

**Ninety Six CPW
SC2410002
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
For the Year 2023**

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 Lake Greenwood via the Greenwood Commission of Public Works.

This report shows the water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality contact Heather Fields at 864-543-2900. A Source Water Assessment Plan has also been completed for our system. For more information on this report, please contact SCDHEC Bureau of Water at 803-898-3531.

The Ninety Six Commission of Public Works routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period January 1st to December 31st, 2023. As water travels over the 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In these tables you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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 - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) (mandatory language) - 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) (mandatory language) - 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.

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Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Possible Source
(HAA5) Haloacetic Acids	2023	25.0	24.7-24.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
(TTHM's) Trihalomethanes	2023	31	31.0-31.0	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	2023	1.9	1.5-1.97	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper	Year	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Possible Source
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.022	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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Inorganic Contaminants	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Possible Source
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2023	0.065	0.065-0.065	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	2023	13.0	13.0-13.0	N/A	N/A	ppm	N	Naturally occurring

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal, and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels. 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.

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. Ninety-Six CPW 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring, or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganics 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's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).