

GWSA – CITY OF MULLINS 2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

THE GWSA - MULLINS WATER SYSTEM EXCEEDS ALL WATER QUALITY U.S. 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 pick up 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.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems. **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

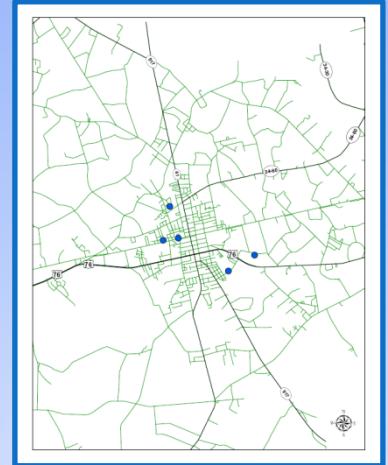
Some People may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

SCDES has completed a source water assessment for this system. A copy of this assessment for System Number 3310002 can be obtained by calling the Bureau of Water at (803) 898-4300.

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

THE SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER



The GWSA - Mullins Water System receives its water from groundwater wells that withdraw from the Middendorf and Black Creek aquifers.

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. GWSA 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 GWSA 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 GWSA's service line inventory please visit <https://lead.gwsa.com/>.



GWSWA - CITY OF MULLINS WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

Analysis for 2025*

REGULATED AT THE TREATMENT PLANT

Substance	Date Sampled	MCL	Detected Levels (Range or Single Analysis)	MCLG	Most Likely Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	2023	4.0 ppm	Range: 0.43-0.68 ppm	4.0 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
			Average: 0.61 ppm		
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon & Uranium	2022	15 pCi/L	Range: ND-0.601	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
			Average: 0.24		
Beta/ photon emitters	2022	4 mrem/year	Range: ND -6.73 pCi/L	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2022	5 pCi/L	ND	0	Erosion of natural deposits

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles

REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMERS' TAP

Substance	Date Sampled	MCL	Detected Levels (Range or Single Analysis)	# Samples Exceeding AL	MCLG	Most Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper	2025	1.3 ppm (AL)	Range: 0.034 – 0.44 ppm	0	1.3 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
			90th Percentile: 0.33 ppm			
Lead	2025	15 ppb (AL)	Range: 0.17 – 1.2 ppb	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
			90th Percentile: 0.85 ppb			

REGULATED AT THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Chlorine	2025	4 ppm (MRDL)	Range: 0.30 – 0.92 ppm Average: 0.69 ppm	4 ppm (MRDL)	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMS)	2024	LRAA: 80 ppb	LRAA: 23.00 ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	LRAA: 60 ppb	LRAA: 4.40 ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

SECONDARY PARAMETERS

Substance	Date Sampled	MCL	Detected Levels (Range or Single Analysis)	MCLG	Most Likely Source of Contaminant
Sodium	2023	N/A	Range: 35.0 – 50.0 ppm	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
			Average: 39.0 ppm		

* Some analyses are not performed every year. The most recent analysis performed will be the one reported in that instance.

UNDERSTANDING THIS DATA

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

LRAA: Locational Running annual average.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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 or 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: No Detection.

NGE: No goal established.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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 or (843) 765-4539. For general water quality information call (843) 443-8290. For detailed water quality data and technical questions, please call GWSWA 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.



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