibson, Deputy City Manager
- Heather Lawson, Water/Wastewater Operations Manager

- Website: www.cityofrockhill.com
- Customer Service, Utility Bill Questions: 803-325-2500
- 24-Hour Automated Service: 803-329-5500
- Rock Hill Water Treatment Plant: 803-329-5502
- Utilities Department: 803-329-5500
- City Council/Meeting Information: 803-329-7012
- TDD for Hearing Impaired: 803-329-8787
- EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791
- South Carolina 811 - “Call Before You Dig”:
Dial 811 or call toll-free 1-888-721-7877



Rock Hill City Council meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 6 PM. Council meetings are broadcast live and re-aired on Rock Hill’s government access channel, RHTV channel 115 for Comporium Cable customers or channel 19 (basic analog service).

Spanish Line: 803-325-2537
*EN ESPANOL: Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Por favor, haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien lo entienda. Gracias.

Exhibit A: Preliminary Plans for Renovation and Additions to the Detention Center