

2022 Water Quality Report
Town of Gray Court
System # 3010003

We’re pleased to provide you with this year's Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The source of our water is surface water from the Greenville Water System that is purchased from the Laurens County Water and Sewer Commission.

A Source Water Assessment Plan has been prepared for our system. If you have any questions about this report, our source water Assessment plan, or concerning your water utility, or if you do not have internet access, please contact the Town of Gray Court at (864) 876°2581. We want you, our neighbors, and valued customers, to be informed. about your water utility. Feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings on the third Monday of every month at 7:00 at the town hall.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. The Town of Gray Court routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes and chemicals. 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.

The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. In this table you will find the following terms and abbreviations:

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

Partspmillion(ppm)or Milligrams per liter (mg/I) - 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level -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. MCL's 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Town of Gray Court

Lead and Copper Results (2020)						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	Unit Measure	Action Level	Sites over action Level	Likely source of contamination
Lead	N	0.0	ppb	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	N	0.176	ppm	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Violation Y/N	Highest Level / Range	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
Chlorine	N	0.80 0.7-0.8	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	11.0 10.7-10.7	ppb	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	9 8.8-8.8	ppb	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfectant

MICROBE							
Total Coliform Samples	% Positive per month	5%	0	0.0 - 0.0%	N/A	2022	Common in the environment

Greenville Water System

Test Results						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level / Range	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
Fluoride	N	0.7 0.6-0.7	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	N	0.06 0.0-0.06	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Laurens County Water and Sewer Commission

Test Results						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level / Range	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
Fluoride	N	0.74 0.59-0.74	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	N	1.20 0.0-1.20	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR	10/01/2019	2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

The LCWSC was sampled for the UCMR4 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4) during 2019-2020. EPA uses the UCMR to collect data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Every five years EPA reviews the list of contaminants, largely based on the Contaminant Candidate List. The SDWA Amendments of 1996 provide for:

- Monitoring no more than 30 contaminants every five years
- Monitoring only a representative sample of public water systems serving less than 10,000 people
- Storing analytical results in a National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD)

Unregulated Contaminate Monitoring Rule 4						
Parameter	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Range	Max	Violation
Manganese	ppb	50	NA	0.525-6.52	6.52	N
1-butanol	ppb	NA	NA	0.0-2.19	2.19	N
quinoline	ppb	NA	NA	0.0217-0.026	0.026	N
HAA5	ppb	NA	60	0.0-49.97	49.97	N
HAA6Br	Ppb	NA	NA	0.0-12.49	12.49	N
HAA9	ppb	NA	NA	0.0-57.28	57.28	N