



2020 Water Quality Report

Amicks Ferry Water System - DHEC System # SC3250077
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.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is treated surface water purchased from the City of Columbia Water System's Lake Murray Plant. A source water assessment has been completed for our system by SCDHEC. For more information on this assessment, please contact SCDHEC at 803-898-3531.

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 Town's monthly council meeting. This meeting is held on the 1st Tuesday of every month at 7PM at Chapin Town Hall, 157 NW Columbia Ave. Chapin SC, 29036

Additionally, questions concerning daily operations and water quality issues can be directed to Town Hall (803-345-2444). We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic chemicals, and radioactive substances. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

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



TEST RESULTS

Amicks Ferry (SC3250077)

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	Units	# Sites Over AL	Likely source of Contamination
Copper (2020)	N	1.3	1.3	0.077	ppm	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products	Violation Y/N	Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (2019)	N	1.7 Range 0.6-2.18	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2020)	N	22 Range 7.29-36.82	No goal for the total	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2020)	N	26.0 Range 15.6-33.50	No goal for the total	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic (2020)	N	10.32 Range 0-10.32	0	10	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (2020)	N	.40 Range 0.28-0.40	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants						
Uranium (2015)	N	1.2	0	30	ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium <i>**Unregulated contaminate</i> 3 Wells (2018) 1 Well (2020)	N/A	11 Range 7.6 - 18	N/A	N/A	ppm	Occurs Naturally



City of Columbia Lake Murray WTP (SC4010001)

Inorganic Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (2020)	N	0.53 Range 0-0.53	4	4.0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium** Unregulated Contaminant (2020)	N/A	4.9	N/A	N/A	ppm	Naturally Occurring
Contaminants from UCMR4 Sampled during 2020. Water purchased from Columbia			Average of Result		Range	
2-methoxyethanol (ppb)			0.577		0-0.577	
Manganese (ppb)			4.86		1.42-10.8	
Bromide (ppb)			21.8		0-21.8	
HAA5 (ppb)			29		13-65	
HAA6Br (ppb)			7		4-11	
HAA9 (ppb)			35		19-72	
Total organic carbon (ppb)			3553		2910-4150	

Quality of Your Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Amicks Ferry is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing



that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring, or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).