

THE WATER WE DRINK
2020 Water Quality Report
JENKINSVILLE WATER COMPANY
SYSTEM # SC2020001

We're pleased to present to you this year's Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our sources are six deep wells located throughout Fairfield County as well as a back up source from Mid-County Water Company.

A Source Water Assessment plan was completed for our water system by SCDHEC. If you would like more information, please contact Gregrey Ginyard at (803) 345-5015 to make arrangements to review this document.

Any questions or concerns about the Water Quality Report should be directed to Gregrey Ginyard, President of Jenkinsville Water Company at 803-345-5015. You may also attend our regularly scheduled meetings on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM held at our office located at 12924 Hwy.213, Jenkinsville, SC, 29065.

Jenkinsville Water Company routinely monitors for constituents 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. The state requires Jenkinsville Water Company to monitor for contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. These can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 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. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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).

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. Jenkinsville Water Company 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>.

2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Water Quality Test Results

Terms and abbreviations used in the Consumer Confidence Report: (In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions):

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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) - (mandatory language) 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - (mandatory language) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - (mandatory language) The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Lead and Copper

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 2019 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.050 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

Coliform Bacteria (2020)

| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest No. of Postive | Fecal Coliform or E.Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Total No. of Positive E. Coli Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | | | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|-----------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 1 Positive monthly sample. | 2.000 | | 0 | N | | | Naturally present in environment. |
| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chlorine | 2020 | 1.11 | 0.20-1.11 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Water additive to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids | 2020 | 4.0 | 0-4.0 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|--------|-----------------------|----|-----|---|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes | 2020 | 14.0 | 0-14.0 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
|-----------------------|------|------|--------|-----------------------|----|-----|---|--|

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|---------|-----------|---|
| Fluoride | 2020 | .95 | 0.20-0.95 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water attitive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 2020 | 2.0 | 0-2.0 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from Septic Tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural Deposits |
| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Combined Radium 226/ 228 | 2020 | 2.97 | 0-2.97 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium | 2020 | 18.2 | 0-18.2 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | Y | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Beta/photon emitters | 2020 | 6.98 | 0-6.98 | 0 | 4 | Mrem/yr | N | Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits |
| Uranium | 2020 | 29.80 | 6.90-2980 | 0 | 30 | uG/L | N | Erosion of Natural Deposits |

2020 Unregulated Contaminants Detected

| Contaminant | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Sodium | 2020 | 14.0 | 14.0-14.0 | N/A | N/A | Mg/l | N/A | Occurs Naturally |

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.

If you have special health needs--

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). 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. Jenkinsville Water Company 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>.

