

St. John's Water Company, Inc.

2023 Annual Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present to you the 2023 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. We purchase our water from Charleston Water System. Charleston Water System's surface water sources are the Bushy Park Reservoir and the Edisto River. All water is treated at the Hanahan Water Treatment Plant and comes to Johns Island via crossings near the Stono Bridge, Limehouse Bridge, and the Johns Island Airport. We service approximately 9,750 retail customers and sell water via contract to Kiawah Island Utilities and Seabrook Island Water and Sewer Commission. Source Water Assessment information is available at www.scdhec.gov/environment/yourwatercoast/sourcewaterprotection.

Contact Us:

St. John's Water Company, Inc.

P.O. Box 629 or 3362 Maybank Highway

Johns Island, SC 29457

Phone:843-559-0186 **Payments:**855-786-4097

Fax: 843-559-0371

Office Hours: M-F 8:30 am—4:30 pm

Email: sjwc@stjohnswaterinc.com

Website: stjohnswaterco.myruralwater.com

PAY YOUR WATER BILL ANYTIME

Go to our website at

stjohnswaterco.myruralwater.com

to view and pay your bill or call

855-786-4097

ST. JOHN'S WATER COMPANY IS PLEASED TO REPORT THAT OUR WATER IS SAFE AND MEETS ALL FEDERAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS!

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

St. John's Water Company, Inc. is a cooperative, owned and operated by its members. It was formed on May 26, 1975 to provide water distribution services to residents and businesses on Johns Island. The company is governed by a Board of Directors, which meets on the fourth Thursday of the month at 9:00 am at the 3350 Maybank Highway Operations Building.



Water Quality Data Tables

St. John’s Water Company, Inc. (SC 1020002) Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminants Collected	Exceeds	Units	Actual Level 90th percentile	Action	# Samples	MCLG	Typical Source of
Lead—action level at	No	ppb	1.9	15	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

St. John’s Water Company, Inc. (SC 1020002) Regulated Contaminants

Contaminants Collected in the year 2023	Violation Yes/No	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coli- form Samples	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	No	1 positive monthly sample	1	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment

St. John’s Water Company, Inc. (SC 1020002) Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Contaminants Collected in the year 2023	Violation Yes/No	Units	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Chloramine Residual	No	ppm	2.5	2.4—2.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	ppb	14	8.7 – 17.3	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	ppb	8	3.8 — 11.6	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Charleston Water System (SC 1010001) Chemical Constituents

Contaminants Collected and the Year Collected	Violation Yes/No	Units	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium (2023)	No	ppm	9	9	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate/Nitrite (2023)	No	ppm	0.11	0.11—0.11	10	10	Runoff from fertilizers. Leaching from septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (2023)	No	ppm	0.50	0.51—0.51	4.0	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive Contaminant- Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium (2022)	No	pCi/L	0.376	0.376-0.376	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Data Table Definitions:

In the 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 definition information below.

Unit Descriptions and Drinking Water Definitions:

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

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.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter - a measure of the rate of radioactive decay

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations in 2023. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. 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 Water Quality Data Table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed 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 actually 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.

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 material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. St. John's 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 drinking 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>.

**For more information on the
St. John's Water Company (SC1020002)
Water Quality Report please contact:**

Ava Robichaux, General Manager

Phone: 843-559-0186

Address: 3362 Maybank Highway
Johns Island, SC 29455

Contact our Source Water Provider:

Charleston Water System (SC1010001)

For information on Charleston Water System's 2023 Water Quality Report go to www.charlestonwater.com or 843-727-6800

Why are there contaminants in drinking 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 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, 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.

In order 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.

Do you 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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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.

- ◆ Know how often and how long your sprinklers run so you can monitor how much water is needed and adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- ◆ Take short showers—a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- ◆ Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- ◆ Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- ◆ Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

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—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 your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system if possible.
- ◇ Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

St. John's Water Company is an equal opportunity provider. To file a complaint of discrimination, write:

USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Whitten Building
Room 326W 1400
Independence Avenue SW
Washington DC, 20250-9410

or call (202) 720-5964



CURRENT PAYMENT OPTIONS

For your convenience we offer the following methods of payment: Cash, Check, Money Order, Debit, Credit Card, e-checks, Bank/Credit Card Draft

MAKE A PAYMENT ANYTIME ONLINE AND BY PHONE

Go to our website: <https://stjohnswaterco.myruralwater.com>
or call 855-786-4097