May 2025

# 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**
Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available upon request. Please contact Nekeycha Izzard at CITY HALL at (843) 374-5421 to arrange to review this document.

## 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 general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk 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

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Lake City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact The City of Lake City at (843) 374-5421. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. A lead service line inventory was completed throughout our system, in 2024. For more information on this inventory please contact us at (843) 374-5421.

## 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 1-800-426-4791.

## Any Questions?

If you would like to know more about your drinking water, please contact Nekeycha Izzard at City Hall at (843) 374-5421. Also, the City Council meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. in 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 http://water.epa.gov/drink/

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## 5 Quick Tips to Conserve Water

- 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 1st to December 31st, 2024. In this table you will find the following terms and abbreviations:

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA: not applicable
ND: Not detected
NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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# 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 (2024) | 1 | 0.4-0.71 | MRDLG 4 | MRDL 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2024) | 11 | 7.4 – 10.7 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation (Y/N)** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Fluoride (2024) | 0.52 | 0.28-0.52 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (2024) | 0.028 | 0-0.028 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium **unregulated (2024) | 36 | 27-36 | N/A | N/A | ppm | N | Occurs Naturally |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation (Y/N)** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Combined Radium 226/228 (2023) | 2.09 | 0 - 2.09 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beta/photon emitters (2023) | 5.39 | 0 - 5.39 | 0 | 50* | pCi/L | N | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

**Lead & Copper**

| Lead and Copper | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation (Y/N) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper (2023) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.046 Range 0.0013-0.11 | 0 | ppm | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (2023) | 0 | 15 | 1.3 Range 0-2 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

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## 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 SCDES, 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 2024 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, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses 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 that 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