



# Lexington County Joint Municipal Water and Sewer Commission

## 2006 Water Quality Report

SYSTEM NUMBER: 3220003



P.O. Box 2489 Lexington, South Carolina 29071 Phone: (803) 359-8373 Fax: (803) 359-6553

Dear Valued Customer:

The Lexington County Joint Municipal Water and Sewer Commission is pleased to send you the annual report on your drinking water quality. The results for 2006 are excellent. Of the 120 contaminants that are tested each year, the Commission met every standard. Simply put, our water is top quality.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control have established standards for drinking water, which are designed to protect the consumer from bacteria and water borne illnesses. This report reflects on the Commission's commitment and represents a summary of the drinking water quality during 2006. This is the ninth annual Consumer Confidence Report.

I hope you will take a few moments to read this important report. The Commission has great confidence in the water that is delivered to our customers, and we want you to have the same confidence. Please contact us if you have any questions or comments about your water quality.

Sincerely,

William C. Bull

General Manager

**We are on the Web:**  
[www.lcjmWSC.com](http://www.lcjmWSC.com)

### Where does my water come from?

The Commission draws water from two connections with the City of West Columbia. Both connection points are supplied by the surface water treatment plant located on Old Cherokee Road, which uses Lake Murray for its water source and has the capacity to produce over thirteen million gallons per day, of which the Commission has acquired approximately 4.7 million gallons per day of the total capacity.

### Get Involved

Lexington County Joint Municipal Water and Sewer Commission holds regular meetings on the second Wednesday of each month. These meetings are conducted at our offices located at 2546 Two Notch Road, and begin at 5:30 pm. The public is welcome to attend.

### Special points of Interest:

- Approximately seventy three thousand tests were performed at each water treatment facility to ensure the drinking water quality for the City of West Columbia and LCJMWSC's Customers.



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## Important information from EPA



### **Drinking Water and People with Weakened Immune Systems:**

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



### **Contaminants in Bottled Water and Tap Water**

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substance 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

### **Is my drinking water safe?**

Water supplied by the Commission not only meets, but exceeds all standards set forth by the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

### **An H2O Lesson: Flushing**

It's a good practice to flush your own water distribution line and household plumbing if you have not used your water for an extended period of time, such as when returning from vacation. The longer water resides in your home's plumbing, the more lead it may contain. If lead is a problem, we recommend you let the water run from the tap for thirty seconds before using it for drinking or cooking anytime the water in a faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. Ask your plumber if you need to flush more often because your household plumbing may contain sources of lead. To flush, let the cold water run from the tap until the water gets noticeably colder, usually this will take about 30 seconds. If you live a considerable distance from the water source, you may need to let the water run longer.



### ***Important Information!***

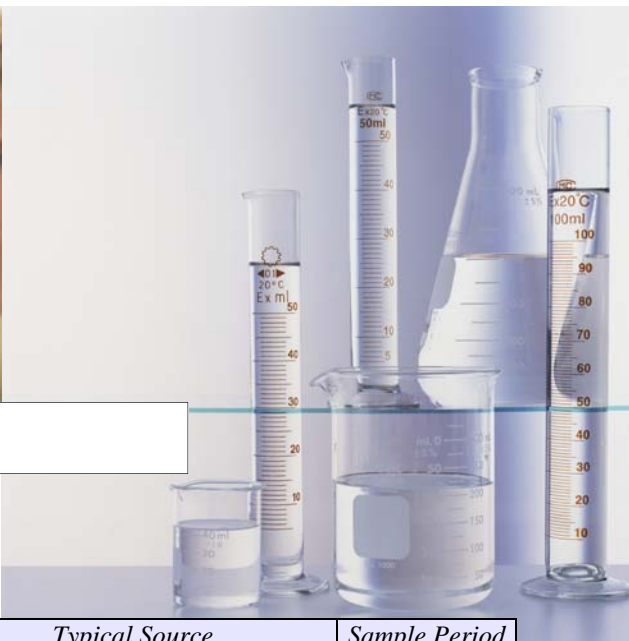
Please refer to our website regarding important information on Water System Pressures for all water customers as outlined in the International Plumbing Code Section 604.08. Our website is ([www.lcjmwsc.com](http://www.lcjmwsc.com)). We also welcome your feedback.

### **THE CITY OF WEST COLUMBIA SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT**

The City of West Columbia Source Water Assessment Plan is available for your review at [www.scdhec.net/water/html/srcwtr.html](http://www.scdhec.net/water/html/srcwtr.html). If you do not have internet access, please contact Sidney Varn with the City of West Columbia at (803) 957-4596 to arrange to review the plan.

### **Simplify Your Life**

Want to know exactly what your bill will be each month, and not have to worry about making it on time. With ACH Bank Drafting and Level Billing combined, you can always be assured that your payment will be made every month on the same date for the same level amount. Call our Customer Service Department for details. (803) 359-8373



## Regulated Detections

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Highest Detected Level</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	<u>Sample Period</u>
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.220	0.095 – 0.220	Runoff from fertilizer use	2006
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.81	0.76 - 0.81	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth	2006
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.0854		Corrosion of household plumbing system.	2004
Lead (ppm)	0.015	AL=0.015	0.0034		Corrosion of household plumbing system.	2004
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	0.060 mg/l	RAA=0.033	ND – 72	By-products of drinking water disinfection	2006
<u>Lake Murray Plant</u> Chloramines (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	2.35	1.81 – 2.36	Water additive used to control microbes	2006
Total Coliform	0	2 samples per period	2		Sampling Error	October 2006

<u>Lake Murray Plant</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Level Found</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	N/A	TT	35% Removal (35% is required)	29 – 44% removal	Samples taken monthly	No	Naturally present in the environment	2006

### Turbidity

- Lake Murray Plant's highest detected level: 0.70 ntu
- MCLG:<0.3 ntu in 95% of samples per month.
- Possible sources: soil runoff.

### Total Trihalomethanes

- MCLG: N/A
- MCL: 0.10 mg/l
- Running Annual Average (RAA) = 0.036 mg/l
- Source: by-product of drinking water chlorination.

- **Key:** **MCL**= Maximum Contaminant Level -The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **MCLG**= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. **MRDL**= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level -The highest level of a residual disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. **AL**= Action Level. - The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow. **IOC**= Inorganic Contaminants.- Chemicals that do not arise from living growth, such as metals and minerals. **NTU**=Nephelometric Turbidity Units. -Nephelometric turbidity units are a measure of the clarity of the water. **TTHM**= Total Trihalomethanes.-A group of four organic compounds that may form when natural organic matter reacts with chlorine. **TT**= Treatment Technique.-A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. **RAA**= Running Annual Average. -An average of the four quarters from 2006. **ND**= Not Detected. **PPM**= Parts per million.-One part per million. **PPB**= Parts per billion.-One part per billion.



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WATER & SEWER COMMISSION**

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