SJWD WATER DISTRICT

Water Quality **Report**

2024

Quality is a Priority.

SJWD ID# 4220006
www.SJWD.com

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Sanford “Buddy” Carlton
Wanda Fowler
Frank Nutt
Brian Leonard
Barry Frost

CONTACT US

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198 Watershed Way
Spartanburg, SC 29301

Hours of Operation:
Monday-Thursday
7:15 a.m. - 5:15 p.m.

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Postal Address:
P.O. Box 607
Lyman, SC 29365

If you would like more information about your water quality, the SJWD treatment processes, or information in this report, you may contact us by calling the SJWD treatment facility at 864-949-2831.

SJWD Water not only meets but exceeds all federal and state water quality standards.

SJWD Water District is pleased to present to you our 2024 Water Quality Report. To ensure our customers safe drinking water, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) regulates the amount of contaminants found in our public drinking water. These regulations and standards help protect the customer against harmful chemicals and organisms, as well as waterborne disease. It is SJWD’s primary focus to eliminate the harmful contaminants for the safety of the customer.

Each year, the EPA requires Water Systems to present their water quality information to the public. This report will cover our water quality monitoring from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024. As we give you this pertinent water quality information, we also hope to enlighten you on where your water comes from, how your water is treated, as well as SJWD and our mission to provide you with excellent water quality.

If you would like to get more involved, our Commissioners hold monthly meetings at SJWD administration office (198 Watershed Way, Spartanburg, SC 29301). These meetings are open to the public and an agenda is posted in the lobby of our administration office and on our website. For more information, please contact us at 864-439-4423.

To Our Valued Customers,

At SJWD Water District, our dedicated team of water professionals takes our mission of delivering affordable, high-quality water service to our growing community seriously. We recognize that our commitment to protecting our water resources and investing in our treatment and distribution infrastructure is vital for reliable service to our current and future customers. So, as we continue to plan for the future, I want to assure you that our commitment to water quality and affordability will remain top priorities.

I am proud to say that once again this year, SJWD has consistently met or exceeded all state and federal drinking water standards. As you review this 2024 Water Quality Report, I encourage you to learn more about where your water comes from and how it is treated and delivered to you.

Thank you for your continued trust in us as we provide you with clean and reliable drinking water every day.

Sincerely,

"Thank you for your continued trust in us as we provide you with clean and reliable drinking water every day."

Billy Y. Cothran III, P.E.
Chief Executive Officer

Our Service

SJWD Water District is one of the original public utility companies in Spartanburg, South Carolina. Established as a special-purpose district in 1956, SJWD was created to directly serve the closely knit mill towns of Startex, Jackson, Wellford, and Duncan. Over the past 70 years, our organization has proudly grown alongside these communities to serve over 87,000 residents and 168 square miles in 2024. With an average daily cost of less than one dollar, SJWD provides essential water services that enable customers to shower, wash clothes, and care for their families affordably.

87,259
Residential Customers Served

7.97
Million Gallons of Water Produced Per Day

168
Square Miles Serviced

800+
Miles of Water Pipe

2.92
Billion Gallons of Water Produced in 2024

Our Mission

Our mission is to provide high-quality, affordable water services to SJWD customers while protecting local finite water resources and promoting the overall health and welfare of our community.

Where Does My Water Come From?

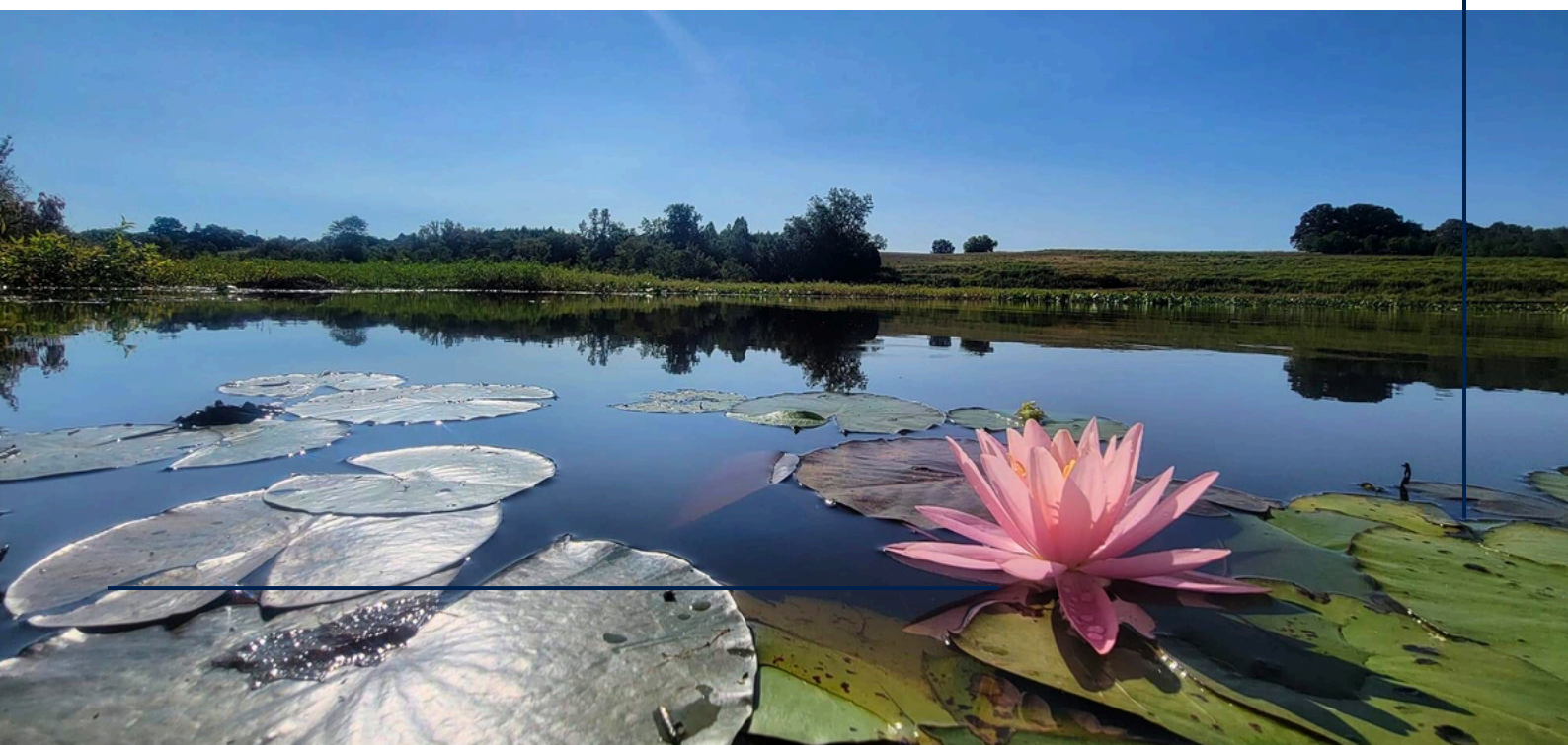
SJWD's water sources are the Middle Tyger River (Lyman Lake) and the North Tyger River (Lake Cooley and North Tyger Reservoir). All water is treated at the SJWD water treatment facilities on Groce Road in Lyman, SC. The source of our water originates in the northern parts of Greenville and Spartanburg 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.

Attached to this report, you will find information regarding Spartanburg Water System (SWS) water quality in 2024. SWS is a wholesale water supplier of SJWD. In 2024, SJWD purchased 41,055,000 gallons of water from SWS. This equated to about 1.4% of the total volume of water SJWD produced in 2024.

Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available upon request. A copy of the plan is available at our office.

How Is My Water Treated?

SJWD Water District owns and operates two water treatment plants. One is a conventional treatment facility with multi-media filters. The other is a membrane filtration plant. Both facilities are located on Groce Road in Lyman. Each facility uses USEPA and SCDES approved methodologies for making sure your water meets all drinking water requirements. The water is 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. Additionally, SJWD adds a corrosion inhibitor to stabilize the water and inhibit corrosion in the pipeline distribution systems.



Our Team

SJWD operates two water treatment plants: a conventional treatment facility that uses sedimentation and filtration and a membrane filtration plant. Our Water Resources and Production team uses the latest technology and best practices to treat and produce 7.97 million gallons of water daily—an increase from 7.17 million gallons daily in 2021—ensuring a reliable and sustainable water supply for our customers.

Data Abbreviations

SJWD Water District (SJWD)	Startex Jackson Wellford Duncan Water District
USEPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
SCDES	SC Department of Environmental Services
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known health risk.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of the contaminant that is allowed by the current regulations.
NTU	Nepholometric Turbidity Units
PPM	Parts Per Million
PPB	Parts Per Billion
piC/L	Picocuries Per Liter is a Measure of the Radioactivity in Water
UG/L	Microgram Per Liter
MG/L	Milligrams Per Liter

Action Level (AL)	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.
TT	Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
NA	Not Applicable or Data Not Available
HDL	Highest Detected Level
ND	Not Detected
P	Present for Organism
A	Absent for Organism
RAA	Running Annual Average
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average
Y	Yes
N	No

Water Quality Data

January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024

REGULATED PARAMETERS DETECTED IN SJWD FINISHED DRINKING WATER									
Substance (Units)	**Turbidity (NTU)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**SJWD Avg.**	**Range**	**HDL**	**Violation**	**Source**	**Year**
Conventional Plant	*See Note	1.0	NA	0.050	0.03-0.28	0.28	N	Soil Runoff	2024
Membrane Plant	*See Note	1.0	NA	0.030	0.01-0.32	0.32	N	Soil Runoff	2024
Nitrate (ppm)	NA	10	10	0.26	0.25-0.27	0.27	N	Naturally Occurring and Fertilizer Runoff	2024
Chlorine (ppm) **In SJWD Water Distribution System**	NA	4.0	4.0	0.90	0.21-1.55	1.55	N	Water Additive to Control Microbes	2024

*Turbidity is a measurement taken to determine the clarity of the water. The EPA standards 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 monitored continually on each filter effluent and recorded every fifteen minutes. SJWD met this requirement in 2024. 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 0.10 NTU turbidity 95% of the time. SJWD met this goal in 2024.

REGULATED PARAMETERS DETECTED IN SJWD FINISHED DRINKING WATER							
Substance (Units)	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**SJWD Avg.**	**Range**	**HDL**	**Source**	**Year**
pH (Std units)	NA	NA	7.12	6.90-7.44	7.44	Naturally occurring, added for corrosion inhibition	2024
Phosphate (ppm PO4)	NA	NA	0.35	0.25-0.57	0.57	Added for corrosion inhibition	2024
Hardness (mg/l as CaC03)	NA	NA	16.2	14-26	26	Naturally occurring, added for corrosion inhibition	2024
Iron (mg/l Fe)	1.3	NA	0.01	ND-0.10	0.10	Erosion of natural deposits	2024
Manganese (mg/l)	0.05	NA	0.006	ND-0.060	0.060	Erosion of natural deposits	2024
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	6.5	5.9-7.1	7.1	Erosion from soil deposits	2024
Fluoride	4.0	4.0	ND	NA	ND	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer factories, SJWD does not add fluoride.	2024

Lead & Copper

Health Effects of Lead: Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or worsen existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems. It is advisable to flush your cold water tap for up to 2 minutes before using for drinking or cooking. Detailed information concerning lead and copper health effects can be obtained by contacting SJWD. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). SJWD met this requirement during 2022 and will sample again in 2025. For more information regarding SJWD's lead and copper service line inventory, please visit our website, Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) Compliance and Information - Startex-Jackson-Wellford-Duncan Water District. Our online inventory can be found at: Lead Service Line Inventory

LEAD AND COPPER FOUND IN SJWD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
(Required Every Three Years)

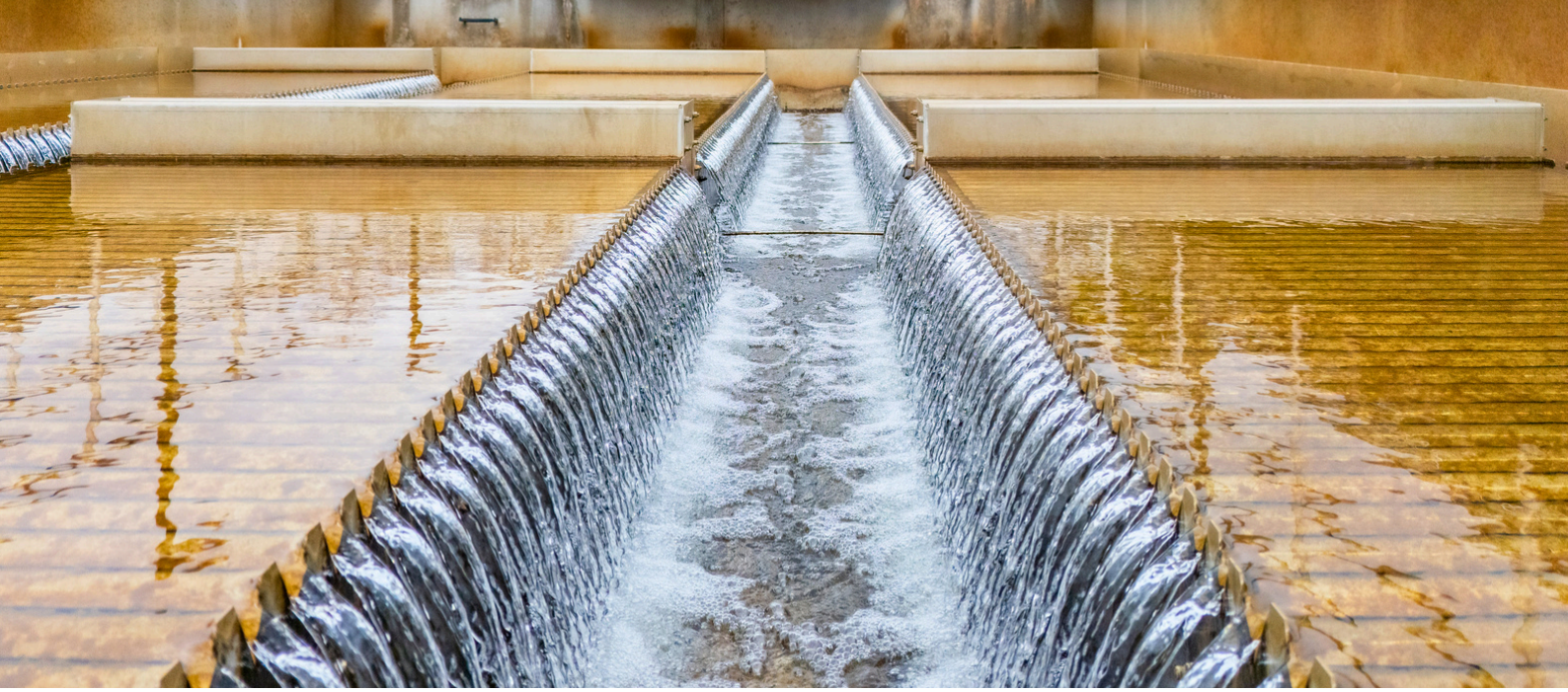
Substance (Units)	Action Level	90th Percentile	Range	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Violation	Source	Year
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0-39	1	N	Erosion of natural deposits	2022
Copper (ppb)	1300	170	0-224	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits	2022

What Should You Do if You Think Your Service Line is Made of Lead?

If you suspect you have a lead service line, you can reach out to SJWD to assist with the verification of your service line material and recommended next steps. If you would like your water tested, contact SJWD by phone at **(864) 439-4423** or by email at **sltaskforce@sjwd.com**.

Additionally, SJWD is providing the following steps you can take to help reduce possible drinking water-related lead exposure.

- Test your water for lead.
- Run the cold water to flush out lead.
- Use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.
- Do not boil water to remove lead.
- Test your child's lead level.
- Seek alternative water sources or treatment.
- Clean your faucet aerators.



Microbiological Samples

Total Coliform: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

Fecal Coliform/E. Coli: Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

SJWD analyzed 1,033 samples from the distribution system and a sample each day from the treatment plant's finished water for total coliform bacteria and E. Coli. Of the 1,033 samples from the distribution system, 1,033 (100%) were absent of E. Coli and 1,028 (99.5%) were absent of total coliform organisms. 5 repeat samples were required, all of which were absent of total coliform and E. Coli. The EPA standard for total coliforms is 95% of all samples collected must be absent of total coliforms. SJWD met this requirement during 2024.

On April 1, 2016 SCDES required Public Water Systems to implement the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR). This year's Water Quality Report section Coliform Bacteria Measured in the Distribution System has been written to incorporate the RTCR enacted.

COLIFORM BACTERIA DETECTED IN SJWD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Substance	**MCLG**	**TT**	**Result**	**Violation (Was TT Exceeded?)**	**Source**	**Year**
Total Coliform	NA	TT*	No positive E. Coli results	N	Naturally Present in the Environment	2024

On April 1, 2016 SCDES required Public Water Systems to implement the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR).

Under RTCR a Treatment Technique (TT) violation is defined as any of the following:

- E. Coli-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample
- Total coliform-positive repeat sample following an E. coli routine sample
- Failure to take all required repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample
- Failure to test for E. coli when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform

Organic Contaminants

Total Organic Carbon: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon (TOC) provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These by-products include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).Drinking water containing these by-products more than the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer. The listed values for TTHM's and HAA's are based on the locational running annual average of 8 representative sample sites in the SJWD distribution systems that are sampled quarterly by SCDES. The range represents the minimum and maximum of all the individual samples collected during the year. In addition to these values, SJWD collects and analyzes samples from these 8 sites monthly. **SJWD met this requirement during 2024.**

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN SJWD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Substance (Units)	**MCL**	**SJWD LRAA**	**Range**	**Violation**	**Source**	**Year**
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	47.2	31.7-61.7	N	Byproducts of Disinfection	2024
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	35.4	19.9-71.8	N	Byproducts of Disinfection	2024
Total Organic Carbon (% removed)	TT	33%	22-49%	N	Naturally Occurring and Runoff	2024

SJWD is required to remove 35% of the source water TOC through the treatment process if the source water or treated water TOC is greater than 2 mg./l. SJWD Water District met this requirement during 2024.

Unregulated Parameters

SJWD routinely monitors for certain water quality parameters that are not regulated. The purpose of monitoring these parameters is to help the USEPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As part of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4), SCDES tested SJWD's System for Cyanotoxins and additional contaminants. SCDES began testing in 2020 and completed UCMR4 testing in 2021. Assessment Monitoring detected no Cyanotoxins. The Total Organic Carbon as measured within the source water has been provided in the table below. As our customers, you have a right to know that the data is available for the contaminants. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Bradley Norman at 864-949-2831 or bnorman@sjwd.com

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE 4 (UCMR4)					
Substance (Units)	**SJWD AVG.**	**Range**	**HDL**	**Source**	**Year**
HAA5(ppb)	31.4	14.7-48.14	48.1	Byproduct of Disinfection	2020
HAA6Br(ppb)	4.9	1.8-7.9	7.9	Byproduct of Disinfection	2020
HAA9(ppb)	36.1	16.5-55.7	55.7	Byproduct of Disinfection	2020
Total Organic Carbon(ppm)	1.82	1.82	1.82	Middle Tyger River	2020
Total Organic Carbon(ppm)	2.25	2.25	2.25	North Tyger River	2020

Important Health Information About Drinking Water Quality

1. 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)
2. 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 healthcare 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)
3. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
    a. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
    b. 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.
    c. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
    d. 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.
    e. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
4. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the number 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.

Wholesale Water Supplier Information

SC Water System # 4210001

Below you will find information regarding Spartanburg Water System (SWS) water quality in 2024. SWS is a wholesale water supplier of SJWD. In 2024 SJWD purchased 41,055,000 gallons of water from SWS. This equated to about 1.4% of the total volume of water SJWD produced in 2024.

Where Does Spartanburg Water System's Water Come From?

At Spartanburg Water, surface water is drawn from three man-made lakes:

- Lake William C. Bowen
- Municipal Reservoir #1
- Lake H. Taylor Blalock

Lake Bowen, formed by the South Pacolet River and its tributaries, flows into Municipal Reservoir #1. The entire watershed for these lakes lies in Spartanburg and Eastern Greenville Counties. The R.B. Simms Water Treatment Facility treats the water from these lakes. The North Pacolet River and its tributaries combine with the Lake Bowen/Reservoir #1 system to form Lake Blalock. The watershed for this lake lies in South Carolina and North Carolina. The Myles W. Whitlock, Jr. Water Treatment Facility treats the water from Lake Blalock, when in operation.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN SWS FINISHED DRINKING WATER/DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
(Samples taken at the R.B. Simms Treatment Plant, unless otherwise noted.)

Substance	MCGL	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Levels Found	Was MCL exceeded ?	Year	Source
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.69 ppm	NA*	No	2024	Added to prevent tooth decay.

*Only fluoride results from samples taken by SCDES are given in the table. The average Fluoride level detected by SWS's certified laboratory during 2024 was 0.73 ppm for the RB. Simms Treatment Plant.

HELPFUL LINKS

The Safe Drinking Water Act
https://www.epa.gov/sdwa

Requirements of the Water Quality Report
Also known as the Consumer Confidence Report
https://www.epa.gov/ccr/consumerconfidence-report-rule-quick-reference-guide

CDC Guide to Understanding your CCR
https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/understanding_ccr.html

Information on Lead in Drinking Water
https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-anddrinking-water/basic-information-about-leaddrinking-water

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