

## 2022 Water Quality Report Town of Swansea System # 3210006

The Town of Swansea is 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 a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water is purchased from Lexington Joint Municipal Water and Sewer Commission.

A Source Water Assessment Plan has been prepared for our system. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mayor Viola McDaniel at (803) 568-2835. We want you, our neighbors, and valued customers, to be informed about your water utility. Feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Monday of every month at 6:00 pm at the Town Hall. This report explains our water quality and what it means. The Town of Swansea routinely monitors the system for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes and chemicals. All drinking water, including some bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022. 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. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two (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.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

## **Town of Swansea # SC321006**

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring, or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic, or organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

### **If you have special health needs:**

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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. Town of Swansea 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### **Did You Know?**

Tap water is the best value for your money. A 16-ounce container of bottled water costs about \$1.50, whereas 1000 gallons of tap water cost about \$2.00.  
The water we have today is all the water there will ever be.

Drinking water in the United States is among the safest in the world.

You can refill an 8-ounce glass of water 15,000 times for the same cost as a 6 pack of soda. And water has no sugar or caffeine.

The average family turns on the tap between 70 and 100 times per day.

Americans drink more than 1 billion glasses of water per day.

## Town of Swansea # SC3210006

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.02d	0.56-0.69	No	2002	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.

LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS							
Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.117	0	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead-action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	0	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

COLIFORM BACTERIA						
Contaminants	MCLG	MCL / TT	Value	Date	Violation?	Typical Source
Total Coliform	TT	No Positive Samples	N/A	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.70 RAA	0.4 - 07	No	2022	Water Additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	7 RAA	0 – 17.29	No	2022	Water Additive used to control microbes.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	12 RAA	0 – 22.66	No	2022	Water Additive used to control microbes.