



CITY OF SUMTER

2022 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

System No. 4310001



The City of Sumter is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report). This report is designed to provide details and to assure you that the water is both safe and dependable. Your water source is ground water from deep wells. These wells draw water from the Black Creek & Middendorf Aquifers. The water is then treated in a "treatment train" that can include coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

The City is pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements. Sumter City Council serves as the Water Utility Board with their meetings held the first Tuesday of the month at 1:00 p.m. and the third Tuesday of the month at 5:30 p.m. in The Opera House at 21 North Main Street. You are welcome to attend any of their meetings.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substance or constituents such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least some amount of some constituent. It's important to remember that the presence of constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about constituents and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Sumter routinely monitors your drinking water, as required by SC DHEC and EPA, for microbiological, radioactive, inorganic, synthetic organic, and volatile organic constituents. We have always met these requirements and want you to know that we pay special attention to all rules. In the monitoring period of January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2022 all required tests were conducted for individual constituents in your drinking water. Thirteen constituents were detected; all at levels well below the safe drinking water level. The attached "Analysis Result" table gives information on our testing and verifies that no constituent exists that could cause any potential health concern.

If present, elevated levels of 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 Sumter is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.** When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek the 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 Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) contaminants are used to evaluate and prioritize contaminants on the Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate List, a list of contaminants EPA is considering for possible new drinking water standards. Data collected through the monitoring of these contaminants will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science. Not all systems are required to monitor for these contaminants.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations; The City of Sumter is proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. If you have questions about this report or need to report a problem concerning water utilities, please call City Public Services at 803-436-2558. We ask that you continue to help us protect this valuable resource and report any concerns to our offices.

Sincerely,
David P. Merchant – Mayor, City of Sumter



CITY OF SUMTER

2022 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

System No. 4310001



CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION? YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.340	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.360	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & Uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	1.120	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium(ppm)	2	2	0.094	No	2021	Erosion of mineral deposits
Beta/ photon emitters (mrem/yr)	0	4	3.880	No	2021	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Nitrate {measured as nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	4.000	No	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS						
Chlorine(ppm)	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	1.00	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
THM (ppb)	N/A	80	8.00	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	5.00	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
LEAD & COPPER						
	ACTION LEVEL	90 TH PERCENTILE	NUMBER OF SITES OVER ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.048	0	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15	0.41	0	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING						
	ACTION LEVEL		HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
HAA5(ppb)	N/A		3.66	No	2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Sodium(ppm)	N/A		5.1	No	2021	Secondary Standard, Non- Enforceable Guideline

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risks 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.



DALZELL WATER DISTRICT

2022 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

System No. 4320001



The City of Sumter is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report, a requirement of Consumer Confidence Reporting. The report is required by SCDHEC and EPA to inform you about the water provided by the City of Sumter and to assure you that the water is both safe and dependable. Your water source is ground water from wells. These wells draw water from the Upper Black Creek Aquifer. DHEC has completed an assessment of our source water.

The City is pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements. Sumter City Council serves as the Water Utility Board with their meetings held the first Tuesday of the month at 1:00 p.m. and the third Tuesday of the month at 5:30 p.m. in The Opera House at 21 North Main Street. You are welcome to attend any of their meetings.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substance or constituents such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least some amount of some constituent. It's important to remember that the presence of constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about constituents and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Sumter routinely monitors your drinking water, as required by SC DHEC and EPA, for microbiological, radioactive, inorganic, synthetic organic, and volatile organic constituents. We have always met all of these requirements and want you to know that we pay special attention to all rules. In the monitoring period of January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2022 all required tests were conducted for individual constituents in your drinking water. Five constituents were detected; all at levels well below the safe drinking water level. The attached "Analysis Result" table gives information on our testing and verifies that no constituent exists that could cause any potential health concern.

If present, elevated levels of 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 Sumter is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.** When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek the 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 Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations; The City of Sumter is proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. If you have questions about this report please call City Public Services at 803-436-2558 during normal business hours. If you need to report a problem concerning water utilities you can call City Public Services at 803-436-2558 24 hours per day. We ask that you continue to help us protect this valuable resource and report any concerns to our offices.

Sincerely,

David P. Merchant – Mayor, City of Sumter



DALZELL WATER DISTRICT

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System No. 4320001



CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION? YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	1.000	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCTS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Chlorine(ppm)	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	1.000	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
LEAD & COPPER	ACTION LEVEL	90TH PERCENTILE	NUMBER OF SITES OVER ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.094	0	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15	0.46	0	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING	ACTION LEVEL		HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Sodium(ppm)	N/A		5.1	No	2021	Secondary Standard, Non- Enforceable Guideline

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Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risks 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.



OSWEGO RURAL WATER 2022 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT System No. 4320006



The City of Sumter is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report, a requirement of Consumer Confidence Reporting. The report is required by DHEC and EPA to inform you about the water provided by the City of Sumter and to assure you that the water is both safe and dependable. Your water source is ground water from deep wells. These wells draw water from the Black Creek & Middendorf Aquifers. DHEC has completed an assessment of our source water.

The City is pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements. Sumter City Council serves as the Water Utility Board with their meeting held the first Tuesday of the month at 1:00 p.m. and the third Tuesday of the month at 5:30 p.m. in The Opera House at 21 North Main Street. You are welcome to attend any of their meetings.

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The City of Sumter routinely monitors your drinking water, as required by SC DHEC and EPA, for microbiological, radioactive, inorganic, synthetic organic, and volatile organic constituents. We have always met all of these requirements and want you to know that we pay special attention to all rules. In the monitoring period of January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2022 all required tests were conducted for individual constituents in your drinking water. Nine constituents were detected; all at levels well below the safe drinking water level. The attached "Analysis Result" table gives information on our testing and verifies that no constituent exists that could cause any potential health concern.

If present, elevated levels of 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 Sumter is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek the 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 Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations; The City of Sumter is proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. If you have questions about this report please call City Public Services at 803-436-2558 during normal business hours. If you need to report a problem concerning water utilities you can call City Public Services at 803-436-2558 24 hours per day. We ask that you continue to help us protect this valuable resource and report any concerns to our offices.

Sincerely,

David P. Merchant – Mayor, City of Sumter



OSWEGO RURAL WATER 2022 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT System No. 4320006



CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION? YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.77	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Barium(ppm)	2	2	0.094	No	2020	Erosion of mineral deposits
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	1.35	No	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha, excl. Radon & Uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	1.95	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCTS						
	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION? YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Chlorine(ppm)	MRDLG= 4	MRDL = 4	0.600	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	2.800	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	3.000	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
LEAD & COPPER						
	ACTION LEVEL	90TH PERCENTILE	NUMBER OF SITES OVER ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.0073	0	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15	0.69	0	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risks 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.

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TOWN OF MAYESVILLE WATER SYSTEM 2022 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT System No. 4310003



The City of Sumter is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report, a requirement of Consumer Confidence Reporting. The report is required by SC DHEC and EPA to inform you about the water provided by the City of Sumter and to assure you that the water is both safe and dependable. Your water source is ground water from wells. These wells draw water from the Upper Black Creek Aquifer. DHEC has completed an assessment of our source water.

The City is pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements. Sumter City Council serves as the Water Utility Board with their meetings held the first Tuesday of the month at 1:00 p.m. and the third Tuesday of the month at 5:30 p.m. in The Opera House at 21 North Main Street. You are welcome to attend any of their meetings.

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The City of Sumter routinely monitors your drinking water, as required by SC DHEC and EPA, for microbiological, radioactive, inorganic, synthetic organic, and volatile organic constituents. We have always met all of these requirements and want you to know that we pay special attention to all rules. In the monitoring period of January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2022 all required tests were conducted for individual constituents in your drinking water. Seven constituents were detected; all within a range below the safe drinking water level.

If present, elevated levels of 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 Sumter is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek the 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 Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations; The City of Sumter is proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. If you have questions about this report please call 803-436-2558 during regular business hours. If you need to report a problem concerning water utilities you can call City Public Services at 803-436-2558 24 hours per day. We ask that you continue to help us protect this valuable resource and report any concerns to our offices.

Sincerely,

David P. Merchant – Mayor, City of Sumter



TOWN OF MAYESVILLE WATER SYSTEM 2022 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT System No. 4310003



CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION? YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Combined radium (pCi/l)	0	5	1.0	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/l)	0	15	2.0	No	2022	Erosion of natural Deposits.
Beta/Photon Emitters (mrem/yr)	0	4	5.0	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
DISINFECTANTS/ DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	1.0	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes.
THM (ppb)	No goal for total	80	21.0	No	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
LEAD & COPPER						
	ACTION LEVEL	90TH PERCENTILE	NUMBER OF SITES OVER ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.074	0	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	15	0.52	0	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" 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.

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WESSEX SUBDIVISION WATER SYSTEM 2022 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT System No. 4350016



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The City of Sumter routinely monitors your drinking water, as required by The State and EPA, for microbiological, radioactive, inorganic, synthetic organic, and volatile organic constituents. We have always met all of these requirements and want you to know that we pay special attention to all rules. In the monitoring period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2022 all required tests were conducted for individual constituents in your drinking water. Ten constituents were detected; all at levels well below the safe drinking water level. The attached "Analysis Result" table gives information on our testing and verifies that no constituent exists that could cause any potential health concern.

If present, elevated levels of 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 Sumter is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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David P. Merchant – Mayor, City of Sumter



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INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	4.0000	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	4.7100	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	0	4	7.4100	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excl. radon and uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	2.6400	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
ORGANIC CHEMICALS						
	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Dibromochloropropane (ppb)	0	0	0.0290	No	2022	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans and cotton.
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	1.0000	No	2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
DISINFECTANTS						
	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Chlorine(ppm)	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	1.0000	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	No Goal for total	60	1.0352	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	ACTION LEVEL	90TH PERCENTILE	NUMBER OF SITES OVER ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
LEAD & COPPER						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.018	0	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15	0.73	0	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per trillion (ppb) - one part per trillion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000,000

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risks 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.