



Inman Mills Water District – (System # 4220001)

Water Quality Report for 2004

This Water Quality Report is for the calendar year 2004. The information in this report was assembled from various sources such as:

1. the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) laboratory results,
2. our own laboratory data, and
3. commercial laboratory results.

About Inman Mills Water District (IMWD):

During 2004, the necessary steps were taken to dissolve the Inman Mills Water District Commission and include the system in the SJWD Water District. Spartanburg County Council approved this change in December 2004. The change only involved the management and operation of the facilities. The water source and quality has remained the same.

SJWD Water District Mission:

Provide excellent quality water and related services to our current and future customers and lead efforts to protect our water resources while continuously improving cost effectiveness. We accomplish this through the collaborative efforts of our employees, outside resources and agencies employing 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.

How is my water treated?

The IMWD 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.

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 the SJWD treatment facility at 864-949-2520. Please inform the operator that you receive your water from the Inman Mills service area.

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 black ink that reads "Stephen M. Caston".

Mike Caston, Executive Director
Startex Jackson Wellford Duncan Water District
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864-439-4423
www.sjwd.com

Water Quality Results

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 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 2004.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	IMWD	Range	HDL	Source	Year of analysis
Chlorine (mg./l.)	4	4	0.53	0.08-1.24	1.24	Water additive to control microbes	2004
Nitrate (mg./l.)	10	10	2.5	N/A	2.5	Naturally occurring and fertilizer runoff	2004
Nitrite (mg./l.)	1.0	1.0	0.14	N/A	0.14	Naturally occurring and fertilizer runoff	2004
Contaminant (units)	Action Level	90 th percentile	Number of sites exceeding Action Level		Source	Year	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.61	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems	2003	
Lead (ppb)	15	2	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems	2003	

Microbiological Contaminants

IMWD analyzed samples each month from the distribution system and samples periodically from each well for total coliform bacteria. Routine samples each month for the year were negative 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.

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	IMWD	Source	Year
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	5.7	Erosion of natural deposits	2001
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	5	3.4	Erosion of natural deposits	2001

Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	IMWD	Range	Source	Year of analysis
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	2	0-9	Byproducts of Disinfection	2004
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	4	2-4	Byproducts of Disinfection	2004

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							
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 th 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.

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