City of Dillon
Water & Wastewater

DILLON
SOUTH CAROLINA

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City of Dillon (System# SC1710001)
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2022
5/8/2023

We're 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 four ground water wells. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tammy Jackson at (843) 774-0048. A source water assessment has been completed for our system by SCDHEC. For more information on this assessment, please contact SCDHEC at 803-898-3531.

The City of Dillon routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. 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 drinking 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.

In this table 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.

Action Level - 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) -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 Disinfectant 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – 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 contaminants.

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

TEST RESULTS
City of Dillon (SC1710001)

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**90th percentile**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**Action Level**	**Sites over action level**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (2022)	N	0.89	ppm	1.3	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (2022)	N	0.17	ppb	0	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Regulated Contaminants							
Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products	**Violation**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Possible Source**	
Chlorine (2022)	N	1.0 Range 0.48-1.05	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2022)	N	4.0 Range 3.84-3.84	ppb	No goal for the total	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Inorganic Contaminants	**Violation**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Possible Source**	
Barium (2021)	N	0.079 Range 0.051-0.079	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Mercury (2021)	N	0.84 Range 0.84-0.84	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland	
Fluoride (2021)	N	0.71 Range 0.21-0.71	ppm	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Sodium** Unregulated contaminant (2021)	N	28 Range 15 - 28	ppm	N/A	N/A	Occurs Naturally	
Radioactive Contaminants	**Violation**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Possible Source**	
Beta/photon emitters (2020)	N	4.48 Range 0-4.48	pCi/L	0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	
Combined Radium 226/228 (2020)	N	1.131 Range 0.186-1.131	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Gross alpha including radon and uranium	N	2.5 Range 0-2.5	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.	
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.							

Coliform Bacteria						
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely source of contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1.000		0	N	Naturally present in environment

If present, elevated lead levels 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. The City of Dillon 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 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 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 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.