**City of Goose Creek**
**Department of Public Works**
**P.O. Drawer 1768**
**Goose Creek, S.C. 29445**

***As you can see by the enclosed table, our system had no violations. We are 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.***

*EPA requires that all annual water quality reports contain the following statements:*

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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.

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 1-800-426-4791.

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. Goose Creek Public Works 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.

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 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 & metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

As a means of providing you with the best water possible, the Santee Cooper Regional Water System, EPA, and American Water Works Association have joined forces as part of the Partnership for Safe Water Program. This voluntary program is designed to go beyond the required regulations to provide the highest quality water possible.

**GC**

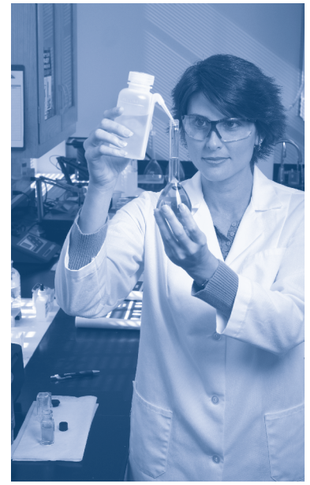
# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report


**We're pleased to report that your water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.**

***The Safe Drinking Water Act requires all public water systems to issue an annual report to their customers.***

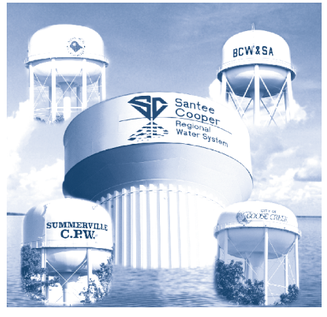
This report is to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver every day. As a service to you, we are pleased to provide you with this annual drinking water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Our water source is Lake Moultrie, a 60,000 acre fresh-water lake that is part of the Catawba-Santee water basin. The Source Water Assessment has been completed for the Santee Cooper Regional Water System. A copy of this report can be found on the internet at www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection/.

In order to provide you with the highest quality water at the most economical price, Berkeley County Water & Sanitation, the City of Goose Creek, Moncks Corner Public Works Commission, and the Summerville Commissioners of Public Works have joined forces with Santee Cooper in the development of the Santee Cooper Regional Water System. The Santee Cooper Regional Water System is comprised of a 40 million gallon per day surface water treatment plant and 26 miles of water transmission pipeline. This facility began commercial operation in 1994. The regional system treats and transmits the water to your local water utility for distribution to your home. Your local water utilities maintain approximately 600 miles of distribution pipelines.



We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about your water provider or this report, please contact your local utility listed on the inside of this report. If you want to learn more, please plan to attend one of your local water utilities' regularly scheduled meetings also listed on the inside of this report.

Santee Cooper Regional Water System and your local water utility routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The enclosed table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31. Some constituents do not require annual testing, therefore, the most recent results have been reported. No reported results are more than 5 years old. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



# WHAT'S IN THE WATER?

*Monitoring Period of Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2021*

| Constituent (units) | MCLG | MCL | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Violation Yes/No | Source of Constituent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (P/A) | 0 | 5% | 0 | 0 | No | Naturally Present in the Environment |
| E. Coli (P/A) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | Human and Animal Fecal Waste |
| *Turbidity (NTU) - Highest Single Measurement | N/A | TT ≤ 1 NTU | 0.13 | 0.07 - 0.13 | No | Soil Runoff |
| *Turbidity (NTU) - Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Limits | 0.3 | TT Requires 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU | 100% | N/A | | |
| *Nitrate (measured as nitrogen) (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.37 | 0.37 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks & sewage; erosion on natural deposits. |
| *Sodium (ppm) | N/A | N/A | 9.2 | 9.2 | No | Naturally Present in the Environment |
| TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) | None | 80 | RAA = 24 | 17.95 - 26.87 | No | By-product of Drinking Water Disinfection |
| HAA5 (Haloacetic Acid 5) (ppb) | None | 60 | RAA = 15 | 7.50 - 12.77 | No | By-product of Drinking Water Disinfection |
| *Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories. |
| *TOC (Total Organic Carbon) (ppm) | N/A | TT | N/A[a] | 1.4 - 2.2 | No | Naturally Present in the Environment |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | AL = 15 | 90th% = 1.5<br>2 > AL | ND - 2.2 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper, Free (ppm) | 1.3 | AL = 1.3 | 90th% = 0.087<br>0 > AL | 0.0017 - 0.273 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Constituent (units) | MRDLG | MRDL | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Violation Yes/No | Source of Constituent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Chloramines (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 3.13[b] | 3.03 - 3.13 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 2.80 | 2.70 - 2.80 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |

* Sampling location is Santee Cooper Regional Water System's Treatment Facility

[a] Running Annual Average Removal Ratio for TOC is 1.27. Treatment Technique requires RAA Removal Ratio to be > 1.0

[b] Highest Quarterly Average

**Note:** Lead and Copper Results are from the 2020 sampling period. Goose Creek Public Works has been designated as a reduced monitoring system for lead and copper by demonstrating low levels of lead and copper over an extended time period. Monitoring is required once every three (3) years.

Fluoride is a naturally occurring element; added to toothpaste, mouthwash, and public water supplies to help prevent tooth decay. The Santee Cooper Regional Water System maintains fluoride concentrations in accordance with EPA and DHEC recommendations.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are formed as a by-product of the disinfection process to kill harmful bacteria. In order to minimize the level of TTHMs and HAA5s, a secondary disinfectant (chloramines) which minimizes the formation of TTHMs and HAA5s is added to the distribution system.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects associated with 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 associated health effect.

## General Interest

*Monitoring Period of Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2021*

| Constituent (units) | MCL | Average Level Detected |
|---|---|---|
| Alkalinity (ppm) | No Standard | 16 |
| Total Hardness (ppm) | No Standard | 22 |
| Conductivity (umhos/cm) | No Standard | 119 |
| Temperature (°C) | No Standard | 19.9 |
| pH (SU) | 6.5 to 8.5 | 7.76 |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 500 | 82.5 |

# WHAT'S NOT IN THE WATER ?

Alpha emitters ♦ Beta/photon emitters ♦ Di(2ethylhexyl) phtalates
Viruses ♦ Giardia Lambia ♦ Legionella ♦ Antimony ♦ Barium ♦ Beryllium
Selenium ♦ Thallium ♦ 2,4-D ♦ 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) ♦ Alachlor ♦ Atrazine
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs) ♦ Carbofuran ♦ Chlordane ♦ Dalapon ♦ Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate
Dibromochloropropane ♦ Dinoseb ♦ Diquat ♦ Endothall ♦ Endrin
Glyphosate ♦ Heptachlor ♦ Heptachlor Epoxide ♦ Hexachlorobenzene ♦ Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene
Lindane ♦ Methoxychlor ♦ Oxamyl (Vydate) ♦ PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) ♦ Picloram
Simazine ♦ Toxaphene ♦ Benzene ♦ Carbon tetrachloride ♦ Chlorobenzene ♦ 1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene ♦ cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene ♦ trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene ♦ 1,2-Dichloropropane
Ethylbenzene ♦ Styrene ♦ Tetrachloroethylene ♦ 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene ♦ 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane ♦ Trichloroethylene ♦ Toluene ♦ Vinyl Chloride ♦ Xylenes

*For more information, contact your local water provider at:*

**City of Goose Creek**
**Department of Public Works**
**P.O. Drawer 1768**
**Goose Creek, SC 29445**
**Phone: (843) 824-2200**

*Public meetings normally scheduled:*

**Goose Creek City Hall**
**519 N. Goose Creek Blvd.**
**Goose Creek, SC 29445**
2nd Tuesday of each month
7:00 pm

### Abbreviations & Definitions

| | |
|---|---|
| AL - | Action Level - concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow |
| MCL - | Maximum Contaminant Level - 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. |
| MCLG - | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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. |
| 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. |
| MRDLG - | Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 contamination. |
| N/A- | Not Applicable |
| ND - | Non Detectable - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present at the detection limit. |
| NTU - | Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - measure of the clarity of water |
| P/A - | Present/Absent |
| pCi/l - | picocuries per liter - measure of the radioactivity in water |
| ppb - | parts per billion or ug/l - micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years |
| ppm - | parts per million or mg/l - milligrams per liter - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years |
| SU - | Standard Unit |
| TT - | Treatment Technique - required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water |
| umhos/cm - | micro mhos per centimeter |