



**SJWD Water District** – (System # 4220006)

### **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.

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#### **About SJWD Water District:**

The South Carolina General Assembly passed legislation creating the SJWD Water District, a special purpose district, in 1956 for the purpose of providing drinking water to Western Spartanburg County. The legislation established the District boundary and provided the authority to sell bonds.

Over the years the District has grown. Today its service area covers approximately 130 square miles in Western Spartanburg County. The area we serve stretches from Highway 417 in the South, to Highway 11 in the North, and from I-26 in the East, to the Greenville County line in the West. As of December 2004, the District served approximately 18,000 accounts. The number of customers has increased by 70% since 1990.

#### **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?**

SJWD's water source is the Middle Tyger River (Lyman Lake) and is treated at the SJWD water plant on Groce Road. The source of our water originates in the northern parts of Greenville and Spartanburg counties. There is very little industrial and commercial contamination in this area. Since many of you live in or use this area, we would like to encourage you to do your part to help protect these precious water supplies. We would be pleased to share with you ways to help better protect our watersheds.

Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available for your review at [www.scdhec.gov/water/html/srcwtr.html](http://www.scdhec.gov/water/html/srcwtr.html). A copy of the plan is available at our office.

#### **How Is My Water Treated?**

The SJWD 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 to remove solids and other contaminants and to kill disease-producing organisms. The water is then filtered to further enhance the clarity and to remove small particles and microbials such as Giardia and Cryptosporidium. Additional chemicals are added to stabilize the water and inhibit corrosion in the pipeline distribution systems. During 2004, SJWD continued to use the treatment process to reduce disinfection-by-products (DBP's) that can be formed when chlorine is added to water containing organic contaminants.

#### **What If I Have Questions About My Water Or This Report?**

If you would like more information about your water quality, the SJWD treatment process, or information in this report, you may contact us by calling the SJWD treatment facility at 864-949-2520.

#### **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,

Mike Caston, Executive Director

## Water Quality Results

### Regulated Contaminants

SJWD Water District complied with the monitoring requirements of USEPA and SCDHEC during 2004. Critical contaminants are analyzed on a daily or more frequent basis by the SJWD certified lab. Contaminants that are not detected are analyzed on a one to five year basis. The contaminants listed below were detected. The remaining contaminants were not detected during this sampling period. This sampling period covers 2001-2004.

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	SJWD	Range	HDL	Source	Year of analysis
Turbidity (NTU) see note <sup>1</sup>	TT	N/A	0.07	0.05-0.27	0.27	Soil runoff	2004
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	ND	ND-0.72	0.72	Added for dental health, erosion of natural deposits	2004
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.21	N/A	0.21	Naturally occurring and fertilizer runoff	2004
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.66	0.13-1.12	1.12	Water additive to control microbes	2004
Total Organic Carbon (TOC ratio removed vs. required)	TT	N/A	1.27	1.05-1.44	1.44	Naturally occurring and runoff	2004

<sup>1</sup>Turbidity is a measurement taken to determine the clarity of the water. The EPA standard for turbidity of filtered water may not exceed 0.3 NTU in more than 5% of all the measurements taken, and must never exceed 1 NTU. Turbidity measurements are required every four hours. SJWD was in compliance with this requirement in 2004. In addition, SJWD is a member of the American Water Works Association's Partnership for Safe Water Program. This program sets a more stringent requirement for its members of 0.1 NTU turbidity 95% of the time. SJWD met this goal in 2004.

Lead and Copper were analyzed in 2004 from 30 selected sampling sites within the SJWD Water District. The following table gives the results of this data:

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile	Number of sites exceeding Action Level	Source	Year	Startex – 2003 System # 4240007 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.081	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	2004	0.093
Lead (ppb)	15	5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	2004	1.4

### Microbiological Contaminants

SJWD analyzed 623 samples from the distribution system and a sample each day from the treatment plant's finished water for total coliform bacteria. 615 (98.8%) of these samples were absent for total coliform organisms. All follow up samples of the 8 positive samples were negative for total coliform organisms. The EPA standard for total coliforms is 95% of all samples collected must be absent of total coliforms.

### Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	SJWD	Range	Source	Year of analysis
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	37	16-66	Byproducts of Disinfection	2004
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	31	14-45	Byproducts of Disinfection	2004

**Unregulated Parameters:** SJWD routinely monitors for certain water quality parameters that are not regulated.

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	SJWD	Range	HDL	Source	Year of analysis
pH (Std units)	N/A	N/A	7.5	7.3-7.7	7.7	Naturally occurring	2004
Phosphate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	1.07	0.95-1.2	1.2	Added for corrosion inhibition	2004

The abbreviations used above are defined as:

SJWD = SJWD Water District, USEPA = US Environmental Protection Agency, SCDHEC = SC Department of Health and Environmental Control  
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.  
ppm = parts per million      ppb = parts per billion      NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units  
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

### 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.