



Inman Mills Water District System #4220001 Water Quality Report for 2005

This Water Quality Report is for the calendar year 2005. The information in this report was assembled from various sources such as:

- South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) laboratory results
- SJWD laboratory results
- Commercial laboratory results

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About Inman Mills Water District (IMWD):

The Inman Mills Water System is operated by the Startex Jackson Wellford Duncan Water District, after consolidating the two utilities in 2004. While the management of the water system has changed, the water source and quality has remained the same. SJWD is delighted to be a part of the Inman Mills community.

SJWD Water District Mission:

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 optimal use of technology.

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/srcwtr.html. A copy of the plan is available at the SJWD office. In summary, this report contains the completed groundwater susceptibility assessment for Inman Mills Water District, 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 PCS 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 PCS 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 864-949-2505.

How Can I Be Involved?

The Commissioners of SJWD Water District hold monthly meetings at the SJWD administration office (307 Spartanburg Highway, Wellford, SC) on the first Tuesday of the month. 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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Stephen M. Caston".

Mike Caston, Executive Director

Regulated Contaminants

The US Environmental Protection Agency regulates more than 90 potential contaminants in public water supplies. SCDHEC 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 9 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 2005.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	IMWD	Range	HDL	Source	Year of analysis
Chlorine (mg./l.)	4	4	0.55	0.27-1.15	1.15	Water additive to control microbes	2005
Nitrate/Nitrite (mg./l.)	10	10	2.66	0.62-4.7	4.7	Naturally occurring and fertilizer runoff	2005
Contaminant (units)	Action Level	90 th percentile	Number of sites exceeding Action Level		Source	Year	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.613	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems	2003	
Lead (ppb)	15	2.5	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems	2003	

Microbiological Contaminants

SJWD collected and analyzed 30 samples from the IMWD distribution system for total coliform bacteria during 2005. One (1) routine sample was positive for coliform organisms. The other routine samples and the follow up samples were absent for coliform bacteria.

A monitoring violation was issued by SCDHEC in August 2005 for failure to collect and analyze the required number of bacteriological samples in a month following a positive sample (July 2005). The required number of samples were collected and analyzed in August 2005.

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.

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	IMWD	Source	Year of analysis
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	5.1	Erosion of natural deposits (B42003)	2005
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	N/A	8.7	Erosion of natural deposits (B42003)	2005
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	5	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits (B42003)	2005

SCDHEC discovered an omission in the 2004 Water Quality Report concerning the source of alpha emitters and combined radium results. The source was identified as G42003 (one of the wells supplying water to the system).

Organic contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	IMWD	Range	Source	Year of analysis
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	1	1	Byproducts of Disinfection	2005
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	0	0	Byproducts of Disinfection	2005

The abbreviations used above are defined as:

IMWD = Inman Mills Water District; SJWD = Startex Jackson Wellford Duncan Water District

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 ppm = parts per million

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 90th 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

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 alguien que se lo pueda explicar.