



2021 Water Quality Report

Hartsville Had Zero Drinking Water Violations in 2021



What is a Water Quality Report?

July 2022

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires water suppliers to deliver annual drinking water quality reports to their customers. These reports give consumers valuable information to make personal health-based decisions regarding their drinking water consumption. The results from January 2021 to December 2021 are included in this report, unless noted otherwise.

Where does my water come from?

The City of Hartsville's water comes from groundwater wells installed around the system. These wells draw water from deep aquifers which are then treated by the City and distributed to the customers. The City currently owns and operates four groundwater wells.

See the map on the following page for the approximate well locations.

Is my water safe to drink?

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) prescribes strict regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants allowed in water provided by public water systems. The amounts of these contaminants are measured by DHEC. The few contaminants that were detected in our water are present at very low concentrations and in all cases are much less than the amounts considered unsafe by the EPA and S.C. DHEC.

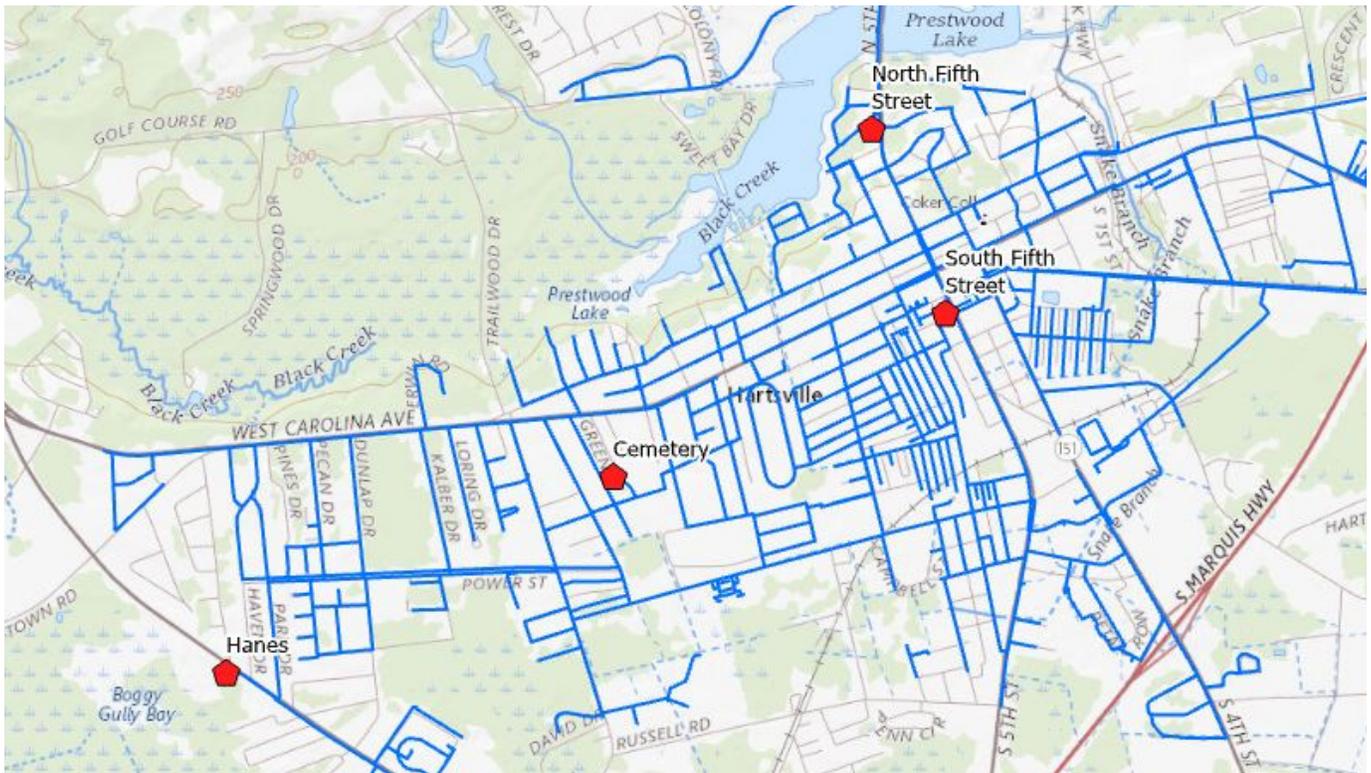


Information about lead in drinking water

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. We 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 online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Customers with Special Health Concerns

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Sampling Information

Each day, the City staff works hard to ensure that the water delivered to your home meets all regulatory requirements as well as your expectations for safety, reliability and quality. For your protection, the drinking water is tested for many parameters on a regular basis. The following tables show only the parameters detected in your water during calendar year 2021. We are proud to report that there were no violations during that time.

Water Quality Table for the City of Hartsville

Parameter	Year	MCL	Detected Levels	MCLG	Most Likely Source
Inorganic Chemicals					
Fluoride	2021	4.0 ppm	0.05-1.04 ppm	4.0 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate	2021	10 ppm	0.00 - 0.11 ppm	10 ppm	Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	2021	N/A	1.2-2.3 ppm (Avg: 2)	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Metals					
Lead	2021	15 ppb (AL)	1.40 ppb (90th %) 1 Sample Exceeded AL.	0	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	2021	1.3 ppm (AL)	0.16 ppm (90th %) 1 Sample Exceeded AL.	1.3 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing
Disinfectants					
Chlorine	2021	4 ppm (MRDL)	0.38-0.72; (Avg 0.42) ppm	4 ppm (MRDLG)	Additive used to control microbes
Radionuclide Constituents					
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	5 pCi/L	0 - 1.6 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Presence of Water Contaminants

The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate anything abnormal or concerning from a health risk perspective. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Term & Abbreviation Definitions

AL – Action Levels: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

Avg. – Average

LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average

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.

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.

MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: is the highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in finished drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: Level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health effect. MRDLG does not reflect the benefits of using disinfectants to control microbial disinfectants.

N/A – Not Applicable

ND - Not Detected; lab analysis indicated constituent is not present.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: measure of clarity – turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb - Parts per Billion: concentration equivalent to about 1 drop in 264,000 gallons; 1 penny in \$10,000,000.

ppm – Parts per Million: concentration equivalent to about 1 drop in 264 gallons; 1 penny in \$10,000.

TT – Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TTHMs – Total Trihalomethanes: a specific family of disinfection byproducts.

HAAs – Haloacetic Acids: a specific family of disinfection byproducts.

Source Water Assessment

Raw water sources are most susceptible to contamination from runoff or environmental conditions. For more information about source water assessment visit <https://scdhec.gov/environment/your-water-coast/source-water-protection>.

Got Questions? Contact the City of Hartsville Today



City of Hartsville
402 S. Leesburg Street
Hartsville, SC 29550
Phone: (843) 383-3006
www.hartsvillesc.gov
<https://www.facebook.com/hartsvillesc/>