



2015 Water Quality Report

Amicks Ferry Water System - DHEC System # 3250077
Town of Chapin, South Carolina

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) have established strict standards for all drinking water. These criteria are designed to protect consumers from bacteria and water-borne illnesses. Additionally, EPA requires community water systems to publish an annual report to disclose to its customers important information about the drinking water provided. This report identifies the characteristics and performance of the Amicks Ferry Water System in compliance with the Consumer Confidence Reports Rule of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments.

Your Water System

The Town of Chapin owns and operates the Amicks Ferry Water System. Customers of the Amicks Ferry Water System may voice questions and concerns at the Towns monthly council meeting. Additionally, questions concerning daily operations and water quality issues can be directed to Town Hall (803-345-2444).

Water supply for the Amicks Ferry Water System is provided via a combination the City of Columbia Water System through a master meter and seven (7) ground water wells located throughout the water distribution system.

The water from these sources is blended at the appropriate rate of 70% City of Columbia water to 30% groundwater wells. This blending rate may vary depending on demand. The following table identifies the location and type of treatment provided at each well.

| Well Name | DHEC Source ID. Number | Location | Treatment Provided |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Night Harbor Well #1 | G32673 | Behind Lot #136 | None |
| Night Harbor Well #2 | G32674 | Behind Lot #25 | None |
| Night Harbor Well #3 | G32675 | Behind Lot #30 | None |
| Timberlake Well #1 | G32528 | Near No. 1 Tee Box | None |
| | | | |



| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|-----------------------------|------|
| Timberlake Well #2 | G32529 | Near Entrance to Timberlake | None |
| Timberlake Well #4 | G32638 | Near Ground Storage Tank | None |
| Oakbrook Well #2 | G32656 | Near Ground Storage Tank | None |

The operation of the groundwater wells and water distribution system is rigidly maintained and monitored by State Certified Environmental Systems Operators who are thoroughly trained to make routine chemical and physical tests to maintain a high quality drinking water.

Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available for your review at

<http://www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection/>

Quality of Your Drinking Water

The State and EPA require us to test and report on our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We have always met all of these requirements. We want you to know that we pay attention to all the rules. The drinking water provided by the Amicks Ferry Water System is considered safe by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control based upon testing performed by the DHEC and routine monitoring performed by the Town of Chapin. However, EPA offers the following statements concerning possible contaminants in drinking water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Likewise, during the same period, the City of Columbia performed additional testing of the finished water produced. No violations occurred during the same period. To obtain a copy of the City of Columbia's 2015 Water Quality Report, contact City of Columbia, Department of Utilities and Department of Engineering by calling (803) 733-8232.



Health Effects of Contaminants

Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilsons Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Fluoride: Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Nitrate: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

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. If coliforms were found in more samples than allowed, this would be a warning of potential problems.

Technical Terms and Their Meaning

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

ND (Not Detected): Not detected or below detection limits.



pCi/l (Pico Curies per Liter): A measurement of radiation

ppm (parts per million): One part in a million parts

ppb (parts per billion): One part in a billion parts

NTU (nephelometric turbidity unit): Units of measure to indicate water clarity

RAA (running annual average)