2023
Consumer Confidence Report
Conway Rural Water (SC2620001)
City of Conway (SC2610008)

Spanish (Española)
Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?
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 best allies.

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).

Where does my water come from?
The City of Conway and Conway Rural Water purchase water from Grand Strand Water and Sewer Authority (GSW&SA). It is treated surface water from the Great Pee Dee watershed at Bull Creek. Water leaving the plant is tested daily.

Source water assessment and its availability
A source water assessment was completed for our system by SCDHEC. Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available upon request. Please contact Conway Rural Water/ City of Conway at 843-248-1760 to arrange to review this document.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Conservation Tips
Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead.
- Run clothes washer and dishwasher only when full.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered.
- Teach your kids about water conservation.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you use a septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed organization and volunteer to help. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water provider.

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. City of Conway/ Conway Rural Water 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.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Terms and abbreviations used in the Consumer Confidence Report: (In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions):

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.
Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - (mandatory language) 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - (mandatory language) 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) – (mandatory language) 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) – (mandatory language) 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.

TEST RESULTS

Conway Rural Water
(SC2620001)

Lead and Copper – Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminants (unit of measure)	ALG	AL	90th percentile	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.086	0	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0.24	0	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm) (2023)	4	4	2.5	1.84-2.96	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAAs [Haloacetic Acids] (HAA5) (ppb) (2023)	No goal for the total	60	38.0	19.1-41.6	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) (2023)	No goal for the total	80	39.0	22.2-65.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

City of Conway
(SC2610008)

Lead and Copper – Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminants (unit of measure)	ALG	AL	90th percentile	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0.58	0	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm) (2023)	4	4	2.6	1.79-3.01	No	Water additive used to control microbes
[Haloacetic Acids] (HAA5) (ppb) (2023)	No goal for the total	60	32.0	3.3-38.5	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) (2023)	No goal for the total	80	38.0	20.4-62.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Grand Strand Water & Sewer Authority
(SC2620004)

Inorganic and Radionuclide Constituents

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Typical Source
Fluoride (ppm) 2023	4	4	0.68	0.68-0.68	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm) **Unregulated 2023	NA	NA	13	13-13	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Naturally occurring.
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen) (ppb) 2023	10	10	0.6	0.6-0.6	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL, TT, or MRDL**	**Detect in Your Water**	**Range**	**Violation (Yes or No)**	**Typical Source**
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) 2019	0	15	0.622	0.396-0.622	No	Erosion of natural deposits

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
** Because the Beta particles were below 50 pCi/L, no testing for individual beta particle constituents was required

Tables for Unit Descriptions and Important Drinking Water Definitions

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)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

For more information please contact:
City of Conway – SC2610008, Conway Rural Water – SC2620001
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James Friday – Public Utilities Director
Conway, SC 29528
Phone: 843-248-1760