Homeland Park Water and Sewer District
System #0420001

2020 Water Quality Report

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. We purchase water from the Anderson Regional Joint Water System which treats surface water from Lake Hartwell.

A Source Water Assessment Plan has also been completed for our system. For more information on this report, please contact SCDHEC Bureau of Water at 803-898-3531. If you have any questions about this report, or concerning your water utility, or if you do not have internet access, please contact David Hall at 864-296-9766. We want you, our neighbors, and valued customers, to be informed about your water utility. Feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 5:00 PM at the Homeland Park Water and Sewer District office.

Homeland Park Water and Sewer District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows our water quality 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 and chemicals. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents 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, a single penny in $10,000 or 1 ounce in 7,350 gals. of water
Parts per billion (ppb) *or* ***Micrograms per liter*** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, a single penny in $10,000,000 or 1 once in 7,350,000 gals. of water
Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or (MRDLG)-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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or (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.

TEST RESULTS

Homeland Park Water and Sewer District (SC0420001)						
Lead and Copper (2019)						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	90th percentile	Unit Measurement	Action Level	Sites over action level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	N	0.106	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (2020)						
Contaminant	Violation	Detected Levels	Units	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	N	1.1 Range 0.93-1.257	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAAs [Haloacetic acids] (2020)	N	16 Range 9.0-29.4	ppb	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (2020)	N	48 Range 17.0-68.1	ppb	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Anderson Regional Joint Water System (SC0420011)

Inorganic Contaminants (2020)						
Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (2020)	N	0.44 Range 0.44-0.44	4	4.0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen) (2020)	N	0.14 Range 0.14-0.14	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminant (2019)						
Sodium (2020)	N	5.8 Range 5.8-5.8	N/A	N/A	ppm	Naturally Occurring

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. Homeland Park Water and Sewer 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 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.