2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Tabor City, Town of

Water System Number: NC 04-24-015

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 and to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. **If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact the Town Hall at 910-653-3458. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Council meetings. They are held at the Ritz Center (213 Hickman Road) on the second Tuesday of every month at 7:00 pm.**

What EPA Wants You to Know

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 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 (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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 the 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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, which must provide the same protection for public health.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is groundwater from wells located in Tabor City. Tabor City also regularly purchases water for peak shaving from Grand Strand Water & Sewer Authority – Bull Creek Water System. More information on the purchased source water can be found starting on page 5 of this report or by visiting:
https://www.gswsa.com/gswsa_public_site/userfiles/file/2024%20Water%20Quality%20Report%20-%20Mainpdf.pdf

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Town of Tabor City was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Well # 1	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well # 2	Moderate	September 10, 2020
Well # 4	Lower	September 10, 2020
Well # 5	Lower	September 10, 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Town of Tabor City may be viewed on the Web at: https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600. Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this website may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. If you are unable to access your SWAP report on the web, you may mail a written request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to swap@deq.nc.gov. Please indicate your system name, number, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report, please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at (919) 707-9098.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of "higher" does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. The Town of Tabor City has an approved wellhead protection plan for the water system sources.

You can help protect your community's drinking water source(s) in several ways: (examples: dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source, etc.).

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2024, or during any compliance period that ended in 2024, the Town of Tabor City received no violations.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

- ***Not-Applicable (N/A)*** – Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.
- ***Non-Detects (ND)*** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.
- ***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 (ug/L)*** - 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 which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ***Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 Disinfection 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.

- ***Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)*** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

- ***Running Annual Average (RAA)*** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

➢ ***Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)*** - 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 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.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2024.** The EPA and the State allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Contaminants detected by Grand Strand Water & Sewer Authority – Bull Creek Regional Water System are shown in the tables within their water quality report starting on page 5 of this report.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	June 2024	0 ppm	0	ND – 0.071	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	June 2024	ND	0	ND - ND	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The table above summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please email us at jward@taborcity.org .

We have been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and have prepared an inventory of all service lines in our water system. To access this inventory, you may view a printed or electronic copy at the Town Hall.

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 Town of Tabor City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Town of Tabor City via email at jward@taborcity.org or via phone at (910) 653-3458. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2024	N	33 ppb	4 - 37	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2024	N	6 ppb	ND - 7	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.81 ppm	0.22 – 2.33	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	07/12/2023	N	0.782 ppm	0.647 – 0.782	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	09/10/2024	N	7.3 pCi/L	N/A	0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

* Note: The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

The PWS Section requires monitoring for other misc. contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water**.**

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	07/12/2023	0.184 ppm	ND – 0.184	0.3
Sodium (ppm)	07/12/2023	114.0 ppm	99.3 – 114.0	N/A
pH	07/12/2023	8.77	8.45 – 8.77	6.5 to 8.5

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2024

GSWSA-Bull Creek Regional Water System Exceeds All U.S. Water Quality Standards.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) prescribes strict regulations which limit 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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. The amounts of these contaminants are measured by SCDES and are reported in the table on the back of this page. The few contaminants that were detected in our water are present at very low concentrations and in all cases are much less than the amounts considered unsafe by the EPA.

Source of Drinking Water

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 the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Tested Daily

Water leaving the treatment plant is tested every day for the presence of coliform bacteria. Each month, approximately 180 samples from the distribution system are also tested. During 2024, the coliform bacteria samples were found to be less than the maximum contaminant level as per SCDES regulations.

Drinking water is tested every day for the presence of undissolved particles. Tiny particles may provide hiding places for bacteria or other micro-organisms. These particles might make the water appear cloudy or muddy. The amount of particles in a water sample is expressed as turbidity. Turbidity of less than 0.3 Turbidity Units (NTU) in 95% of the samples tested is considered acceptable by the EPA. In 2024, we measured turbidity of less than 0.3 NTU in 100% of the samples tested.

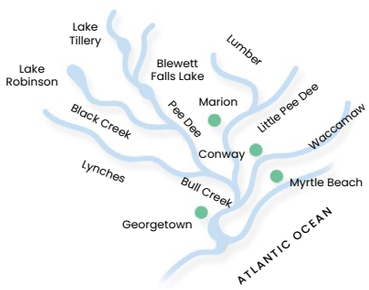
Our goal is to remove or destroy any organism that is considered harmful to human health. We do this using disinfectants called chloramine and chlorine as well as a very efficient filtration system. The system is monitored 24 hours per day for turbidity and particle counts using modern electronic laser detection equipment. Filters are taken offline and washed to restore efficiency whenever turbidity or particle counts reach predetermined levels.

Lead Information

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. GSWSA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact GSWSA at (843) 443-8290. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. For more information on lead and copper awareness and to view GSWSA's service line inventory, please visit https://lead.gswsa.com/.

Where Your Drinking Water Comes From

The Great Pee Dee watershed is the source of our fresh surface water. Originating in North Carolina, it includes waters from Lake Tillery, Blewett Falls Lake, Lumber River, Little Pee Dee River, Great Pee Dee River, Lake Robinson, Black Creek, and Lynches River. Fresh surface water is pumped from Bull Creek, a branch of the Pee Dee River. Bull Creek lies a few miles north of the intersection with the Waccamaw and Pee Dee Rivers. All the rivers combine to flow through Winyah Bay into the Atlantic Ocean.



GRAND STRAND WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY

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

Contaminants That May Be Present in the Water Include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 at (800) 426-4791.

WATER QUALITY TABLE FOR BULL CREEK SWTP

ANALYSES FOR 2024*

Regulated at the Treatment Plant**

Substance	Units	Date Sampled	MCL	Detected Levels (Range or Single Analysis)	MCLG	Most Likely Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	NTU	2024	<0.3 for 95% of samples	Range: 0.03 - 0.089 95th Percentile: 0.087	TT	Soil runoff.
Beta/photon emitters (MCL = 4 mrem/yr)***	pCi/L	2019	50.0	3.0	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	2024	4.0	0.7-3.70 Average: 2.72	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	ppm	2024	10.0	Range: ND - 0.58 Average: 0.29	10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorobenzene	ppb	2024	100.0	0.50	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Gross Alpha Including Radon & Uranium	pCi/L	2023	15.0	Range: 0.396 - 0.622 Average: 0.495	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated at the Customers' Tap

Substance	Units	Date Sampled	MCL	Detected Levels (Range or Single Analysis)	# Samples Exceeding AL	MCLG	Most Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper–action level at consumer taps	ppm	2023	1.3 (AL)	Range: 0.006 - 7.4 90th Percentile: 0.13	0	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead–action level at consumer taps	ppb	2023	15 (AL)	Range: ND - 0.089 90th Percentile: 0.00056	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Regulated at the Distribution System

Substance	Units	Date Sampled	MCL	Detected Levels (Range or Single Analysis)	MCLG	Most Likely Source of Contaminant
Chloramines	ppm	2024	4 (MRDL)	Range: 0.93 - 3.17 Average: 2.05	4 (MRDLG)	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMS)	ppb	2024	LRAA: 80	Range: ND - 46.40 LRAA: 35.00	N/A	By product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	2024	LRAA: 60	Range: ND - 33.60 LRAA: 28.00	N/A	By product of drinking water disinfection.

Secondary Parameters

Substance	Units	Date Sampled	MCL	Detected Levels (Range or Single Analysis)	MCLG	Most Likely Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	2024	N/A	Range: 14.00 - 270.00 Average: 193.60	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Metolachlor	ppm	2024	N/A	0.02	N/A	Runoff from herbicide.
Dicamba	ppb	2024	N/A	ND	N/A	Runoff from herbicide.
Atrazine	ppb	2024	3	Range: ND - 0.90	3	Runoff from herbicide on row crops.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Substance	Detected Levels (Range or Single Analysis)	Most Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA9)	Range: 25.6 - 57.2 ppb LRAA: 43.2 ppb	By product of drinking water disinfection.
Manganese	Range: 0.7 - 30.9 ppb Average: 4.4 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
Bromide	Range: 22.6 - 36.6 ppb Average: 29.6 ppb	Naturally occuring element.
Total Organic Carbon	Range: 10,700 - 13,100 ppb Average: 11,725 ppb	Leaching from vegetation.

The EPA selected GSWSA to participate in the Unregulated Contaminant Regulation 4 (UCMR 4) program in 2020. Unregulated contaminants are constituents in the water that do not 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 more information on the contaminants or UCMR 4, please contact SCDES at (803) 898-4300. For a complete list of parameters tested during the UCMR 4 sampling event, please call Customer Service at (843) 234-8460.

*Some analyses are not performed every year. The most recent analysis performed will be the one reported in that instance. **The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month; and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by EPA. ***EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.*

The data presented in this table contains abbreviations and terms that may seem complicated. The following definitions are important for understanding this data:

< – Less Than

90th Percentile – Statistical measurement of probability of 90% of samples meeting a certain criteria.

95th Percentile – Statistical measurement of probability of 95% of samples meeting a certain criteria.

AL – Action Levels – Regulations set action levels for some contaminants, for example lead and copper. An action level is the concentration of a contaminant which triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

AVG – Average

LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level – 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 – 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 that is allowed in finished drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – Level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health effect. MRDLG does not reflect the benefits of using disinfectants to control microbial disinfectants.

N/A – Not Applicable

ND – Not Detected – lab analysis indicates constituent is not present.

NGE – No Goal Established

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – measure of clarity – turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L – Picocuries per Liter – A measure of radioactivity in water.

ppb – Parts per Billion – The equivalent of one penny in $10,000,000.

ppm – Parts per Million – The equivalent of one penny in $10,000.

RAA – Running annual average.

TT – Treatment Technique – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT – SCDES has completed a source water assessment for this system. A copy of this assessment for System Number 2620004 can be obtained at https://des.sc.gov/programs/bureau-water/drinking-water or by calling the Bureau of Water at (803) 898-4300.

We Welcome Your Suggestions

Are you interested in learning more about the water treatment process, water quality or participating in the decision making process? For general questions, please contact our Customer Service Department at (843) 443-8202.

For general water quality information, call (843) 234-8460. For detailed water quality data and technical questions, please call GSWSA at (843) 443-8288.

The public is invited to attend any of the monthly Board of Directors meetings scheduled for the 4th Monday of each month at 6:00 pm at our Administrative Office Building off Jackson Bluff Road. Please visit our website for additional information at www.gswsa.com.

GRAND STRAND WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY

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