ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2021

Inman-Campobello Water District May, 2022 5 Prospect St., Inman, SC 29349
System Number: SC4220002

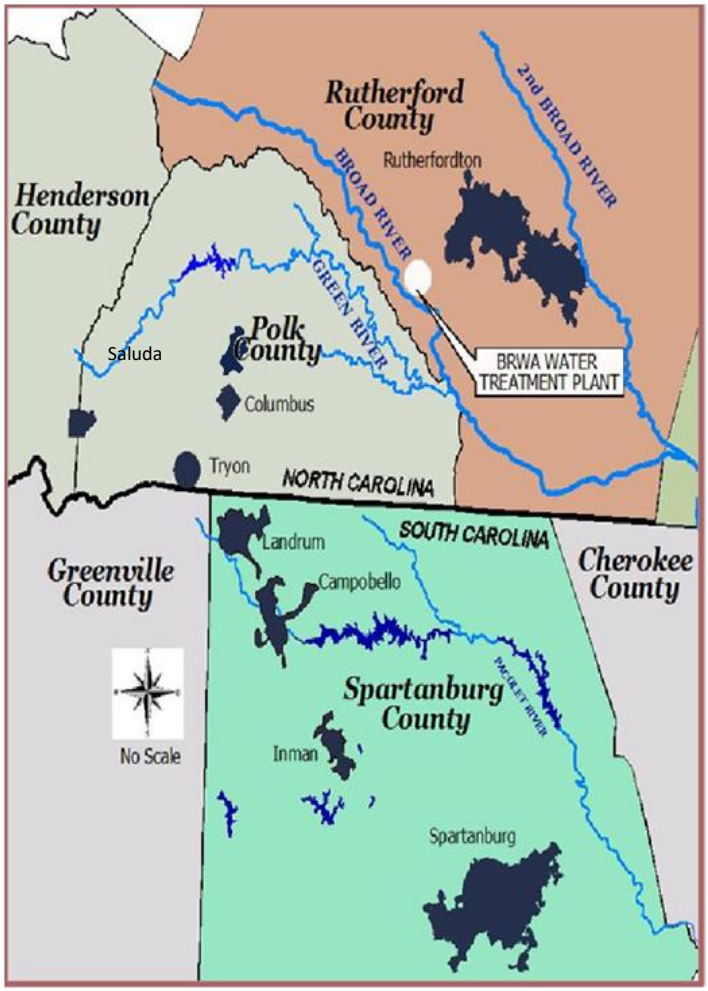
Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

The Inman-Campobello Water District purchases water from the Broad River Water Authority (BRWA) for distribution to residential, commercial and industrial customers. The water that is used by this system is surface water from the Broad River. The Broad River originates in the Hickory Nut Gorge area, above Lake Lure, N.C., and flows southeast through Rutherford County. The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose for the assessment was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.



The relative susceptibility rating of the source for the Broad River Water Authority was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCS within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)	
Source Name	Susceptibility Rating
Broad River	Moderate

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Broad River Water Authority may be viewed on the Web at: *https://www.ncwater.org/SWAP_Reports/NC0181035_SWAP_Report-20200909.pdf* . To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program - Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email your request to swap@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate your system name, PWSID and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report, please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-707-9098.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of "high" does not imply poor water quality, only the systems' potential to become contaminated by PCS's in the assessment area.

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source(s) in several ways: dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source, etc.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include, rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water

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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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: 1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. 2) Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occuring or results from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. 3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. 4) 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems. 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occuring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 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 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 at (800) 426-4791**. In order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, the 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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 lesson the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD

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. Inman-Campobello Water District 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 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 online at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DESCRIPTION OF WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Quality Test Results, Unit Descriptions, and Definitions

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

Level 1 Assessment - A Level 1 assessment is a study of a water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in a water system.

Level 2 Assessment - A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of a water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in a water system on multiple occasions.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) - The maximum permissible level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Secondary contaminants are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. These aesthetic contaminants normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Water Quality Test Results, Unit Descriptions, and Definitions (continued)

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

N/A: not applicable.

ND: not detected.

Inman-Campobello Water District, Broad River Water Authority, the South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control and the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables below show the results of monitoring for contaminants which have been detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. **No MCL's were exceeded for the contaminants listed below.**

INMAN-CAMPOBELLO WATER DISTRICT MONITORING OF LEAD & COPPER

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	MCL	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/20/19	1.3	AL=1.3	0.087	0	ppm	N	Errosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/20/19	0	AL=15	0	0	ppb	N	

Note: Next lead and copper sampling due 2022.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS-MONITORED BY THE ICWD

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL/TT	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	0	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (presence or absence)	N	0	0	1 positive sample per month Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat sample(s) are fecal coliform or E. coli positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	Human & animal fecal waste

ICWD MONITORING OF REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Average	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2021	1.49	1.03-1.95	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	17.9	7.8-27.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2021	28.9	7.9-81.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

For TTHM: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

For HAA5: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

BROAD RIVER WATER AUTHORITY MONITORING							
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Flouride	February 2021	N	0.71 ppm	0.60- 0.93	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Note: The Flouride level is controlled at approximately 0.70 ppm with the annual average being 0.71 ppm.

TURBIDITY-SYSTEMS WITH POPULATION > 10,000					
Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	N	Avg. 0.03 Max 0.06	N/A	TT= 1 NTU	Soil runoff
		100%	N/A	TT = % of samples < 0.3 NTU	

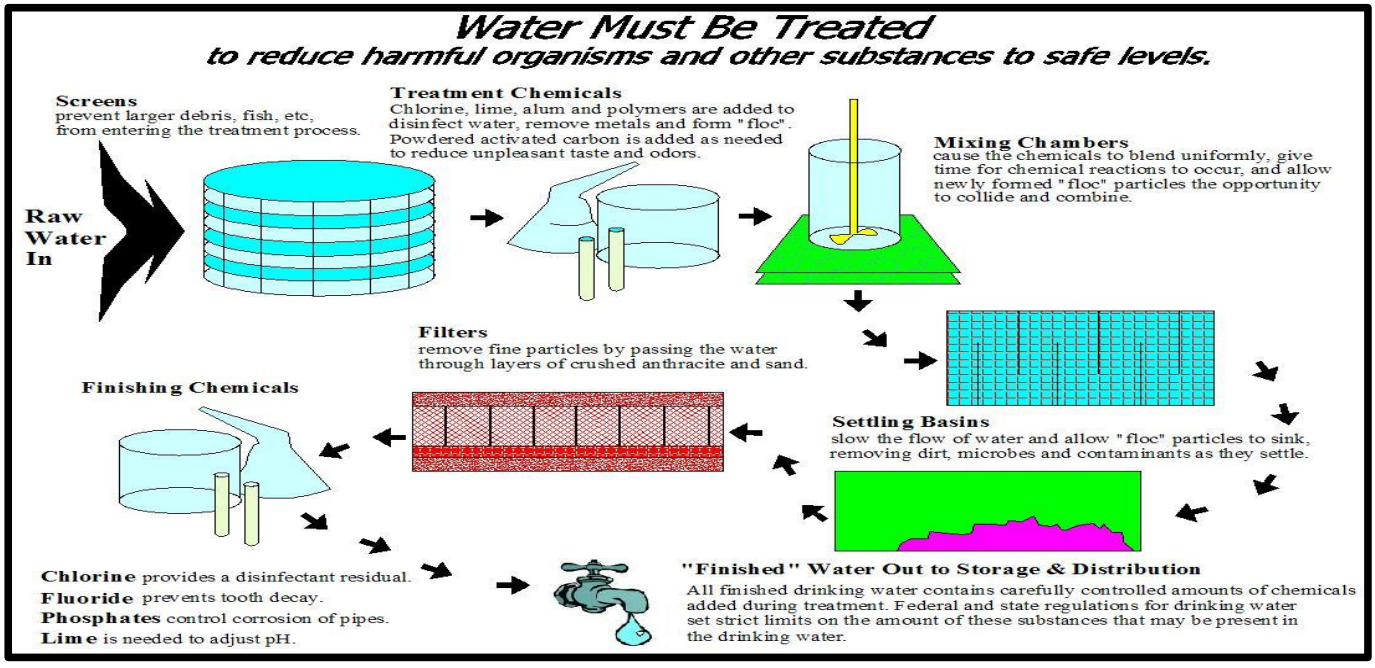
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be below 0.3 NTU.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT PRECURSOR CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL/TT Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low	High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (TOCs)-RAW	Monthly 2021	N	1.21	<1.0	1.37	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (TOCs)-TREATED	Monthly 2021	N	ND	ND	<1.0	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Note: Depending on the TOC in our source water, the system MUST have a certain % removal of TOC or must achieve alternative compliance criteria. If we do not achieve that % removal there is an "alternative % removal". If we fail to meet that, we are in violation of a Treatment Technique. Our water has a very low TOC content. Instead of using the % removal criteria we use Alternative 2, treated water TOC < 2.0 mg/l as the method to comply with d/DBP treatment technique requirements.

WATER CHARACTERISTICS CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low	High	Secondary MCL	
pH	Hourly	7.2	N/A		6.5	- 8.5

Inman-Campobello Water District
5 Prospect Street
Inman, SC 29349



Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by the Inman-Campobello Water District (4220002) is purchased surface water. For more information regarding this report contact October Ivester at (864) 472-2858. **The ICWD is governed by a Board of Commissioners who generally meet at the ICWD Office on the third Tuesday of each month at 8:15 A.M.**