2023 Water Quality Report
Valley Public Service Authority
System #: SC0220012

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence 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.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (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 (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water is produced from six (6) Valley Public Service Authority wells located in the Middendorf Aquifer, and purchased from Trolley Run Station Development System and Beech Island Water District.

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment Plan has been completed for our system by SCDHEC. For more information, please contact SCDHEC at 803-898-4300.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (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 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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 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.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Calvin Smith at 803-593-2053. You may attend our regularly scheduled board meetings, which are held on the first Monday of each month, except July and September meetings, which are held on the second Monday of the month. Board meetings begin at 6:00 pm at the VPSA Office - 442 Pine Street Warrenville, SC 29851.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Valley Public Service Authority 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 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.

Additional Information for Unregulated Contaminants (PFAS)

Our water system has been sampled pursuant to the EPA's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) for a series of unregulated contaminants identified as Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. There were no PFAS or lithium detected in our water. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact our office at 803-593-2053 or 442 Pine Street, Warrenville, SC 29851.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the 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. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.0	1.0	1.0	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0.00	0	0	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm) **VPSA discontinued Fluoride treatment on 08/01/2021**	4	4	1.3	.9	1.3	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.0	0.2	2.0	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	NA	65	25	65	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2.32	1.56	2.32	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (**pCi/L**)*	0	4***** mrem/yr	4.8	0	4.8	2022	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits *EPA considers **50 pCi/L** to be a level of concern for beta particles
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	2.76	0.184	2.76	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
(Continued)

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Lead and Copper							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.49	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.70	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Beech Island Water District

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.0	.16	2.0	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	NA	2.1	1.2	2.1	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.78	0	1.78	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (**pCi/L**)*	0	4***** mrem/yr	3.73	0	3.73	2021	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits *EPA considers **50 pCi/L** to be a level of concern for beta particles
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.23	0.15	1.23	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Trolley Run Station Development System

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.12	1.12	1.12	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm) **Trolley Run Station Dev discontinued Fluoride treatment on 08/01/21**	4	4	0.50	0.50	0.50	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.0	1.0	1.0	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	NA	18.0	18.0	18.0	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	3.2	3.2	3.2	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
mrem/yr	mrem/yr: millirems per year (a measure of radiation dose)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Valley Public Service Authority had no violations in 2023.

For more information please contact:

CALVIN SMITH
PO BOX 340
GLOVERVILLE, SC 29828
803-593-2053

www.valleypublic.org

2023 Water Quality Report
Trolley Run Station Development
System #: SC0220016

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence 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.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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Where does my water come from?

Our water is produced from four wells located in the Middendorf Aquifer, and supplied by Valley Public Service Authority, which produces water from six wells and purchases water from Beech Island Water District.

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment Plan has been completed for our system by SCDHEC. For more information, please contact SCDHEC at 803-898-4300.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (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 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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 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.

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Description of Water Treatment Process

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Additional Information for Lead

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. Trolley Run Station Development 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 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.

Additional Information for Unregulated Contaminants (PFAS)

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Trolley Run Station Development

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.2	1.1	1.2	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.12	1.12	1.12	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm) **Trolley Run Station Dev discontinued Fluoride treatment on 08/01/21**	4	4	0.50	0.50	0.50	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.0	1.0	1.0	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	NA	18.0	18.0	18.0	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	3.2	3.2	3.2	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Lead and Copper							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.024	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.33	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Valley Public Service Authority

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
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Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
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Fluoride (ppm) **VPSA discontinued Fluoride treatment on 08/01/21**	4	4	1.3	.9	1.3	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
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Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	NA	65	25	65	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2.32	1.56	2.32	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (**pCi/L**)*	0	4***** mrem/yr	4.8	0	4.8	2022	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits *EPA considers **50 pCi/L** to be a level of concern for beta particles
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	2.76	0.184	2.76	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Beech Island Water District

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.0	.16	2.0	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	NA	2.1	1.2	2.1	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.78	0	1.78	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (**pCi/L**)*	0	4***** mrem/yr	3.73	0	3.73	2021	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits *EPA considers **50 pCi/L** to be a level of concern for beta particles
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Unit Descriptions	
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MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
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Trolley Run Station Development had no violations in 2023.

For more information please contact:

CALVIN SMITH
PO BOX 340
GLOVERVILLE, SC 29828
803-593-2053

www.valleypublic.org

2023 Water Quality Report
Avondale Mills, Inc.
Graniteville/Vaucluse Water System
System #: SC0240002

Is my water safe?

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Where does my water come from?

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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 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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 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.

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Our Valley Public Service Authority water system has been sampled pursuant to the EPA’s Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) for a series of unregulated contaminants identified as Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium and the Trolley Run System has sampled by SCDHEC. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. There were no PFAS or lithium detected in our water. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact our office at 803-593-2053 or 442 Pine Street, Warrenville, SC 29851.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the 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. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Graniteville/Vaucluse Water System

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.0	1.0	1.0	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2.0	2.0	2.0	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	11.4	11.4	11.4	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Lead and Copper							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.085	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	8.30	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Valley Public Service Authority

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0.00	0	0	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm) **VPSA discontinued Fluoride treatment on 08/01/21**	4	4	1.3	.9	1.3	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.0	0.2	2.0	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	NA	65	25	65	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2.32	1.56	2.32	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (**pCi/L**)*	0	4***** mrem/yr	4.8	0	4.8	2022	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits *EPA considers **50 pCi/L** to be a level of concern for beta particles
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	2.76	0.184	2.76	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Trolley Run Station Development System

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.12	1.12	1.12	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm) **Trolley Run Station Dev discontinued Fluoride treatment on 08/01/21**	4	4	0.50	0.50	0.50	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.0	1.0	1.0	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	NA	18.0	18.0	18.0	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	3.2	3.2	3.2	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Beech Island Water District

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.0	.16	2.0	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	NA	2.1	1.2	2.1	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.78	0	1.78	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (**pCi/L**)*	0	4***** mrem/yr	3.73	0	3.73	2021	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits *EPA considers **50 pCi/L** to be a level of concern for beta particles
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.23	0.15	1.23	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
mrem/yr	mrem/yr: millirems per year (a measure of radiation dose)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Avondale Mills Inc. – Graniteville/Vaucluse Water System had no violations in 2023.

For more information please contact:

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