Six Mile Water District
ID # SC3920002
2021 Water Quality Report

Six Mile Water:

Six Mile Water District is pleased to present our 2021 Water Quality Report. Our team is constantly striving to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water to our 5,944 customers. Once again, we are happy to report that Six Mile Water District has met all the strict drinking water standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC). We collect samples at different sites throughout our service area twice every month to ensure that we are delivering you the best quality of water possible. We are located at 214 Lusk Road in Six Mile and receive mail at P.O. Box 350 Six Mile, S.C. 29682. We provide 24-hour, seven day a week service. In case of an afterhours emergency please call (864)868-0942 and leave a message. For billing questions, we ask that you call during normal business hours and speak with our office personnel Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM until 4:30 PM.

We operate on a monthly billing schedule. The current cost of a 3/4" service connection is $2,000.00. The current rate for a 3/4" connection is $26.00 for 0 - 2,000 gallons. 2,001— 12,000 gallons is charged out at a rate of $4.95 per thousand gallons. Any amount over 12,000 gallons is charged out at a rate of $5.25 per thousand gallons. If you have any questions about this report, please feel free to call Tim Gilstrap at (864) 868-0942. You are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings which are held on the first Monday evening in January, April, July, and October at 5:30 at the water office on 214 Lusk Road.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Our water supply is purchased from one single source which is the Greenville Water System, which is treated surface water from Lake Keowee. Greenville Water System regularly samples for contaminates in your drinking water as we do monthly. All drinking water, including bottled water may be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminates. This presence of contaminates does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

If present, elevated lead levels 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. Six Mile Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminates in drinking water than the general population. Immune compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons 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/CPC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminates are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLES

Lead and Copper for Six Mile (SC3920002)

Contaminants (unit of measure)	ALG	AL	90th percentile	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.084	0	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead-action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2.0	0	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products for Six Mile (SC3920002)

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Chlorine/Chloramines (ppm)	4	4	1.6 RAA	1.3 – 1.69	No	2021	Water additive used to control microbes
HAAs [Haloacetic Acids] (HAA5) (ppb)	No goal for the total	60	11 LRAA	6.8 – 14.1	No	2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	No goal for the total	80	9 LRAA	5.8 – 10.4	No	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Chemical Constituents for surface water purchased from Greenville Water (SC2310001), source Lake Keowee

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08 – 0.08	No	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.59	0.59 – 0.59	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium (ppm) [unregulated]	NA	NA	6.8	6.8 – 6.8	No	2021	Naturally occurring.

Terms and Abbreviations:	
ppm	ppm, parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb, parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L, picocuries per liter, quantity of radioactive material.
mrem	mrem; millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
NA	NA, not applicable
ND	ND, not detected
NR	NR, monitoring not required but recommended

Let's all work together to preserve this precious resource that God has entrusted us with!

Important Definitions:	
AVG	AVG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average (RAA) of monthly samples.
LRAA	LRAA: Locational running annual average. Average of results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location.
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ALG	ALG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level