## 2023 **CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**



**SOUTH ISLAND PUBLIC SERVICE** 

#### About SIPSD

South Island Public Service District is a publicly owned utility company, providing water and wastewater services to the south end of Hilton Head Island. SIPSD proudly serves over 26,000 customers. SIPSD services extend from Cross Island to the Fresh Market Center. While our daily demand averages approximately 6.5 million gallons of water per day, during peak flows it could reach up to 11 million gallons per day.

Where does my water come from? The source of our water is groundwater drawn from the Floridian and Cretaceous Aquifers. Twelve Floridian Wells are drilled about 200 feet below the Earth's surface and one Cretaceous well is drilled around 3,830 feet deep. The groundwater from the Cretaceous Well is then pumped to our Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant where it is chlorinated for disinfection before it is distributed to our customers.

#### How is the water source impacted?

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 human activity. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, please call the EDA's Cafe Drinking Water Uation at 1, 200, 420, 4701 EPA's Šafe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

- ☐ Microbial Contaminants
  - such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- ☐ Inorganic Contaminants
  - o such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- □ Pesticides & Herbicides
  - may come from various 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.

### **EPA'S Notice for Immunocompromised Individuals**

Immuno-compromised individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water and particularly at risk for infections than the general population. These individuals include, but are not limited to, those with cancer, organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, some elderly and infants. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers or view guidelines from the EPA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants.

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## **Regulated Contaminants**

Disinfectants and Disinfection By- Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2023	1.00	1.00 - 1.00	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2023	9.00	0.00 - 8.90	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2023	42.0	3.21 - 91.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2021	0.63	0.45 - 0.63	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.10	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	2022	0	15	5.30	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2021	3.59	0 - 3.59	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man- made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2021	0.628	0 - 0.628	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2021	10.1	0 - 10.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

\*Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

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### Definitions

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.

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant in drinking water 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level** (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.

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

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

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

**ug/L**: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water.

**mrem/yr**: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water.



#### For further inquiries, please contact us:

sipsd.com | 843-785-6224 | 2 Genesta St. HHI, SC 29928

Este informe contiene informacion sobre su agua de beber. Traduszcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienta bien.