

City of Cayce Water Treatment Plant 2024 Annual Water Quality Report System ID # SC 3210003



<u>Dear Customer</u>: We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you from January 1 to December 31, 2024. The Safe Drinking Water Act **(SDWA)** requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence Report" to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The City of Cayce Water Treatment Plant is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed customers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water. For more information regarding this report contact Vince Osborne @ 803-739-5380 or <u>vosborne@caycesc.gov</u>.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

City of Cayce Water Treatment Plant's drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking water standards.

Call us for information about opportunities for public participation in decisions about our drinking water at our Utilities Department at 803-796-9020. Also, the City Council meets the first Tuesday of each month in the City Council Chambers at City Hall at 6:00 P.M.

Water Source

Our system was supplied water solely from the City of Cayce. The City of Cayce gets its water from the Congaree River.

Source Water Assessment

South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) has indicated that our raw water sources are most susceptible to contamination from runoff or environmental conditions

An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the minutest traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG shown below are important. All testing data is available at SCDES Drinking Water Watch, search the following link: https://des.sc.gov/programs/bureau-water/drinking-water

The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

Key To Table

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded,								
	triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow								
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.								
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units: A measure of the clarity of the water.								
MRDL	The highest level of a residual disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water.								
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level : The highest level of a contaminant that is								
	allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG 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 a one-in-a-million chance of having the								
	described health effect.								
N/A	Non Applicable								
AVG	Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of								
	monthly samples								

PM	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l).
	Corresponds to one ounce in 7350 gallons water
РВ	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/I).
	Corresponds to one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons water
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended
	to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
RAA	Running Annual Average: One year's data available.
Ci/L	Pico Curies Per Liter: A measure of radioactivity.
RDLG	The level of disinfectants in drinking water below which
	there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLG
	allows for a margin of safety.
/IRL	Minimum Risk Level: An MRL is an estimate of the daily human
	exposure to a hazardous substance that is likely to be without appreciable
	risk of adverse non-cancer health effects over a specified duration
	of exposure.

Regulated Contaminants

					Detected	Ri	ange		
Inorganic Contaminants					Level				
	Year	Unit	MCL	MCLG	90th			Major	Violation
	Sampled				percentile	Min of Result	Max of Result	Sources of Contamination	
Lead	2020	PPB	AL=15	0	3.000	0	11	Corrosion of household	NO
	2023	PPB		0	0.000	0	6	plumbing systems; Erosion	
Copper	2020	PPM	AL=1.3	0	0.051	0	0.248	of natural deposits; Leaching	NO
	2023	PPM		0	0.044	0	0.173	from wood preservatives	
						No lead and copper samples over			
						action les	vel (AL).		
Selenium	2024	PPM	50	50	4.20	7.4	- 7.4	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Fluoride	2004	PPM	4	4	0.70	0.69	- 0.69	Water additive which promotes strong teeth	NO
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2024	PPM	10	10	0.16	0.15	i - 0.15	Runoff from fertilizer.	NO
Disinfection and Disinfection * Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level detected because some results may be part of an									
Byproducts evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.									
	Year	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Ran	qe	Major	Violation

	Sampled				Level		Sources of Contamination	1	
TTHM's (Trihalomethanes)	2024	PPB	80	N/A	52.00	OE-9- 69.3299	By-product of drinking water	NO	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	PPB	60	N/A	20.00	OE-9 - 18.11	chlorination.	NO	
Chlorine	2024	PPM	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.00	1.00 - 1.00	Water additive used to	NO	
							control microbes		
Organic Contaminants									
			Two				Agriculture runoff; sewage		
Total Coliform	2024	One positive	Samples	0	0.00	1	discharges/overflows.	NO	
		sample	per period				Naturally present in environment.	l	
Total Organic Carbon	Organic Carbon 2024 * The % of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met ALL								
TOC removal requirements set, unless a violation is noted in the violations section.									
	Year	Limit		Level		Range	Major	Violation	
	Sampled (Treatment Technique) Detected				Sources				
<u>Turbidity</u>								l	
Highest Single Measurement	2024	1 NTU		0.11		100% Met	Soil Runoff.	NO	
Land the state of the state of the state of the state	0004	0.0 NITU		1000/ 11.1		4000/ 14-1		NO	

Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit 2024 0.3 NTU 100% Met Soil Runoff. N * Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor this parameter because it is a good indicator of water auality and helps measure the effectiveness of our filtration process. American Water Works Association Dedicated to Safe Drinking Water





Unregulated Contaminants

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for System # 3210003 (UCMR 4)

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. For the complete list of contaminants detected, please contact Vince Osborne at 803-739-5380 or vosborne@caycesc.gov. The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems for potential future contaminant monitoring. UCMR5 testing has started for 2025.



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Explanation of Violations.

No violations.

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on 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 public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline @ 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders. Also some elderly, and infants can be 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 infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hot Line @ 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Concerning Lead In Our 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. City of Cayce 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 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 City of Cayce @ 803-796-9020. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/lead

Additional Information Concerning Lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious helth effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

City of Cayce Utilities has created an inventory of water service lines to meet the requirements of the 2021 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions issued by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This inventory can be found by clicking https://lead-service-line-inventory-cityofcayce.hub.arcgis.com/. This site also provides more information about the EPA guidelines, along with a an interactive map providing details

The City of Cayce is currently required to test for lead and copper every three years by EPA regulations. These tests where performed mid-year 2023, with test results on this report. The next lead test cycle will be mid-year 2026.