2023
Annual Water Quality Report
Santuck Hebron Water Company
DHEC #4420007

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Our water is purchased, treated surface water (Broad River) from the City of Union. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jean Cornelison at (864) 429-0807. You may also visit our website at santuckhebron.com or attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings which are held the second Tuesday of each month, 6:30 pm at the Santuck Hebron Water Office, 2729 Santuck Carlisle Highway, Union, SC.

Santuck Hebron routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. 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:
NA – Not applicable
ND – Not detected
NR – Monitoring not required but recommended
HDL - Highest Level Detected
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.
AL - Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. The Action Levels are reported at the 90th percentile to homes at greatest risk.
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" (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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) -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.
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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.
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes) – Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL <u>over many years</u> may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants (City of Union 2023)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (2021)	N	0.35	ppm	2*	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.54	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

* EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm; however, our state has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

Unregulated Contaminants (City of Union 2023)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Unit Measurement	N/A	N/A	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	N/A	14.0	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS (Santuck - Hebron 2022)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	90th percentile	Unit Measurement	Action Level	Sites over action level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	N	0.203	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products (2023 Santuck-Hebron)

Haloacetic acids (HAAs)	Violation N	LRAA 23 Range 10,9-34.2	Units ppb	MCL 60	MCGL No goal for total	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	N	LRAA 77 Range 42.5-103.7	ppb	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	LRAA 1.0 Range 1.0-1.0	ppm	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Coliform Bacteria (2023)

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest number of positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Positive No. of E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1.0		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Violation Table

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL offer many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2023	03/31/2023	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2023	06/30/2023	Water samples showed that the amount of this contamination in our drinking water was above its standard(called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. Santuck Hebron Water Company 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791. 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 and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The table above lists all drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water.

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 transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly 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 Hotline (800-426-4791).

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.