2024 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.

Silver Springs Rural Community WD (SC3820002) has completed a required service line inventory. If you would like to access the inventory, please contact us with the contact information found in this report. A Source Water Assessment Plan has also been prepared for our system. If you have any questions about these reports, 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.

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 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 some small amounts of 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, 2024. 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**.**

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Silver Springs W/D #SC3820002

LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	**Date Sampled**	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**Range of Results**	**# Sites Over AL**	**Units**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.16	0.02 – 0.29	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023	0	15	0.98	0.32 – 0.99	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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. Silver Springs RCWD 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 Silver Springs RCWD and Jimmy Hartzog at (803) 247-5778. 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.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS TEST RESULTS								
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	2024	RAA 1.00	1.00 – 1.00	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	3.00	0.00 – 1.5857	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	2024	3.00	0.00 – 10.1167	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TEST RESULTS								
Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Fluoride	02/04/2020	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)	2024	0.043	0.026 – 0.043	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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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	02/04/2020	0.48	0.00 - 0.48	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	02/04/2020	0.372	0.00 - 0.372	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TEST RESULTS					
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 determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate these contaminants.					

Orangeburg DPU #SC3810001

ORANGEBURG DPU TEST RESULTS								
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Fluoride	2024	0.70	0.74 – 0.74	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.23	0.23 – 0.23	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.028	0.028 – 0.028	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (Unregulated Contaminant)	2024	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	0.090 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.

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