City of Cayce
Water Treatment Plant
2023 Annual Water Quality Report
System ID # SC 3210003

Dear Customer : We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you from January 1 to December 31, 2023. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence Report" to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The City of Cayce Water Treatment Plant is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed customers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.
For more information regarding this report contact Vince Osborne @ 803-739-5380 or vosborne@caycesc.gov.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

City of Cayce Water Treatment Plant's drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking water standards.

Call us for information about opportunities for public participation in decisions about our drinking water at our Utilities Department at 803-796-9020. Also, the City Council meets the first Tuesday of each month in the City Council Chambers at City Hall at 5:00 P.M.

Water Source

Our system was supplied water solely from the City of Cayce. The City of Cayce gets its water from the Congaree River.

Source Water Assessment

SCDHEC has developed a Source Water Assessment for the state and the Congaree watershed is included in that assessment. Information can be viewed on the web at https://gis.dhec.sc.gov/watersheds/

An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the minutest traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG shown below are important. All testing data is available at **SCDHEC Drinking Water Watch,** search the following link:
http://dwwwebvm.dhec.sc.gov:8080/DWW/index.jsp
The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

Key To Table

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units: A measure of the clarity of the water.
MRDL	The highest level of a residual disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level : The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.
N/A	Non Applicable
AVG	Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples

PPM	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l). Corresponds to one ounce in 7350 gallons water
PPB	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l). Corresponds to one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons water
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
RAA	Running Annual Average: One year's data available.
pCi/L	Pico Curies Per Liter: A measure of radioactivity.
MRDLG	The level of disinfectants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLG allows for a margin of safety.
MRL	Minimum Risk Level: An MRL is an estimate of the daily human exposure to a hazardous substance that is likely to be without appreciable risk of adverse non-cancer health effects over a specified duration of exposure.

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants

	Year Sampled	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources of Contamination	Violation
Lead	2023	PPB	AL=15	0	**0.04**	0 of 30 sites sampled exceeded the action level.	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion	**NO**
Copper	2023	PPM	AL = 1.3	0	**0.044**	0 of 30 sites sampled exceeded the action level.	of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	**NO**
Sodium	2023	PPM	60	60	**7.40**	7.4 - 7.4	Erosion of natural deposits.	**NO**
Fluoride	2023	PPM	4	4	**0.69**	0.69 - 0.69	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	**NO**
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2023	PPM	10	10	**0.15**	0.15 - 0.15	Runoff from fertilizer.	**NO**

Disinfection and Disinfection Byproducts *** Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.**

	Year Sampled	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources of Contamination	Violation
TTHM's (Trihalomethanes)	2023	PPB	80	N/A	**54.00**	33.7826 - 71.1883	By-product of drinking water	**NO**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	PPB	60	N/A	**37.00**	4.8187 - 85.602	chlorination.	**NO**
Chlorine	2023	PPM	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	**1.00**	1.00 - 1.00	Water additive used to control microbes	**NO**

Organic Contaminants

Total Coliform	2023	One positive sample	Two Samples per period	0	**0.00**	1	Agriculture runoff; sewage discharges/overflows. Naturally present in environment.	**NO**
Total Organic Carbon	2023	*** The % of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met ALL TOC removal requirements set, unless a violation is noted in the violations section.**						

	Year Sampled	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Turbidity						
Highest Single Measurement	2023	1 NTU	**5**	100% Met	Soil Runoff.	**NO**
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	2023	0.3 NTU	**100% Met**	100% Met	Soil Runoff.	**NO**

** **Information Statement**: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor this parameter because it is a good indicator of water quality and helps measure the effectiveness of our filtration process.*

City of Cayce
P.O. Box 2004
Cayce, SC 29171

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American Water Works Association
Dedicated to Safe Drinking Water

Unregulated Contaminants

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for System # 3210003 (UCMR 4)

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. **The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.** For the complete list of contaminants detected, please contact Vince Osborne at 803-739-5380 or vosborne@caycesc.gov. The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems for potential future contaminant monitoring. **UCMR5 testing is scheduled to begin in 2025.**

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Explanation of Violations.

No violations.

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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 @ **1-800-426-4791**.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders. Also some elderly, and infants can be 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 Hot Line @ **1-800-426-4791**.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **(A)** Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **(B)** Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.
- **(C)** Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **(D)** Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- **(E)** Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities. In order 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Concerning Lead In Our 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. The City of Cayce 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 thirty seconds to two 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional Information Concerning Lead

Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but can add to a person's lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. The City of Cayce is currently required to test for lead and copper every three years by EPA regulations. These tests where performed mid-year 2023, with test results on this report. **The next lead test cycle will be mid-year 2026.**