

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



City of Tega Cay

Presented By
City of Tega Cay

PWS ID#: 4610008



Our Commitment

This year's annual Water Quality Report provides a snapshot of the City of Tega Cay's water quality in 2024. It covers all testing conducted between January 1 and December 31 and includes details about your source water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our ongoing commitment is to provide a safe and reliable drinking water supply. We continually explore and implement new methods to enhance the water treatment and protect water resources. We also believe informed customers are our strongest allies, so we are dedicated to transparency and sharing this vital information with you.

In 2024 the City of Tega Cay's drinking water met all state and federal quality standards. This accomplishment reflects our team's ongoing dedication to providing safe, high-quality water and maintaining the trust of our community.



Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Tega Cay purchases its drinking water from the Town of Fort Mill, which receives its water from the City of Rock Hill. The connection between Tega Cay and Fort Mill consists of a 12-inch transmission main along Sutton Road, running from the Catawba River Bridge to New Grey Rock Road. In 2024 Tega Cay purchased over 394 million gallons of water from Fort Mill to serve residential and commercial customers.

Lake Wylie serves as the raw water source for the City of Rock Hill. Water is pumped from the lake to Rock Hill's treatment facility, which is continuously monitored 24 hours a day. In addition, as required by state regulations, the City of Tega Cay conducts further testing throughout its distribution system.

Source Water Assessment

For a complete copy of the assessment report conducted by SCDES, please contact Antoinio Maturo at (803) 548-3514. Raw water sources are most susceptible to contamination from runoff or environmental conditions.

Community Participation

We encourage you to attend city council meetings and share any concerns about your drinking water. Meetings are typically held on the third Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in Council Chambers, located on the lower level of the Glennon Center at 15077 Molokai Drive.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 or epa.gov/safewater.

Level 1 Assessment Update

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment, which we completed. In addition, as a proactive approach, we reviewed our sampling protocols with all personnel involved in the process to ensure continued accuracy and consistency.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

Automatic dishwashers use three to six gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.

Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.

Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.

Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

QUESTIONS?

If you have any questions about the report or need more information about your drinking water, please contact Antonio Maturo, Utilities Director, at (803) 548-3514.

Substances That Could Be in 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. 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can occur naturally or as the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. 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.

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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

BY THE NUMBERS

 **3.4**
BILLION

The daily volume gallons of water recycled and reused in the U.S., reducing waste and conserving resources.

 **28%**

The percent reduction in per capita water use in the U.S. since 1980, thanks to efficiency improvements.

 **99.9%**

The percent effectiveness of modern water treatment plants in removing harmful bacteria and viruses from drinking water.

 **1.2**
MILLION

The length in miles of drinking water pipes in the U.S., delivering clean water to millions of homes and businesses daily.

 **1.7**
MILLION

The number of jobs supported by the U.S. water sector.

 **2**

How often in minutes a water main breaks.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Tega Cay Utilities 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, or 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact the Utility Department at (803) 548-3514. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory is on the City of Tega Cay Utilities website under CWS Lead Service Inventory List. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different substances on a rigorous sampling schedule. The water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request from the City of Rock Hill). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

Although *E. coli* was detected, the water system is not in violation of the *E. coli* maximum contaminant level (MCL).

The state recommends monitoring certain substances less than once per year because their concentrations do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data and the year in which the sample was taken are included.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4]	[4]	1	1–1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2024	5	0	0.111	0.111–0.111	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
<i>E. coli</i> (positive samples)	2024	TT ¹	0	1	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	20	3.9–30.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	10	10	0.51	0.51–0.51	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	2024	TT	NA	2	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	56	21.5–83.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	1.3	0.054	ND–0.062	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0	ND	NA	0/30	No	Lead service lines; corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	2.0	NA	0.57	0.57–0.57	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Hardness (ppm)	2024	35.0	18–35	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	2024	0.0031	0.003–0.0031	Leaching
Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA] (ppt)	2024	0.0037	0.0031–0.0037	Leaching
Sodium (ppm)	2024	6.3	6.3–6.3	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Tritium (pCi/L)	2024	501	347–501	Decay of natural and human-made deposits

¹ Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive, or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample, or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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 allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (µg/L) (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (mg/L) (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (ng/L) (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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

Safeguard Your Drinking Water

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 – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain it to reduce leaching to water sources, or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use U.S. EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with others in your neighborhood. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste – Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

