



Bamberg Board of Public Works

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires all public water systems to issue an annual report to their customers. We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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. Our water sources for the 2008 monitoring period include 4 wells at our warehouse/water treatment plant #1 location on Elm Street and one well located on Calhoun Street, south of Log Branch Road. The water from these wells comes into water treatment plant #1 through a common header. The two main sources of water for monitoring period 2008 were Well #8, on Bridge Street, and Well #9, on Log Branch Road. The water from both these wells is treated at facilities adjacent to the respective wells.

Source Water Assessment Plans (SWAP) have been completed by SC DHEC. SWAP, among other things, identify potential sources of contamination to drinking water supplies. A copy of our Source Water Assessment Plan may be obtained at the Board of Public Works office or online at:

<http://www.scdhec.net/water/pubs/bambergswp/0510001r.pdf>

A susceptibility matrix is used to rank the susceptibility of source water to a potential contaminant source within a Source Water Protection Area. The matrix assigns a ranking of high, moderate or low susceptibility to each Potential Contaminant Source (PCS) on the basis of location of the public supply system and the contaminant of interest. Of the 56 PCSs identified in the initial inventory, our system had no PCSs with a high susceptibility ranking, 34 PCSs with a moderate susceptibility ranking, and 22 PCSs with a low susceptibility ranking.

*We're pleased to report
that your water is safe
and meets all federal
and state requirements.*

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants and radioactive contaminants.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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.

The Bamberg Board of Public Works routinely monitors for contaminants 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, 2008. Some constituents do not require annual testing, therefore, the most recent results have been reported. No reported results are more than 5 years old.



S.C. D.H.E.C. System #0510001

What's in the Water?

Monitoring Period of Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2008

Constituent (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Source of Constituent
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.17	0.10 - 0.17	No	2007	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	3.60	ND - 3.60	No	2007	Discharge from metal refineries and coal- burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.97	0.26 - 1.21	No	2008	Water additive used to control microbes.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	3.50	0.10 - 3.50	No	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	0	60	RAA 11.82	2.07 - 31.00	No	2006	By-product of drinking water disinfectant.
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	0	80	NR	ND - 20	No	2006	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.51	0.51	No	2008	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Constituent (units)	Action Level	90th Percentile	# of Sites Over Action Level	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Source of Constituent	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.311	0	No	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	No	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.	
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether or MTBE (ppb)	Not Regulated		0.93	0.93	No	2008	EPA regulations require us to monitor this constituent while EPA considers setting a limit on it.

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:

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.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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) – 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) – 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.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

What's NOT in the Water?

Total Coliform Bacteria * Fecal coliform and E.coli * Turbidity * Combined Radium * Antimony * Arsenic
Asbestos * Cadmium * Chromium * Cyanide * Mercury (inorganic) * Nitrite (as Nitrogen) * Nitrate
Selenium * Thallium * 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) * Acrylamide * Alachlor * Atrazine * Benzo(a) pyrene (PAH)
Carbofuran * Chlordane * Dalapon * Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate * Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate * Dibromochloropropane
Dinoseb * Diquat * Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) * Endothall * Endrin * Epichlorohydrin * Ethylene dibromide
Glyphosphate * Heptachlor * Heptachlor epoxide * Hexachlorobenzene * Hexachlorocyclopentadiene * Lindane
Methoxychlor * Oxymyl (Vydate) * PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) * Pentachlorophenol * Picloram * Simazine
Toxaphene * Benzene * Carbon Tetrachloride * Chlorobenzene * o-Dichlorobenzene * p-Dichlorobenzene
1,2 Dichloroethane * cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene * trans-1,2- Dichloroethylene * 1,1-Dichloroethylene
Dichloromethane * 1,2-Dichloropropane * Ethylbenzene * Styrene * 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane * 1,1,2-Trichloroethane * Trichloroethylene * Tetrachloroethylene *
2,4-D * Alpha Emitters * Trichlorofluoromethane * Toluene * Vinyl Chloride * Xylenes

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.

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.

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. The Bamberg Board of Public Works 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 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>.

Bamberg Board of Public Works

The Bamberg Board of Public Works (BPW) is proudly owned by the citizens of Bamberg. As a public utility system, the Bamberg Board of Public Works does not earn profits for shareholders. The advantages of a public utility include low rates, commitment to the community, public accountability and local decision making.

The policy making board for the Bamberg Board of Public Works is made up of 3 Commissioners. Commissioners are elected to 6 year terms with elections staggered at 2 year intervals. The current Commissioners of the Bamberg Board of Public Works are:



Carl L. Kilgus, Sr., Chairman
1986 - 1997, 1999 - present



F. Marion Dwight, M.D.
2001 - present



Buddy Sandifer
2009 - present

Policy implementation and “day to day” management of the Bamberg Board of Public Works is the responsibility of the Manager of the Bamberg Board of Public Works. Bruce Ellis is the Manager of the Bamberg Board of Public Works and has been employed by the BPW since 1980.



Bruce Ellis

Community Involvement

Community involvement is an important aspect of the Bamberg Board of Public Works. From economic development to community promotion, the goal is to partner with organizations and activities that make our community a better place to live and work, and better the future for our children.

Community Contributions

By keeping its cost of service low, the BPW is able to invest more money back into the community.

Each year, the BPW makes contributions to the City of Bamberg in excess of \$200,000 in cash and “in-kind” services. Without this contribution, taxes would have to be increased or service curtailed.

In addition to the annual contribution to the City of Bamberg, the BPW is proud to have been actively involved in:

- Construction of the Ness Sports Complex and Foster Park
- Beautification of the old Railroad Berm – leveling, landscaping, irrigation, and park benches
- Christmas Lighting - purchasing, installing/removing, and maintaining
- Installing services for the TREASUREFEST
- Downtown development thru the Hwy. 301/78 project with SC DOT
- Demolition for the downtown parking lot on Main Hwy. and one to be built on Moore St.
- Numerous other community projects

For more information, contact:

Bamberg Board of Public Works
P.O. Box 1180
2340 Main Highway
Bamberg, SC 29003
245-5128
www.bambergsc.com



Regularly scheduled public meetings:

Municipal Complex
2340 Main Highway
Bamberg, SC 29003
Last Monday of each month
5:15 p.m.