

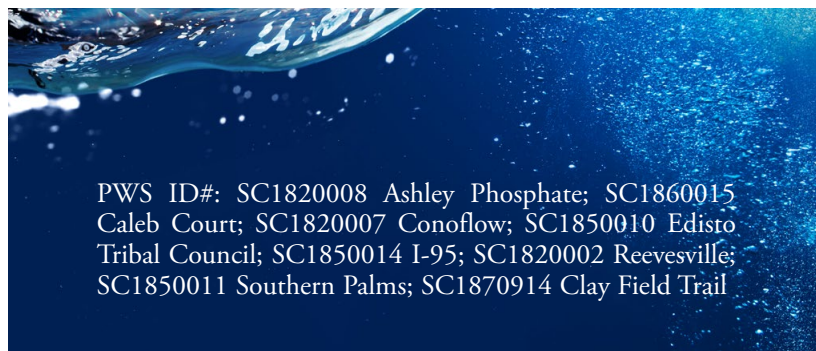


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2023



Presented By



PWS ID#: SC1820008 Ashley Phosphate; SC1860015
Caleb Court; SC1820007 Conoflow; SC1850010 Edisto
Tribal Council; SC1850014 I-95; SC1820002 Reevesville;
SC1850011 Southern Palms; SC1870914 Clay Field Trail



Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2023. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Dorchester County Water and Sewer provides both surface and well water to our customers. Surface water is any body of water above ground, including streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, reservoirs, creeks, and oceans. Water is collected from the top layer of the body of water and treated at a water treatment facility to meet specific requirements set forth by the U.S. EPA and state regulatory agencies. Though this water is treated and tested prior to leaving the treatment plant, Dorchester County Water and Sewer provides further testing to ensure all requirements are met.

Well water is obtained by drilling a hole into the ground until it reaches an aquifer, a geological formation or structure that stores or transmits water. Water from the underground source is tested, treated, and stored in towers for consumption.

In this report, you will find information about the regulated detection results for each system reported by Dorchester County Water and Sewer. All other water quality results and information are available from the source water providers. Their websites are listed below.

Surface water is supplied to the following Systems:

Ashley Phosphate & Southern Palms Systems

We purchase your drinking water from Charleston Water System. The sources of the surface water from Charleston Water System are the Bushy Park Reservoir and the Edisto River.

Caleb Court System

We purchase your drinking water from Summerville Commission of Public Works (SCPW). Surface water from SCPW is purchased from the Santee Cooper Lake Moultrie Regional Water System; its source water is Lake Moultrie.

Clay Field Drive System

We purchase your drinking water from Dorchester County Water Authority's (DCWA) Knightsville system. Surface water from DCWA is purchased from SCPW, which purchases source water from Lake Moultrie from the Santee Cooper Lake Moultrie Regional Water System.

Well water is supplied to **Conoflow, Edisto Tribal Council, I-95, and Reevesville Systems**. The source for these water systems is the Gordon Aquifer.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but we 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, or 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, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

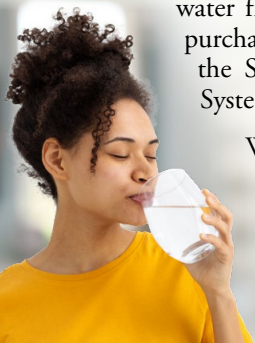
Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.



QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Franklin Infinger, Water Superintendent, at (843) 832-0075.



Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

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

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come 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 processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Community Participation

Dorchester County Council conducts its regularly scheduled meetings on the first and third Monday of each month - with the exception of August and December, when only one meeting will be held. Special-called council and committees of council meetings are scheduled on an as-needed basis. You can find the schedule and location of all council and committee meetings by visiting DorchesterCountySC.Gov.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment has been completed for our water systems as well as our water suppliers. The purpose of the assessment is to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source to potential contaminant sources. The report includes background information and a relative susceptibility rating of higher, moderate, or lower. It is important to understand that a higher susceptibility rating does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated within the assessment area. If you would like to access the source water assessment report for one of our surface water systems, please visit the appropriate website:

Charleston Water System:
charlestonwater.com/492/Source-Water

Summerville CPW:
summervillecpw.com/waterqualityreport

Dorchester County Water Authority:
dcwaonline.com/ccr-reports/

Santee Cooper Lake Moultrie Regional Water System:
scdhec.gov/sites/default/files/docs/HomeAndEnvironment/Docs/Watershed/wwqa/Santee_WWQA_2013.pdf

If you would like a copy of our assessment, please feel free to contact our office during regular business hours at the number provided in this report.



Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

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.

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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we provide must meet specific health standards set by the state and EPA. Here we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES													
				Ashley Phosphate System-SC1820008		Caleb Court System-SC1860015		Conoflow System-SC1820007		Edisto Tribal Council System-SC1850010			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	[4]	[4]	2.6	2.0–2.6	2.4	1.9–2.4	1	ND–1	1.0	ND–1.0	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	4	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.45	ND–0.45	0.52 ¹	0.42–0.52 ¹	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity [excluding radon and uranium] (pCi/L)	2019	15	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2023	60	NA	15	8.8–19.6	15	14.10–16.10	20	14.6–28.3	15	13.5–15.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.027	ND–0.27	NA	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	2020	2	2.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2023	80	NA	8	2.5–10.7	35	31.3–38.3	51	42.4–67.4	43	38.6–47.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community													
				Ashley Phosphate System-SC1820008		Caleb Court System-SC1860015		Conoflow System-SC1820007		Edisto Tribal Council System-SC1850010			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3	1.3	0.022	0/30	0.025 ³	0/5 ³	0.053 ³	0/5 ³	0.051 ⁴	0/10 ⁴	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2021	15	0	0.57	0/30	0.46 ³	0/5 ³	4.8 ³	0/5 ³	1.6 ⁴	0/10 ⁴	No	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				I-95 System- SC1850014		Reevesville System- SC1820002		Southern Palms System- SC1850011		Clay Field Trail System- SC1870914			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	[4]	[4]	2.3	2.0–2.3	1.0	ND–1.0	2.6	2.1–2.6	1	ND–1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	4	4	NA	NA	0.33 ¹	ND–0.33 ¹	NA	NA	2.6 ²	ND–2.6 ²	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity [excluding radon and uranium] (pCi/L)	2019	15	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.06	ND–1.06	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2023	60	NA	16	15.4–16	19	16.2–21.4	17	12.9–18.4	18	16–20.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	2020	2	2.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0	ND–2.0	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2023	80	NA	36	34.5–37.7	48	44.6–52.1	8.0	4.9–11	57	42.5–79.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

				I-95 System- SC1850014		Reevesville System- SC1820002		Southern Palms System- SC1850011		Clay Field Trail System- SC1870914			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3	1.3	0.017 ³	0/5 ³	0.17 ³	0/5 ³	0.0069 ⁴	0/10 ⁴	0.035 ⁴	0/5 ⁴	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2021	15	0	0.15 ³	0/5 ³	1 ³	0/5 ³	0.41 ⁴	0/10 ⁴	0.14 ⁴	0/5 ⁴	No	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Sampled in 2020.

² Sampled in 2021.

³ Sampled in 2023.

⁴ Sampled in 2022.

To Review this Water Quality Report Online:



www.DorchesterCountySC.gov/waterquality

