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, or wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring, may 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 may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

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

Lead in drinking water...get in the know!

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.

Bull Swamp Rural Water Company 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, treatment methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Availability of monitoring data for unregulated contaminants for Bull Swamp Rural Water Company, Inc.

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 Environmental Protection Agency. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Orangeburg DPU at 803-268-4404.

Special Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to the 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 provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien, favor de llamar a Servivio del Cliente at 268-4186.

How To Contact Us:

Please call the Orangeburg DPU Water Division at
Phone: 803-268-4404 or Fax: 803-531-3803
or visit our website at:
http://www.orbgdpu.com/about-us/BullSwampRuralWaterCompany

BULL SWAMP RURAL WATER COMPANY

2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Our water meets or exceeds all drinking water standards.

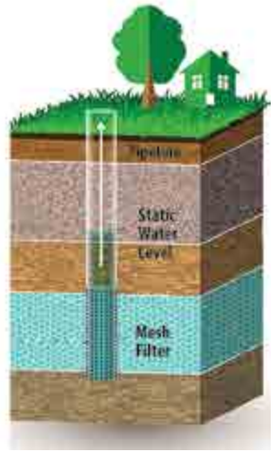
Introduction

We are pleased to present you this year's annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you everyday. 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.

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from three groundwater wells located within our service area.

A Source Water Assessment was performed by SCDHEC and results are available by visiting the website http:/www.scdhec.gov, or by calling the Orangeburg DPU Water Division at 803-268-4404.



Why are there contaminants in the 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 the water poses a health risk. The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Key to Tables

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
AL = Action Level
Mrem/Y = Millirem/year
ND = Not Detected
pCi/L = picocurries per liter
P/A = Presence / Absence
ppm = Parts per million
ppb = Parts per billion
ppt = pats per trillion
RAA = Running Annual Average

How Do I Read This Table?

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions.

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.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in the drinking water. There is compelling 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

2021 Water Quality Data

Substance	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Year Sampled	Major Sources	Meets EPA Standards
Nitrate/Nitrate (ppm)	10	0.69	0.2-1.4	2021	Run-off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tank sewage; Erosion from natural deposits.	Yes
Total Coliform (P/A)	0	0	0	2021	Naturally present in the environment.	Yes
Residual Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	RAA=0.98	1.16 - 1.98	2021	Water additive used to control microbes.	Yes
Lead (ppb)	0	90th percentile 1.1	none above action Level	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Yes
Copper (ppm)	0	90th percentile 0.21	none above action level	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	Yes
Beta Photon Emiters (pCi/L)	0 Mrem/Y	5.37	0 - 5.37	2020	Erosion of natural deposits.	Yes
Combined Radiun 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	1.74	0.26 - 4.56	2020	Erosion of natural deposits.	Yes
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	0	0.028	0.021- 0.032	2021	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on cotton, soybeans, pineapples, and orchards.	Yes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.29	0.29 = 0.29	2020	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Yes
Cadmium (ppm)	5	0.17	0.17 - 0.17	2020	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion from natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries	Yes