

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Pendleton Public Works

System # 0410006

Developed May 2nd, 2024



We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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 continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water source is Anderson Regional Joint Water Systems, Hartwell Lake Filter Plant which is supplied by surface water from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Hartwell Lake Reservoir, lying along the border of upstate South Carolina and Georgia. The plant operates 24 hours per day, every day of the year.

Anderson Regional Joint Water System's Source Water Assessment Plan is available for your review at <http://www.scdhec.gov/environment/water/srcwtr.htm>. If you do not have internet access, please contact South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Bureau of Water in Columbia, South Carolina at (803) 898-4300 to make arrangements to review this document.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Evan Link at (864) 646-9409. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council meetings held the first Monday of every month at 7pm at 310 Greenville Street, Pendleton, South Carolina 29670.

Pendleton Public Works routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period **January 1 – December 31, 2023**. As water travels over land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

For your information, we have provided some definitions to help you better understand the table.

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

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 (ug/l) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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" 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 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 Disinfection 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.

BDL – Below Detectable Level

TEST RESULTS

Anderson Regional Joint Water System (SC0420011)

Inorganic Contaminants (2023)						
Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (2022)	N	0.58 Range 0.58-0.58	4	4.0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	N	0.14 Range 0.14-0.14	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminant (2021)						
Sodium	N	5.1	N/A	N/A	ppm	Naturally Occurring

Pendleton Public Works (SC0410006)

Lead and Copper (2022)							
Lead and Copper	Violation	90 th Percentile	MCLG	Action Level	Sites Over Action Level	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	N	0.177	1.3	1.3	0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	N	0	0	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Regulated Contaminants (2023)							
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Violation	Detected Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorine	N	0.9 Range 0.8-0.9	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	21.0 Range 7.2-28.3	No Goal for the Total	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	22.0 Range 7.6-31.9	No Goal for the Total	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals or radioactive substances. 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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 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.

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, persons 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 provider. 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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable drinking water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Please call our office at 864-646-9409, if you have any questions.

We at Pendleton Public Works work around the clock to provide quality water to every tap. We ask that all customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.