

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Batesburg-Leesville
(2022)**

Town of Batesburg-Leesville Water System
- System No. 1, SCDHEC System ID # -
3210002

Batesburg-Leesville Lake Murray System -
System No. 2, SCDHEC System ID#-
3210011

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The Town of Batesburg-Leesville presents this year's Water Quality Report for 2022. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The Town of Batesburg-Leesville utilizes two raw water sources to serve the water treatment facility serving System No. 1. The Town Pond (S32105) a reservoir located on the south side of Town approximately one mile from the water plant. The Brodie Pump Station (S32104) is located on Lightwood Knot Creek approximately seven miles from the Town Pond. Water is pumped from Lightwood Knot Creek via the Brodie Pump Station to the Town Pond and then on to the water plant for treatment. The water treatment plant has a permitted treatment capacity of 2.4 million gallons per day.

Service to Batesburg-Leesville System No. 2 is provided by the Gilbert-Summit Rural Water District (GSRWD SCDHEC System ID#-3220001). The GSRWD operates eight wells and sells wholesale to the Town for your system supply. System No. 2 is located in the Batesburg-Leesville School District Three boundary in the Lake Murray vicinity. The Town of Batesburg-Leesville monitors and tests the distribution system on a regular basis.

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 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The B-L Department of Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Our sampling frequency complies with EPA and State drinking water standards. Employees at the water plant work daily to ensure that the water produced and delivered to your homes exceeds the regulatory requirements. To maintain this level of quality, staff at the Batesburg-Leesville Water Treatment Plant, in conjunction with the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, tests your drinking water for many parameters. The following tables show only the parameters that were detected in your water during the calendar year 2018 or during the most recent sampling event:

Persons with Special Health Concerns – Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than general population. Immune compromised persons such as 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline, (1-800-426-4791).

Definitions:

Inorganic Contaminants – Compounds such as salts, minerals and metals.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) – By-products of the chlorine disinfection process

ppm (parts per million) – 1 ppm is the equivalent of 1 minute in 2 years and 1 penny in \$10,000.

mg/l (milligrams per liter) – this is equivalent to ppm)

pCi/L (picocuries per liter) – measures the level of radioactivity in water

Non-Detect (ND) – Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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 risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which that triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) – Natural and manmade substances used for a variety of industrial purposes, VOCs vaporize and become airborne

Turbidity – is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It indicates the possible presence of contaminants within the water column. Turbidity measurements are conducted throughout all phases of the water treatment process as a measure of the process efficiency.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (ntu) – Unit used for measuring the turbidity of water

Running Annual Average (RAA) – a moving average based on the four most recent quarterly averages

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expectant risk to health due to the formation potential for disinfectant by-products

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health 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.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Copper for Batesburg Leesville (SC3210002)

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	AL	90 th percentile	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.194	0	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Chemical Constituents for Batesburg Leesville (SC3210002)

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	0.27	0.27 – 0.27	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.60	0.60 – 0.60	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm) [unregulated]	NA	NA	17	17 – 17	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.516	0 – 0.516	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant and Disinfection ByProducts for Batesburg Leesville (SC3210002)

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	1.0 RAA	1.0 – 1.0	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	14 LRAA	0 – 36.95	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	36 LRAA	27.56 – 43.00	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Turbidity Data for Batesburg Leesville (SC3210002)

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.290 NTU	No	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100.000%	No	Soil runoff

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Total Organic Carbon Information for Batesburg Leesville (SC3210002)

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Copper for Batesburg Leesville No 2 (SC3210002)

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	AL	90 th percentile	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.067	0	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant and Disinfection ByProducts for Batesburg Leesville No 2 (SC3210011)

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	1.2 RAA	1.1 – 1.2	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2 LRAA	1.62 – 2.24	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	11 LRAA	3.67 – 17.65	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Chemical Constituents for Batesburg Leesville No 2 (SC3210011) water purchased from Gilbert Summit W/D (SC3220001)

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	5.1	0.0 – 5.1	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) [unregulated]	NA	NA	22	5.3 – 22	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	4.43	0 – 4.43	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (µg/L)	0	30	3	3 – 3	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	9.04	0 – 9.04	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/positron emitters (pCi/L)	0	4 mrem/year**	6.98 pCi/L	0 – 6.98 pCi/L	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

**EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta/positron emitters.