

2023 Water Quality Report

Silver Springs Rural Community Water District

System # 3820002

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The source of our water is Ground Water and sometimes Surface Water purchased from the Orangeburg DPU System #SC3810001.

A Source Water Assessment Plan has been prepared for our system. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, or if you do not have internet access, please contact Jimmy Hartzog at (803) 247-5778. We want you, our neighbors and valued customers, to be informed about your water utility. Feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings on the second Tuesday of every month at 6:00 pm at the Water Department office.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. Silver Springs W/D routinely monitors constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes and chemicals. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023. 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/l) - 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.

Silver Springs W/D #3820002

LEAD and COPPER TEST RESULTS

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.16	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023	0	15	0.98	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2023	RAA 1.00	1.00 – 1.00	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	3.00	0.0 – 5.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	2023	3.00	0.0 – 2.5751	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2020	0.14	0.12 – 0.14	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Nitrate (measured at Nitrogen)	2023	0.054	0.054 – 0.054	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Dates	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2020	0.48	0.0 - 0.48	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2020	0.372	0.0 - 0.372	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant Name	Reported Level (ppm)	Range (Low – High)	MCLG/MCL	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium (2020)	1.7	1.7 – 1.7	None	N	Erosion of natural deposits

*Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate these contaminants.

Violation Tables

E. Coli			
Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	07/26/2017	2023	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)			
The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants and young children.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	08/01/2023	08/31/2023	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Orangeburg DPU #SC3810001								
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2023	0.60	0.60 – 0.60	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Nitrate	2023	0.46	0.46 – 0.46	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (Unregulated Contaminant)	2023	2.9	2.9 – 2.9	N/A	N/A	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity Orangeburg DPU # SC3810001				
	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.570 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100.000%	N	Soil Runoff

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

