Bamberg Board of Public Works

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to report that your water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires all public water systems to issue an annual report to their customers. We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our Groundwater sources for the 2025 monitoring period were Well #8, on Bridge Street, and Well #9, on Log Branch Road. The water from both these wells is treated at facilities adjacent to the respective wells.

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

Source Water Assessment Plans (SWAP) have been completed by SC DES. SWAP, among other things, identify potential sources of contamination to drinking water supplies. A copy of our Source Water Assessment Plan may be obtained at the Board of Public Works office or from SC DES through a Freedom Of Information (FOI) request:

A susceptibility matrix is used to rank the susceptibility of source water to a potential contaminant source within a Source Water Protection Area. The matrix assigns a ranking of high, moderate or low susceptibility to each Potential Contaminant Source (PCS) on the basis of location of the public supply system and the contaminant of interest. Of the 56 PCSs identified in the initial inventory, our system had no PCSs with a high susceptibility ranking, 34 PCSs with a moderate susceptibility ranking, and 22 PCSs with a low susceptibility ranking.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants and radioactive contaminants.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The Bamberg Board of Public Works routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. Some constituents do not require annual testing, therefore, the most recent results have been reported. No reported results are more than 5 years old.

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

S.C. DES System #0510001

What's in the Water?

Monitoring Period of Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2025

Coliform Bacteria

MCLG	MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Psitive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Source of Constituent
0	1 positive monthly sample	0		0	No	2025	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Constituent (units)	Action Level	90th Percentile	Range of Detection	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Source of Constituent
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.12	0.014-.18	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	15	0.28	0-1.1	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Regulated Conmtaminants

Disinfectants and Disnfection By-Products

Constituent (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Source of Constituent
Chlorine (mg/L)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.96	0.26-1.96	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppm)	No goal for the total	.060	0.003824	.003824	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection (chlorination).
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	No goal for the total	.080	0.0032306	0.0032306	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection (chlorination).

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (mg/L)	2	2	0.092	0.090-0.092	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.11	0.10 - 0.11	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Radioactive Contaminants

Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.451	0.394 - 0.451	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L) *EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the value of concern.	0	4 mrem/year	7.94 pCi/L*	5.82 - 7.94 pCi/L*	No	2020	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Unregulated Conmtaminants

Sodium (mg/L)	na	na	30.00	28 - 30	na	2020	Erosion of natural deposits.

Definitions

The preceding tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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.

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

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.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: 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.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water - or a single penny in $10,000,000 - or 1 minute in 2,000 years

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water - or a single penny in $10,000 - or 1 minute in 2 years.

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

South Carolina 811
Call 811 Before You Dig

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Bamberg BPW is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipe but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share responsibility for protecting yourself and your family form the lead in you 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, 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 in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Bamberg BPW at (803)245-5128. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The EPA has drinking water regulations for more than 90 contaminants and monitors up to 30 additional contaminants every five years. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) includes a process that EPA must follow to identify and list unregulated contaminants. This process may lead to development of a national primary drinking water regulation (NPDWR) in the future.

In 2021, EPA developed the Lead & Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) that required POTW's to develop a Service Line Inventory by October 16,2024. Bamberg BPW has met this compliance objective. The LCRR Initial Inventory can be viewed at our office located at 2340 Main Highway Bamberg SC 29003.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

For more information, contact:

Bamberg Board of Public Works
P.O. Box 1180
2340 Main Highway
Bamberg, SC 29003
245-5128
www.bambergsc.com

Regularly scheduled public meetings:

Municipal Complex
2340 Main Highway
Bamberg, SC 29003
Last Monday of each month
5:30 p.m.