City of Denmark Drinking Water Chlorine Residuals

Who regulates drinking water in South Carolina? The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) regulates public drinking water systems in South Carolina.

Is water safe for drinking, bathing, and cooking? Yes, based on the City’s drinking water being in compliance with the primary drinking water standards in the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Act.

What is the water routinely sampled for? The system is routinely sampled for bacteria, metals, chemicals, chlorine residuals, and radiological constituents.

Denmark Public Water System (See Map)

- The City of Denmark Public Water System is served by three groundwater wells.
- HaloSan was intermittently used in a fourth well, the Cox Mill Well, to control iron bacteria. This well was taken offline in August 2018 and remains offline.
- Water from the three wells continues to be disinfected for bacteria using chlorine.

For more information, go to www.scdhec.gov/denmark.

Chlorine Residuals

Chlorine is a chemical that is added to drinking water to disinfect it. Disinfection is an important step in ensuring that water is safe to drink. The presence of chlorine residual in drinking water is an important indicator of safe and protected drinking water.

Testing for chlorine in the water (chlorine residuals) is a way to determine if enough chlorine was added initially to the water. It is also important to test for chlorine residuals to ensure that the water is protected from recontamination during distribution and storage. Testing for chlorine residuals is routinely done by the City.

The US Environmental Protection Agency Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) and Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) are both 4 mg/L.
Contact Us!

Please contact DHEC if you have questions or concerns about your drinking water.

DHEC Orangeburg Regional Office
1550 Carolina Ave.
Orangeburg, SC 29116
(803) 533-5490
www.scdhec.gov/denmark

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