May 2022

Water Quality Report

System #2110007

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires water suppliers to provide annual drinking water quality reports to their customers. This requirement was adopted in the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. These reports give consumers valuable information to make personal health-based decisions regarding their drinking water consumption.

Source Water Assessment Report

The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) has provided a Source Water Assessment Report to all public water systems. This report identifies our source water protection areas as well as any potential contaminant sources located within the source water protection areas. Information about Source Water Assessment and whom to contact to read the report is available on the internet at: htt p s: //scdhec.gov/environmen t/your-water-coast/source-water-protection/ If you do not have internet access, but would like to make arrangements to view the Source Water Assessment Report, please feel free to contact Tonya Huell at CITY HALL at (843) 374-5421.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Lake City water system treats water from 6 wells located around the city.

For people with special health concerns...

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the genc:;ral population Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, people with **HIV/AIDS** or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for 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 infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. (1-800-426-4791}.

About Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Lake City 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 forseveral hours, you can minimize the potentialfor lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http:!/ water.eoa.oov/drink/info/lead

Why are there contaminants in the Water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants -and -potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-479l.

Any Questions?

If you would like ta know more about your drinking water, please contact Tanya Huell at City Hall at (843) 374-5421. Also, City Council meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the City Courtroom at City Hall. We would be happy to answer your questions. You *may* also find more information about drinking water and the EPA's drinking water website at htt 1 :1/water.e:•a.\!ov·drin k/

This report is brought to you by the City of Lake City

CRWAT

5 Quick Tips to Conserve Water

nserve

- Regularly check for leaks inside and outside your home.
- When brushing your teeth, tum off the tap. This is a simple way tosave a lot of water!
- Run the dishwasher and washing machine only when full. Try skipping the extra rinse.
- Water plants before 10 am or after 4 pm.
- Choose efficient appliances.

The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January Ist to December 31st, 2021. In this table you will find the following terms and abbreviations:

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/I) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter- one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Maximum Contaminant Level- The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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 (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual 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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

TEST RESULTS

Lake City

SC2110007

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	RAA	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (2021)	I	0.4-0.79	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation {YIN)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Fluoride (2021)	0.54	0.28-0.54	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium **unregulated (2021)	36	27-36	*NIA*	*NIA*	ppm	N	Occurs Naturally
Radioactive Contaminants	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation {YIN)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Combined Radium 2261228 t202ll	0.0333	0.0333-0.0333	0	*5*	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead & Copper							
Lead and Conner	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th percentile**	**# Sites Over AL**	**Units**	**Violation {YIN)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (2020)	1.3	1.3	0.041	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (2020)	0	15	0.91	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

About Your Water...

Each day, our staff works to ensure that the water delivered to your home meets all regulatory requirements and your expectations for safety, reliability, and quality. For your protection, the staff at the City of Lake City, as well as DHEC, tests your drinking water for many parameters. Although other contaminants were tested for, the tables included in this report show only the substances that were detected in your water during the calendar year 2021 or during the most recent sampling event.

What's in this stuff, anyway?

The sources of drinking water (tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, stream, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Contamlnants that may be present ln source water lnclude:

Microbial contaminants, such as vlruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals , which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may result from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial waste and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally- occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health