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Post-it® Fax Note 7671	Date 6.22.07 # of pages ▸ 9
To Jocelyn G. Boyd	From MARK WRIGHT
Co./Dept. Esquire, PSC	Co. WPU
Phone #	Phone #
Fax #	Fax #

5

CCR's & Drought notice.

WYBOO PLANTATION UTILITIES, INC.

WATER SYSTEM
DHEC # 1450010

Inside this Newsletter

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
JUNE 2007

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Requires all public water systems to issue an annual report to their customers. These reports give consumers valuable information to make personal health-based decisions regarding their drinking water consumption. So, look for these reports on an annual basis!

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is now four (4), ground water wells with one 10K Hydro storage tank and one 300K ground storage tank. The main well site also has a set of booster pumps to maintain the system pressure. We want to thank you for your patients and understanding, but we still need your help. With the drought conditions as they are, we will have to issue a water restrictions use, should our pressure still decrease during the morning hours. We need to watch out for our neighbors during the summer period. The water treatment system, consist of Chlorination only. This facility requires no additional treatment.

The Corporate office is located at 19 Broad Street, Sumter, SC. The physical plant site #1 is located at 2260 Players Course Drive, beside the Palms Restaurant and Plant number 2 site is located on White Oak Road.

In order to provide you with the highest quality water, we maintain the water systems wells, tanks and distribution lines by inspecting and testing on a daily basis.

"The purpose of report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. "This report shows our water quality and what it means."

Data For Free

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our office listed on the inside of this report. Copies of the WQ Report are available at our office. WP Utilities, Inc.'s Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The enclosed table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Some constituents do not require annual testing therefore; the most recent results have been reported. No reported results are more than 5 years old. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Did you know as water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals and radioactive substances?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing.

If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before consuming tap water. MCLs are set at, a very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects associated with many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water everyday at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the associated health effect.

EPA requires that all annual water quality reports contain the following statements: In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for the public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocomprised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV / AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA / CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

As a means of providing you with the best water possible, W P Utilities, Inc. is following the Partnership for Safe Water Program. This voluntary program is designed to go beyond the required regulations to provide the highest quality water possible. As you can see by the enclosed table, we had no violations for the 2006 period.

Safe, clean drinking water is such a basic necessity that we often fail to recognize how important it is to our health and quality of life. Consider the ways drinking water contributes to the welfare of our community.

Clean Water....Protects Public Health: The development of advanced water treatment and in-home delivery systems in the early 1900s virtually eradicated many potentially fatal waterborne illnesses such as cholera and typhoid fever. In many areas of the world where public water systems do not exist, these illnesses continue to claim millions of lives each year. **Contributes to Quality of life:** Swimming, Boating, fishing, economic prosperity-all of these things contribute to a community's overall quality of life-and all depend on clean water. Effective wastewater treatment returns clean water to our rivers and lakes, and water and sewer systems provide a foundation for economic development that contributes to overall prosperity.

For more information, contact your local water provider at:

Wyboo Plantation Utilities, Inc. PO Box 2099, Sumter, SC 29151, Attn: Public Relations Department

Phone@ (803) 774-2010 Fax (803) 774-2012

Note Office Location: (19 Broad Street, Sumter)

Office Hours: 9:00 am till 4:00 pm / Monday thru Friday / Closed on all Holidays

WYBOO PLANTATION UTILITIES, INC. DHEC # 1450010

Drinking Water Quality Report. Typical Water Quality for " 2006 "

What's in Your Tap Water?

This data presented is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations*

Parameter	Units	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Violations Yes / No	Possible Sources in Water	Year Sampled
Fecal Coliform & E coli	P / A	0	0	0	0	No	Human & animal fecal waste.	2006
Total Coliform Bacteria	P / A	0	0	0	0	No	Naturally Present in the Environment	2006
Nitrate	ppm	0	ND - 0.089	10	10	No	Runoff from Fertilizer; Leaching Septic Tanks	2006
Beta / photon emitters	pCi / l	3.50 +/- 1.61	N / A	50	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2006
Alpha emitters	pCi / l	0.646 +/- 1.22	N / A	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2006
Fluoride	ppm	0.87	ND - 0.17	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2003
Combine Radium	pCi / l	0.233 +/- 0.18	N / A	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2006
THM	ppm	0	0	100	0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2006

Parameter	Units	Action Level	90th Percentile	# sites over Action Level		Violations Yes / No	Possible Sources in Water	Year Sampled
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.085	0 of 10 sites		No	Corrosion of household plumbing materials	2004
Lead	ppb	0.015	0.0034	0 of 10 sites		No	Corrosion of household plumbing materials	2004

Abbreviations
P / A= Present / Absent
pCi/l= Pico curies per liter
ppm = parts per million (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion (ug/l)

General Interest - Table

Monitoring Period Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2006
Average Level

Parameter	MCL	Detected
Ph	6.0 – 8.0	7.0
Temp. (C)	N/A	21.1

Table of Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available 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. MCLG's allow for a margin no known

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

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

*This is a privately owned Utility Company and we are regulated through the Public Service Commission, Please feel free to contact them with any questions or concerns you may have. They can be reached at this number 1.800. 922.1531.

W.P Utilities, Inc

CEDAR HILL WATER

DHEC #4360010

803-774-2010

Inside this Newsletter

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

JUNE 2007

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires all public water systems to issue an annual report to their customers. These reports give consumers valuable information to make personal health-based decisions regarding their drinking water consumption. So, look for these reports on an annual basis!

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is two (2) ground water wells with several small - pressurized tanks, located within the MH Park. There is no chemical addition to the water.

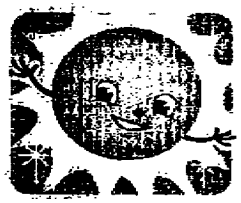
Data

In order to provide you with the highest quality water, we maintain the water systems wells by inspecting and testing on a daily basis. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means."

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our office listed on the inside of this report. Copies of the WQ Report are available at our office.

Cedar Hill MHP Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The enclosed table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Some constituents do not require annual testing therefore, the most recent results have been reported. No reported results are more than 5 years old. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Did you Know, as water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottle drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.



For more information, contact your local water provider at:

Wyboo Plantation Utilities, Inc.

Cedar Hill Water Division
P.O. Box 2099
Sumter, SC 29151

Attn: Public Relations Department
Phone : (803) 774-2010

"Note:" Office Location (19 Broad Street, Sumter) Office hours 10am till 2:00pm Monday Thru Friday
Closed on all Holidays

As you can see by the enclosed table, our system had no violation. Cedar Hill's employees and contractors work hard to ensure that the water delivered to your home meets all regulatory requirements and expectations for safety, reliability and quality. We are still proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before consuming tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. MCL's are set at a very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects associated with many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water everyday at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the associated health effect.

EPA requires that all annual water quality reports contain the following statements: In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for the public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-comprised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV / AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA / CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791. As a means of providing you with the best water possible, Cedar Hill MHP Water System is following the Partnership for Safe Water Program. This voluntary program is designed to go beyond the required regulations to provide the highest quality water possible.

Drinking Water Quality Report : Typical Water Quality for " 2006"

What's In the Water ?

This data presented is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations"

Parameter	Units	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Violations Yes / No	Possible Sources in Water	YEAR SAMPLED
Total Coliform Bacteria	P / A	0	0	0	0	No	Naturally Present in the Environment	2006
Nitrate	ppm	1.1	1.0 - 1.7	10	10	No	Runoff from Fertilizer; Leaching Septic Tanks	2006
Beta / photon emitters	pCi / l	2.9 +/- 1.7	N/A	50	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2004
Alpha emitters	ppm	3.9 +/- 1.0	N / A	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2004
Copper	ppm	90th % =0.093	none exceeded	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing materials	2005
Lead	ppb	90th % = 0.0	none exceeded	0.015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing materials	2005
Combine Radium	pCi / l	2.95 +/- 0.54	N/A	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2003

Abbreviations

P / A = Present / Absent

pCi/l = picocuries per liter

ppm = parts per million (mg/l)

ppb = parts per billion (ug/l)

General Interest - Table

Monitoring Period Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2006

Parameter	MCL	MCL	Average Level Detected
Temp. C	none		21.0

Table of Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

Treatment Technique (TT):
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

W. P. Utilities - GRANADA WATER

DHEC #4350008 / Pop. 148

803-774-2010

Inside this Newsletter

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

JUNE 2007

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires all public water systems to issue an annual report to their customers. These reports give consumers valuable information to make personal health-based decisions regarding their drinking water consumption. So, look for these reports on an annual basis!

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is two (2) ground water wells & several pressurized tanks, located within the subdivision.

In order to provide you with the highest quality water, we maintain the water systems wells by inspecting and testing on a daily basis. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our office listed on the inside of this report. Copies of the WQ Report are available at our office.

Granada subdivision Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The enclosed, table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Some constituents do not require annual, testing; therefore, the most recent results have been reported. No reported results are more than 5 years old. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Did You Know as water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

For more information, contact your local water provider at:

Wyboo Plantation Utilities, Inc.

Granada Water Division

PO Box 2999

Sumter, SC 29151

Attn: Public Relations Department

Phone@ (803) 774-2010

Fax (803) 774-2012

Note

Office Location: (19 Broad Street, Sumter)

Office Hours: 9:00 am till 3:00 pm / Monday thru Friday / Closed on all Holidays

As you can see by the enclosed table, our system had one violation from one site for Lead during the June – Sep 2006 monitoring period. Granada Subdivision employees and contractors work hard to ensure that the water delivered to your home meets all regulatory requirements and expectations for safety, reliability and quality. We are still proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before consuming tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. MCL's are set at a very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects associated with many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water everyday at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the associated health effect.

EPA requires that all annual water quality reports contain the following statements: In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for the public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocomprised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV / AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA / CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791. As a means of providing you with the best water possible, Granada Subdivision Water System is following the Partnership for Safe Water Program. This voluntary program is designed to go beyond the required regulations to provide the highest quality water possible.

Drinking Water Quality Report. Typical Water Quality for " 2006 "

What's In the Water?

This data presented is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations*

Parameter	Units	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Violations Yes / No	Possible Sources in Water	Year Sampled
Total Coli form Bacteria	P / A	0	0	0	0	No	Naturally Present in the Environment	2006
Nitrate	ppm	4.2	3.1 – 5.1	10	10	No	Runoff from Fertilizer; Leaching Septic Tanks	2006
Combined Radium	pCi / l	1.83 +/0.38	N / A	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2003
Beta / photon emitters	pCi / l	1.8 +/- 2.15	N / A	50	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2003
Alpha emitters	ppm	3.26 +/ 1.35	N / A	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2003
Copper	ppm	0.0	1.3	1 of 5 sites		No	Corrosion of household plumbing materials	2006
Lead	ppb	0.0	0.015	0 of 10 sites		No	Corrosion of household plumbing materials	2006

Abbreviations

P / A = Present / Absent

pCi/l = Pico curies per liter

ppm = parts per million (mg/l)

ppb = parts per billion (ug/l)

General Interest - Table

Monitoring Period Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2006

Parameter	MCL	MCL	Average Level Detected
Temp. C	none		21.1

Table of Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):

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Treatment Technique (TT):

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

South Carolina Department of
Natural Resources

John E. Frampton
Director

Alfred H. Vang
Deputy Director for
Land, Water, and Conservation
Division

MEMORANDUM

TO: Public Water Systems

FROM: Von P. Snelgrove, SCDNR- Land, Water, and Conservation Division
Acting Deputy Director

DATE: June 7, 2007

SUBJECT: Moderate Drought Declared Statewide

The S.C. Department of Natural Resources upgraded the drought status from incipient to moderate for all South Carolina counties after meeting with the S.C. Drought Response Committee on June 6, 2007, in Columbia. The Committee voted unanimously to upgrade the drought status across the entire state based on below normal precipitation, lower than normal streamflow and groundwater levels, agricultural stress and the wildfire danger. The press release summarizing the meeting is attached.

A moderate drought declaration, the second of four drought levels specified in the SC Drought Response Act of 1985, means there is an increasing drought threat as demonstrated by the drought indices. While the moderate declaration does not require any mandatory action by water systems, it is a signal that drought conditions are intensifying and water systems should implement their plans and ordinances as needed. The Committee requests that you provide written notice of your drought ordinance implementation to the SC Drought Information Center, P.O Box 167, Columbia, South Carolina, 29202. If you have any questions, please contact Hope Mizzell, SC State Climatologist, (803) 734-9588, email: mizzellh@dnr.sc.gov.

cc: John Frampton, SCDNR Director
Steve de Kozlowski, Interim Deputy Director
State and Local Drought Response Committee

Rec. 2007 Jun 07 PM 6:03

NEWS RELEASE #07– June 6, 2007 DNR News (803) 734-3815

MODERATE DROUGHT DECLARED FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

State and local Drought Response Committee members unanimously upgraded the drought level to "moderate" for the entire state of South Carolina during a meeting on Wednesday, June 6 in Columbia. The state agency representatives of the drought response committee declared an incipient drought on May 8.

Moderate drought means there is an increasing threat of a drought as demonstrated by drought indices. While the moderate declaration does not require any mandatory action by public water systems or the public, it is a signal that drought conditions are deteriorating and water systems should implement their plans and ordinances as needed. The public can do their part to conserve water such as reducing outdoor irrigation, checking for pipe leaks indoors and out. They can also pay attention to the danger of wildfires by monitoring advisories from the S.C. Forestry Commission and using extreme caution with any outdoor burning.

"The decision to upgrade the drought status to moderate was supported by the long-term rainfall deficit," said Von Snelgrove, of the DNR Land, Water and Conservation Division. "What we need to see is a significant change in the rainfall pattern, otherwise, the streams and lake levels around the state will continue to decline."

According to Hope Mizzell, South Carolina state climatologist, reports from state and local agriculture, forestry officials and the discouraging 6 to 14 day outlook for below normal precipitation and above normal temperatures were some of the factors influencing the state and local Drought Response Committee's decision to upgrade, "The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the hydroelectric generating utilities have been taking action to conserve and manage water in their lakes. This is not an easy task given the long-term rainfall deficit. The S.C. Drought Response Committee's decision to upgrade to the second level of drought demonstrates that consistency between local, state, and federal drought response is important for effective drought planning and management."

Bud Badr, state hydrologist, explained, "11 of 17 streamflow indicators are already at some stage of drought with five of those streamflows at extreme. Groundwater levels throughout much of the state are also below normal. Power generation has been reduced to maintain the levels on hydropower lakes. Elsewhere lake levels are slightly lower than their normal levels for this time of year."

David Tompkins with the S.C. Department of Agriculture says many farmers will be facing a difficult situation if conditions don't improve, "We're concerned about what will happen the rest of this year. We need better than normal rainfall throughout the upcoming months. Some irrigation for farmers is already being utilized at a level normally seen in July."

Darryl Jones with the S.C. Forestry Commission (SCFC) expressed concern, "Recent rains have provided relief for wildfire danger in some areas of the state, but the effects of the moisture will be short-lived. Wildfire activity in May was higher than normal, and the SCFC responded to 337 wildfires that burned more than 1397 acres. The accumulated rainfall deficit has resulted in more extreme wildfire behavior and increased the amount of mop-up necessary to completely extinguish fires. Some seedling survival problems have been reported, especially for pine plantations established in late winter. While the effects of a long dry period are often not immediately noticeable, trees in most areas of the state are under stress from a lack of rainfall and more susceptible to damage from bark beetles, defoliators, and salt water influx into the soil."

David Baize with the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control said that six water systems are reporting voluntary restrictions with two reporting mandatory restrictions.

Mike Hancock with Lugoff-Elgin Water is a representative on the Central or Santee Basin Committee, "We entered 2007 at a deficit and have had significantly less rainfall than normal. This is having a profound effect on our forestry and especially our farmers. We feel it's appropriate to bring this situation to the public's awareness. We believe it's prudent at this time to declare a moderate drought. And, if conditions persist, we could easily deteriorate to more advanced drought conditions."

For more information about drought, visit the Office of State Climatology Web site at http://www.dnr.sc.gov/climate/soo/ or contact State Climatologist Hope Mizzell at (803) 734-9100 in Columbia.

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