



**Inman Mills Water District** – (System # 4220001)

### **Water Quality Report for 2010**

This Water Quality Report is for the calendar year 2010. The information in this report was assembled from various sources such as:

1. South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) laboratory results.
2. SJWD laboratory results.
3. Commercial laboratory results.

On behalf of the Commissioners of the SJWD Water District, I am happy to provide you, our customer, the following information about your drinking water. During 2010, the treated water leaving the treatment plant met all the USEPA and SCDHEC regulations.

#### **SJWD Water District Mission:**

Our mission is to provide excellent quality water and service to our current and future consumers while continuously improving cost effectiveness. We accomplish this through the efforts of our employees, by developing them to their full potential, through sound business practices and through timely application of emerging technologies.

#### **About Inman Mills Water District:**

##### **What is the source of my water?**

IMWD draws water from three wells located within the Inman Mills property. The water comes from fractured bedrock aquifers in the Piedmont Geological Province.

SCDHEC is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 to perform a delineation and assessment of each watershed in South Carolina, which is used as a drinking water source. SCDHEC has prepared a plan of action for approval by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The Assessment Plan is available for your review at [www.scdhec.gov/water/html/srcewtr.html](http://www.scdhec.gov/water/html/srcewtr.html). A copy of the plan is available at the SJWD office.

#### **SUMMARY**

This report contains the completed groundwater susceptibility assessment for the Inman Mills WD, System No. 4220001. The system includes public supply wells: G42117, G42118, and G42120. The system is located in Spartanburg, South Carolina and serves a primary population of 748. The system is located in Vulnerability Area 1 in the Piedmont physiographic province. The source aquifer is unconfined. Of the 5 potential contaminant sources (PCSs) in this initial inventory, 5 PCSs had more than one category of contaminants. The inventory includes 3 PCSs with volatile organic compounds

(VOCs), 1 PCSs with petroleum products, 3 PCSs with metals, 3 PCSs with nitrates, 2 PCSs with pesticides/herbicides, 2 PCSs with pathogens, no PCSs with radionuclides, and 1 PCSs with undetermined contaminants. The susceptibility analysis determined 5 PCSs with a high susceptibility ranking, no PCSs with a moderate susceptibility ranking, and no PCSs with low susceptibility ranking.

#### **How is my water treated?**

The IMWD Water District treatment facility uses USEPA and SCDHEC approved methodologies for making sure your water meets all drinking water requirements. The water is chemically treated with chlorine to kill disease-producing organisms. A small amount of a phosphate chemical is added to help inhibit corrosion of the metal distribution pipes and sequester small amounts of manganese.

#### **What if I Have Questions About My Water or This Report?**

If you would like more information about your water quality, the treatment process, or information in this report, you may contact us by calling 864-949-2828.

#### **How Can I Be Involved?**

The Commissioners of SJWD Water District hold monthly meetings at the SJWD administration office (307 Spartanburg Highway, Wellford, SC). These meetings are open to the public and an agenda is posted in the lobby of our administration office. Please contact us in advance if you wish to be included on the agenda. For more information, please contact us at 864-439-4423.

Thank you for the interest you have in your water system.

Sincerely,

Mike Caston, Executive Director

**Regulated Contaminants**

The US Environmental Protection agency regulates more than 90 potential contaminants in public water supplies. SC DHEC administers this regulatory program in South Carolina.

Contaminants are analyzed on a one to five year basis. Critical contaminants are analyzed on a more frequent basis, such as chlorine, which is checked daily. The 7 contaminants listed below were detected but the levels were below the regulated maximum contaminant level (MCL). The remaining contaminants that were analyzed were not detected during this sampling period. This sampling period covers 2010.

**Inorganic Contaminants**

| Contaminant (units)       | MCL          | MCLG | IMWD                        | Range     | HDL  | Violation | Source                                    | Year of analysis |
|---------------------------|--------------|------|-----------------------------|-----------|------|-----------|---|------------------|
| Chlorine (mg./l.)         | 4            | 4    | 0.43                        | 0.21-0.81 | 0.81 | N         | Water additive to control microbes        | 2010             |
| Nitrate Nitrogen (mg./l.) | 10           | 10   | 4.7                         | N/A       | 4.7  | N         | Naturally occurring and fertilizer runoff | 2010             |
| Sodium                    | 250          | 250  | 5.8                         | N/A       | 5.8  | N         | Naturally occurring and fertilizer runoff | 2010             |
| Contaminant (units)       | Action Level | MCLG | 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile | Range     |      | N         | Source                                    | Year             |
| Copper (ppm)              | 1.3          | 1.3  | 0.41                        | 0.00-0.42 | 0.42 | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems   | 2009             |
| Lead (ppb)                | 15           | 0    | 0                           | 0         | 0    | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems   | 2009             |

**Microbiological Contaminants**

SJWD collected and analyzed 25 samples from the IMWD distribution system for total coliform bacteria during 2010. All routine samples were absent for coliform bacteria.

**Health Effects:** Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indication that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

| Contaminant                    | Maximum Contaminant Level goal | Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest # (P) | Violation | Source                               | Year |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Total Coliform For IMWD System | 0                              | 5% of monthly samples (P) | 0             | N         | Naturally present in the environment | 2010 |
| Fecal Coliform For IMWD System | 0                              |                           | 0             | N         | Naturally present in the environment | 2010 |

The abbreviations used above are defined as:  
 IMWD =Inman Mills Water District; SJWD = SJWD Water District  
 SCDHEC = South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control  
 PCS = Potential Contaminant Source  
 VOC = Volatile Organic Carbon  
 MCL= Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of the contaminant that is allowed by the current regulations.  
 MCLG= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.  
 mg./l. = milligrams per liter. ppb. = parts per billion  
 Action Level = The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Action Levels are reported at the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile for homes at greatest risk.  
 pCi/L = Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.  
 TT = Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  
 N/A = Not applicable or data not available. ND = Not Detected HDL = Highest Detected Level  
 (A) = absent for organism (P) = present for organism  
 (Y) = yes (N) = no

**Information about Drinking Water Quality**

- 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. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
- 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
- Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
  - 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber si no lo comprende, hable con alquien que se lo pueda explicar.

**Startex Jackson Wellford Duncan Water District**  
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