Gilbert-Summit Rural Water District
(System #3220001)
2020 Water Quality Report

THE WATER WE DRINK

March 15, 2021

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our b.est allies

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is groundwater and comes from seven wells permitted by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC). They are located at a specific depth within the Middendorf Aquifer. This aquifer lies in the Coastal Plain of our state.
A Source Water Assessment was completed in June 2006 by SCDHEC. This was done to identify potential contaminant sources (PCS). This revealed 13 PCS. A copy of this assessment is available for your review on our website at https://www.gilbertsummitwater.org/customer-service/source-water-assessment/. If you do not have internet access, please contact Mark Forrester at (803) 892-5544 to make arrangements to review this document.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) 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.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Gilbert-Summit Rural Water District 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 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.

How can I get involved?

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Tuesday of every month (except December) at the Gilbert-Summit Rural Water District Office, 136 Hampton Street, Gilbert, SC 29054.

The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.26	.05	2.10	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2	1.27	2.78	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1	0	1.09	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.16	0	0.16	2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0	1.1	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	5	0	5.3	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	23	4.1	23	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	6.0	0	6.94	2020	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits At 1 of 8 wells. Well #13 B32707 G32924
Uranium (µg/L)	0	30	4.8	0	4.8	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	9	0	12.1	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.833	2019	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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 contaminants.
MRDL	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.

The table shows that our system had a violation for radium this year. We received a violation for the annual running average for Combined Radium levels at **one** of our **8** wells which exceeded the MCL. This is not an immediate risk. This is a naturally occurring radioactive material found in soil, water, rocks, plants and foods. This one well that had a high radium level does not supply any customers directly. It is blended with a well nearby and this combined reading is below the MCL; therefore this level of radium is not representative of what is actually supplied to our customers. The district has tested water at several places in our system and none were in excess of the MCL. However, some people who drink water containing radium 226 and radium 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The Water District has begun work to remedy this situation using a similar filter system which is successfully deployed at 3 other well sites.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mark Forrester, Water District Manager, at (803) 892-5544. Information is also available on our website at www.gilbertsummitwater.org. 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 meetings. They are held on the fourth Tuesday of every month (except December) at the Gilbert-Summit Rural Water District Office, 136 Hampton Street, Gilbert, SC, 29054.

PRESORTED
FIRST CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
LEESVILLE, SC 29070
Permit #3

Gilbert-Summit Rural Water District
P O Box 172
Gilbert, South Carolina 29054

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

Gilbert Summit
Rural Water District

2020
Water Quality
Report

(803) 892-5544
P.O. Box 172
GILBERT, SC 29054