



June 30, 2020

To all interested parties:

Annual State Public Water System Report – Calendar Year 2019

Each quarter, primacy agencies submit data to the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/FED), an automated database maintained by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The data submitted include, but are not limited to, PWS inventory information, the incidence of Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL), Monitoring/Reporting (M/R), Monitoring (M), Reporting (R) and treatment technique (TT) violations; and information on enforcement activity related to these violations. Section 1414(c)(3)(A)(i-ii) of the Safe Drinking Water Act requires states to provide EPA with an annual report of violations of the primary drinking water standards. The categories of violations are:

- a) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violation - Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the EPA sets national limits on contaminant levels in drinking water to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. These limits are known as MCLs.
- b) Treatment Technique (TT) violation - For some regulations, the EPA establishes treatment techniques in lieu of an MCL to control unacceptable levels of certain contaminants. For example, treatment techniques have been established for viruses, bacteria, turbidity and lead.
- c) Monitoring & Reporting (M/R) violation – If a PWS fails to have its water tested as required or fails to report test results correctly to the primacy agency, a monitoring violation occurs.
- d) Monitoring (M) or Reporting (R) violation – Microbials under the Revised Total Coliform Rule, beginning April 1, 2016, a PWS is required to monitor and verify that the levels of contaminants present in the water do not exceed the MCL or MRDL. If a PWS fails to have its water tested as required, a monitoring violation occurs. If a PWS fails to report test results correctly to the primacy agency, a reporting violation occurs.

Public Water System

A Public Water System (PWS) is defined as a system that provides water via piping or other constructed conveyances for human consumption to at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days each year. There are three types of PWSs. PWSs can be community systems (such as towns), non-transient non-community systems (such as schools or factories), or transient non-community systems (such as rest stops or parks).

PWS Type	#PWS	Population Served	% of Total Population
Community (CWS)	575	4,078,027	98%
Non-transient non-community (NTNCWS)	96	28,714	1%
Transient non-community (TNCWS)	735	48,418	1%
	1,406	4,155,159	

There are two types of source water: groundwater and surface water. Ground water systems (GWS) are those systems depending on wells to provide their drinking water supply; while surface water systems (SWS) are those systems that depend on lakes, rivers, and streams for their drinking water supply. SWS, as defined by federal regulation, provided water to a population of 3,563,209 residents, or 86% of the total population. GWS, as defined by federal regulation, provided water to a population of 591,950 residents, or 14% of the total population.

Source Type	Population Served	% of Total Population
SWS (417 systems)	3,563,209	86%
GWS (989 systems)	591,950	14%
	4,155,159	

Additional Information Regarding Violations

In 2019, there were 65 total violations. The violation categories include Maximum Contaminant Level Violations (MCL), Monitoring and Reporting Violations (M/R), Monitoring Violations (M), and Reporting Violations (R). The violations for 2019 represented 50 federally defined PWSs or 4% of the 1,406 federally defined PWSs.

Violation Category	Rule Group	Rule Name	# of Violations	# of Resolved Violations†	# of PWS with Violations*
MCL	Chemicals	Radionuclides	3	3	1
MCL	Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule	Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule	15	15	8
MCL	Microbials	Revised Total Coliform Rule (1A)	7	7	7
M	Microbials	Revised Total Coliform Rule (3A,3B)	8	8	8
M/R	Microbials	Ground Water Rule	10	10	8
M/R	Chemicals	Radionuclides	3	3	1
M/R	Chemicals	Lead and Copper Rule	17	17	15
PN	Other	Public Notification	2	2	2
			65	65	50*

*The table indicates the total number of PWSs with violations as fifty (50) but some PWSs had more than one type/category of violation. The table above summarizes the violations in 2019 however; this table only shows federal violations considered "major" within the categories (MCL, TT, M/R, M [RTCR], R [RTCR]).

† - # of Resolved Violations represents the number of violations that have been resolved (returned to compliance) during the calendar year. Due to EPA requirements to consider a system's violation resolved, it could take up to a year of monitoring data meet the standard to return to compliance.

Microbials

South Carolina's microbiological program monitors PWS for compliance with the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) and the Groundwater Rule (GWR). The RTCR establishes a MCL for *E. coli* and uses *E. coli* and total coliforms to initiate a 'find and fix' approach to address fecal contamination that could enter into the distribution system (DS). It requires PWSs to perform assessments to identify sanitary defects and act to correct them. The RTCR applies to all PWSs and requires all federally defined PWSs to develop a self-monitoring program for their system. The GWR establishes a risk-targeted approach to identify GWSs susceptible to fecal contamination and requires corrective action to correct significant deficiencies and source water fecal contamination in all federally defined public GWSs. The GWR applies to all PWSs that use ground water, including consecutive systems. The GWR requires all

federally defined systems that detect total coliform in their DS to collect a sample from each source in use at the time of the total coliform positive. South Carolina requires all CWS and NTNCWS develop a self-monitoring program utilizing a South Carolina certified lab for analyzing samples. South Carolina DHEC collects and analyzes microbiological samples quarterly, monthly, or annually for TNCWS.

The RTCR requires that when total coliforms are found present in a routine sample, *E. coli* must be analyzed to confirm its absence or presence in the sample. The presence of *E. coli* is a health-related contamination of drinking water and requires the PWS to notify its customers. This type of violation is shown in the report as MCL *E. coli* (RTCR).

In 2019, South Carolina had seven (7) MCL *E. coli* (RTCR) violations in seven (7) PWSs (CWS-5, TNCWS-2) serving a population of seventy-four thousand eight hundred twenty-three (74,823), <2% of the total population. These MCL *E. coli* (RTCR) violations represented <11% of the total violations (65) and <1% of the total number of PWSs (1,406) in South Carolina.

In 2019 there were six (6) Monitoring (M) violations in six (6) PWSs (CWS-1, NTNCWS-5). These M violations represented 9% of the total violations (65) and <1% of the total number of PWSs (1,406) in South Carolina. If the routine or repeat samples are not collected, the violation is major. South Carolina had six (6) M, Routine (RTCR) Major violations. In 2019, South Carolina had one (1) Reporting (R) violation in one (1) PWS (CWS-1).

There were ten (10) M/R source water (GWR) violations in eight (8) PWSs (CWS-6, NTNCWS-2). Some PWSs incurred more than one violation in the calendar year. These M/R violations represented 15% of the total violations (106) and <1% of the total number of PWSs (1,406) in South Carolina. The GWR requires PWSs that detect total coliform in their distribution system to collect a sample from each source in use at the time of the total coliform positive. This violation occurs when the PWS fails to monitor the source (major-7 violations) or fails to monitor all sources active at the time of the total coliform positive (minor-3 violations).

Chemicals

South Carolina DHEC collects and analyzes chemical samples utilizing a Standardized Monitoring Framework (SMF) which standardizes, simplifies, and consolidates monitoring requirements across contaminant groups. The SMF increases public protection by simplifying monitoring plans and synchronizing monitoring schedules leading to increased compliance with monitoring requirements. The SMF reduces the variability within monitoring requirements for chemical and radiological contaminants across systems sizes and types. The regulated contaminants include fifteen (15) Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs), fifty-one (51) Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) and Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs), and four (4) Radionuclides. South Carolina's monitoring includes monitoring for all federally defined PWSs, including CWSs, NTNCWSs and TNCWSs. All federally defined PWSs are monitored for Nitrate and Nitrite. All CWSs are monitored for IOCs, SOCs, VOCs and Radionuclides. All NTNCWSs are monitored for IOCs, SOCs and VOCs.

In 2019, one (1) PWS incurred three (3) violations for chemicals. These violations represented one (1) PWSs (CWS-1) with three (3) violations for MCL Gross Alpha. This system served a population of two thousand five hundred three (2,503). Also, in 2019, one (1) PWS incurred three (3) violations for monitoring for Radionuclides. The one (1) PWS (CWS-1) served a population of twenty-two (22), representing <1% of the PWSs in South Carolina and <1% of the total population.

These Chemical violations represent <1% of the PWSs in South Carolina and <1% of the total population. In 2019, 99% of South Carolina PWSs were without chemical violations, serving 99% of the total population.

Disinfection and Disinfection Byproducts

South Carolina DHEC collects and analyzes samples for disinfectants and disinfection byproducts in accordance with the Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (S1D/DBP) Rule and Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (S2D/DBP) Rule. The addition of a chemical disinfectant requires a PWS to monitor Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Upon implementation of S2D/DBP Rule, monitoring was required for all CWS and NTNCWS that use primary or residual disinfectant or delivers (sells) treated water. These rules also required water systems to submit an initial distribution system evaluation (IDSE) to identify sites for D/DBP sampling.

In 2019, there were fifteen (15) violations, 23% of the total 65 violations, incurred by eight (8) PWSs (CWS-8), <1% of South Carolina's PWSs, serving a population of sixty-one thousand nine hundred nine (61,909), <2% of the total population. Out of the fifteen violations, three (3) PWS incurred more than one violation during the year: four (4) MCL Violations (TTHMs) incurred by one (1) PWS (CWS-1), serving a population of eight thousand five hundred (8,500); four (4) MCL Violations (TTHMs) incurred by one (1) PWS serving a population of three thousand five hundred fifty-eight (3,558); and two (2) MCL Violations (TTHMs) incurred by one (1) PWS serving a population of three thousand four hundred eighteen (3,418).

Surface Water Treatment

The Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR), Filter Backwash Recycling Rule (FBRR), Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1ESWTR), and Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) apply to surface water systems and groundwater systems under the influence of surface water. These rules improve public health protection through the control of microbial contaminants, particularly viruses, *Giardia lamblia*, and *Cryptosporidium*. South Carolina DHEC requires the PWSs to which these rules apply to self-monitor and report to DHEC through monthly operating reports.

For calendar year 2019 there were no violations incurred under Surface Water Treatment.

Lead and Copper

The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) establishes an Action Level (AL) of 0.015 mg/L for Lead (Pb) and 1.3 mg/L for Copper (Cu) based on 90th percentile levels of tap water samples. An AL exceedance is not a violation but triggers other requirements that may include water quality parameter (WQP) monitoring, corrosion control treatment (CCT), source water monitoring/treatment, public education, or lead service line replacement (LSLR). The LCR applies to all CWS and NTNCWS.

Reported in calendar year 2019, are seventeen (17) M/R LCR Tap violations (follow-up/routine/initial), 26% of the total (106), incurred by fifteen (15) PWSs (CWS-11, NTNCWS-4), 1% of all PWSs in South Carolina, serving a population of sixty-six thousand five hundred thirty-six (66,536), <2% of the total population. The eleven (11) CWSs represented <1% of the total PWSs in South Carolina and served a population of sixty-six thousand three hundred twenty-six (66,326), <2% of the total population. The four (4) NTNCWS represented <1% of the PWSs in South Carolina and served a population of two hundred ten (210), <1% of the total population.

Public Notice

The Public Notice (PN) Rule requires all public water systems (PWSs) to notify their consumers any time a PWS violates a national primary drinking water regulation or has a situation posing a risk to public health. This rule applies to all PWSs. In 2019, there were two (2) violations in two (2) PWS (CWS-2).

These PN violations represented a population served of seventy thousand six hundred sixty (70,660), <2% of the total population.

Enforcement

The Drinking Water Enforcement Section functions to carry out enforcement actions involving all aspects of public water system compliance. The functions of the Enforcement section, combined with the efforts of the Drinking Water Compliance Monitoring Section, the Drinking Water Protection Division, the Bureau of Water, the Bureau of Environmental Health Services Regional Offices, and other areas within DHEC, work together to ensure safe drinking water for the continued health and welfare of the citizens of South Carolina. The goal is to bring PWSs back into compliance and protect the health of the public.

Variances and Exemptions

Variances and exemptions to specific requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 may be granted under certain circumstances. If a PWS meets the specific criteria outlined in the *State Primary Drinking Water Regulation*, R.61-58, DHEC may approve such a variance or exemption. South Carolina has three (3) non-community public water systems subject to a variance for Nitrate.

Additional Informational Charts

Number of PWSs with Violations and Population Served				
Size of PWS	#PWSs	% of PWSs	Population Served	% of Total Population
Large (>50,000)	2	<1%	114,178	<3%
Medium (>3,300≤50,000)	11	<1%	81,209	2%
Small (≤3,300)	32	2%	12,061	<1%
Total	45	3%	207,448	5%

Number of PWSs with MCL Violations (excludes M/R, M, R) and Population Served				
Size of PWS	#PWSs	% of PWSs	Population Served	% of Total Population
Large (>50,000)	1	<1%	63,258	<2%
Medium (>3,300≤50,000)	10	<1%	73,193	<2%
Small (≤3,300)	5	<1%	2,784	<1%
Total	16	<2%	139,235	<4%

Number of PWSs with M/R Violations (excludes Lead & Copper) and Population Served				
Size of PWS	#PWSs	% of PWSs	Population Served	% of Total Population
Large (>50,000)	0	N/A	0	N/A
Medium (>3,300≤50,000)	1	<1%	3,882	<1%
Small (≤3,300)	7	<1%	5,941	<1%
Total	8	<1%	9,823	<1%

Number of PWSs with Lead and Copper M/R Violations and Population Served				
Size of PWS	#PWSs	% of PWSs	Population Served	% of Total Population
Large (>50,000)	1	<1%	50,920	<2%
Medium (>3,300≤50,000)	1	<1%	8,016	<1%
Small (≤3,300)	13	<1%	7,600	<1%
Total	15	1%	66,536	<2%

SWS/GWS Number of PWSs with MCL Violations (excludes M/R, M, R) and Population Served				
Size of PWS	#PWSs	% of PWSs	Population Served	% of Total Population
Surface (SWS)	10	<1%	131,654	3%
Groundwater (GWS)	6	<1%	3,639	<1%
Total	16	1%	135,293	3%

SWS/GWS Number of PWSs with M/R Violations (excludes Lead & Copper) and Population Served				
Size of PWS	#PWSs	% of PWSs	Population Served	% of Total Population
Surface (SWS)	4	<1%	73,255	<2%
Groundwater (GWS)	15	1%	8,100	<1%
Total	19	1%	81,355	<2%

SWS/GWS Number of PWSs with Lead and Copper Violations and Population Served				
Size of PWS	#PWSs	% of PWSs	Population Served	% of Total Population
Surface (SWS)	1	<1%	50,920	1%
Groundwater (GWS)	14	1%	15,616	<1%
Total	15	1%	66,536	<2%

Conclusions

In summary, South Carolina's PWSs and South Carolina DHEC continue to work cooperatively to provide quality drinking water for South Carolinians. Of the State's 1,406 PWSs, 1,362 PWSs, or approximately 97% were in full compliance with all regulatory requirements (health-based, monitoring and reporting) during Calendar Year 2019, serving a population of 3,947,745, 95% of the total population.

Monitoring and Reporting violations are not health-based violations. Excluding the M/R violations, **South Carolina had 1,390 systems, 99% of all PWSs, that served a population of 4,015,924 or 97% of the total population. South Carolina DHEC is committed to improving the quality of life for all South Carolinians by protecting and promoting the health of the public and the environment.**

Report Distribution and Availability

This report provides the consumers in the State of South Carolina information useful in assessing the quality of their drinking water and the success of South Carolina DHEC's compliance and enforcement activities. By disseminating this information, consumers will become more aware of their individual water providers and water quality. Consumers should feel free to ask questions of their PWS or of South

Carolina DHEC. In addition, community water systems produce an annual Consumer Confidence Report, which provides detailed information about chemical sampling results and drinking water violations. Any additional information not contained in this report contact South Carolina DHEC's Freedom of Information Office at (803) 898-3880.

As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act South Carolina has made the 2019 Public Water Systems report available to public. Interested individuals can obtain a copy of the 2019 Annual Public Water Systems Report for South Carolina by accessing:

www.dhec.sc.gov

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SC ACR CY2019 (7 pages)

Attachment: SC ACR CY2019 Violation Chart (1 page)

County	PWSID	PWSName	FedType	Source	Population	Violation Type	Violation Type Description
Fairfield	SC2020001	JENKINSVILLE WATER COMPANY (2020001)	CWS	SWP	2503	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (Gross Alpha)
Fairfield	SC2020001	JENKINSVILLE WATER COMPANY (2020001)	CWS	SWP	2503	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (Gross Alpha)
Fairfield	SC2020001	JENKINSVILLE WATER COMPANY (2020001)	CWS	SWP	2503	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (Gross Alpha)
Abbeville	SC0120001	DONALDS-DUE WEST W&SA (SC0120001)	CWS	SWP	5200	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (TTHM)
Cherokee	SC1110002	BLACKSBURG TOWN OF (1110002)	CWS	SWP	3822	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (TTHM)
Cherokee	SC1120003	DRAYTONVILLE WATER DIST (1120003)	CWS	SWP	4893	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (TTHM)
Chesterfield	SC1310001	CHERAW TOWN OF (1310001)	CWS	SW	6595	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (TTHM)
McCormick	SC3520002	MCCORMICK CO W&SA (SC3520002)	CWS	SWP	8500	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (TTHM)
McCormick	SC3520002	MCCORMICK CO W&SA (SC3520002)	CWS	SWP	8500	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (TTHM)
McCormick	SC3520002	MCCORMICK CO W&SA (SC3520002)	CWS	SWP	8500	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (TTHM)
McCormick	SC3520002	MCCORMICK CO W&SA (SC3520002)	CWS	SWP	8500	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (TTHM)
Saluda	SC4120001	SALUDA CO W&S AUTHORITY (4120001)	CWS	SW	3558	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (TTHM)
Saluda	SC4120001	SALUDA CO W&S AUTHORITY (4120001)	CWS	SW	3558	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (TTHM)
Saluda	SC4120001	SALUDA CO W&S AUTHORITY (4120001)	CWS	SW	3558	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (TTHM)
Saluda	SC4120001	SALUDA CO W&S AUTHORITY (4120001)	CWS	SW	3558	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (TTHM)
Spartanburg	SC4220007	WOODRUFF ROEBUCK W/D (4220007)	CWS	SW	25923	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (TTHM)
Williamsburg	SC4510004	HEMINGWAY TOWN OF (SC4510004)	CWS	GW	3418	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (TTHM)
Williamsburg	SC4510004	HEMINGWAY TOWN OF (SC4510004)	CWS	GW	3418	MCL	MCL Violation, Average (TTHM)
Allendale	SC0310001	ALLENDALE TOWN OF (0310001)	CWS	GW	3882	MCL	MCL Violation, <i>E. coli</i> (RTCR)
Charleston	SC1070008	DOLLAR GENERAL-MCCLELLANVILLE(SC1070008)	TNCWS	GW	60	MCL	MCL Violation, <i>E. coli</i> (RTCR)
Fairfield	SC2070904	LONGTOWN CORNER STORE (2070904)	TNCWS	GW	100	MCL	MCL Violation, <i>E. coli</i> (RTCR)
Jasper	SC2760013	PALMETTO MHP 2 (SC2760013)	CWS	GW	48	MCL	MCL Violation, <i>E. coli</i> (RTCR)
Lancaster	SC2920001	LANCASTER COUNTY W&SD (2920001)	CWS	SWP	63258	MCL	MCL Violation, <i>E. coli</i> (RTCR)
Lexington	SC3250060	SHADY ACRES (SC3250060)	CWS	GW	73	MCL	MCL Violation, <i>E. coli</i> (RTCR)
Union	SC4420001	MEANSVILLE RILEY W/D (SC4420001)	CWS	SWP	7402	MCL	MCL Violation, <i>E. coli</i> (RTCR)
Hampton	SC2570102	PATRICK HENRY ACADEMY (2570102)	NTNCWS	GW	220	MON	M, Additional Routine (RTCR)
Clarendon	SC1470108	PAXVILLE HEAD START (1470108)	NTNCWS	GW	72	MON	M, Routine (RTCR)
Greenville	SC2370908	BALD ROCK HOA (SC2370908)	NTNCWS	GW	34	MON	M, Routine (RTCR)
Jasper	SC2770105	ROBERTVILLE SENIOR CENTER (2770105)	NTNCWS	GW	115	MON	M, Routine (RTCR)
Saluda	SC4130002	TIMBERMEN INC 'THE' (4130002)	NTNCWS	GW	75	MON	M, Routine (RTCR)
Sumter	SC4370119	GOODWILL HEADSTART (SC4370119)	NTNCWS	GW	150	MON	M, Routine (RTCR)
York	SC4660045	WATERLYNN DOWNS (4660045)	CWS	GW	92	MON	M, Routine (RTCR)
Aiken	SC0220004	BEECH ISLAND W/D (SC0220004)	CWS	GW	8016	MR	LCR Tap M/R
Calhoun	SC0970901	TRI-COUNTY ELECTRIC COOP (0970901)	NTNCWS	GW	50	MR	LCR Tap M/R
Charleston	SC1030028	BERKELEY ELECTRIC COOP (1030028)	NTNCWS	GW	32	MR	LCR Tap M/R
Charleston	SC1030028	BERKELEY ELECTRIC COOP (1030028)	NTNCWS	GW	32	MR	LCR Tap M/R
Charleston	SC1030028	BERKELEY ELECTRIC COOP (1030028)	NTNCWS	GW	32	MR	LCR Tap M/R
Charleston	SC1070256	OYSTER PARK POA (1070256)	NTNCWS	GW	40	MR	LCR Tap M/R
Clarendon	SC1410003	SUMMERTON TOWN OF (1410003)	CWS	GW	2096	MR	LCR Tap M/R
Clarendon	SC1450005	GIN POND SHORES WATER CO (SC1450005)	CWS	GW	72	MR	LCR Tap M/R
Clarendon	SC1450006	SIGFIELD WATER CO INC (1450006)	CWS	GW	231	MR	LCR Tap M/R
Darlington	SC1610004	LAMAR TOWN OF (SC1610004)	CWS	GWP	980	MR	LCR Tap M/R
Georgetown	SC2230002	INTERFOR (2230002)	NTNCWS	GW	88	MR	LCR Tap M/R
Horry	SC2610001	MYRTLE BEACH CITY OF (SC2610001)	CWS	SWP	50920	MR	LCR Tap M/R
Kershaw	SC2810002	BETHUNE TOWN OF (2810002)	CWS	GW	488	MR	LCR Tap M/R
Kershaw	SC2820006	BETHUNE RURAL WATER (2820006)	CWS	GW	2633	MR	LCR Tap M/R
Lee	SC3110002	LYNCHBURG TOWN OF (SC3110002)	CWS	GW	640	MR	LCR Tap M/R
Lexington	SC3260164	BASIN ROCK MHP (SC3260164)	CWS	GW	190	MR	LCR Tap M/R
Richland	SC4060005	FREEWAY MHP (4060005)	CWS	GW	60	MR	LCR Tap M/R
Lexington	SC3270802	SIESTA COVE RV PARK MARINA (SC3270802)	CWS	GW	22	MR	M, Regular (Radionuclides)
Lexington	SC3270802	SIESTA COVE RV PARK MARINA (SC3270802)	CWS	GW	22	MR	M, Regular (Radionuclides)
Lexington	SC3270802	SIESTA COVE RV PARK MARINA (SC3270802)	CWS	GW	22	MR	M, Regular (Radionuclides)
Fairfield	SC2020001	JENKINSVILLE WATER COMPANY (2020001)	CWS	SWP	2503	MR	M, Source Water (GWR)
Fairfield	SC2020001	JENKINSVILLE WATER COMPANY (2020001)	CWS	SWP	2503	MR	M, Source Water (GWR)
Kershaw	SC2820006	BETHUNE RURAL WATER (2820006)	CWS	GW	2633	MR	M, Source Water (GWR)
Lexington	SC3230005	US SILICA (3230005)	NTNCWS	GW	33	MR	M, Source Water (GWR)
Lexington	SC3230005	US SILICA (3230005)	NTNCWS	GW	33	MR	M, Source Water (GWR)
Lexington	SC3240001	VALMONT-COLUMBIA (3240001)	NTNCWS	GW	32	MR	M, Source Water (GWR)
Lexington	SC3250020	BGWC INDIAN COVE S/D (SC3250020)	CWS	SWP	92	MR	M, Source Water (GWR)
Lexington	SC3260059	MCGREGOR DOWNS (SC3260059)	CWS	GW	626	MR	M, Source Water (GWR)
Richland	SC4060012	LOWER RICHLAND MHP (4060012)	CWS	GW	26	MR	M, Source Water (GWR)
Saluda	SC4150007	AAA PERRY WATER SYSTEM (4150007)	CWS	GW	88	MR	M, Source Water (GWR)
Lancaster	SC2920001	LANCASTER COUNTY W&SD (2920001)	CWS	SWP	63258	Other	PN Violation
Union	SC4420001	MEANSVILLE RILEY W/D (SC4420001)	CWS	SWP	7402	Other	PN Violation
Allendale	SC0310001	ALLENDALE TOWN OF (0310001)	CWS	GW	3882	RPT	R, <i>E Coli</i> Positive (RTCR)