2024 Water Quality Report

Presented by:

Newberry County Water & Sewer Authority

System # 3620002

Newberry County Water and Sewer Authority (NCWSA) is pleased to provide you with its 2024 Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water services we have provided to you during 2024. This report shows our water quality and what it means. NCWSA routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. NCWSA's water sources include purchased water from the City of Newberry (treated surface water from Saluda River) and water from NCWSA's Water Treatment Plant (treated surface water from Lake Murray).

A Watershed Water Quality Assessment has been prepared for the Saluda River Basin. This assessment is available at the link below:
https://newberrycountywsa.com/documents/1383/SaludaRiver.pdf

NCWSA's Lead and Copper Rule service line inventory is available at the link below:
https://newberrycountywsa.com/documents/1383/Newberry_LCRR_Inventory_10-2024_Submission.pdf

NCWSA has monthly Board meetings on the third Thursday of each month at 5:00 PM at 13903 C.R. Koon Highway Newberry, SC 29108. Our monthly Board meetings are open to the public.

The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. As you can see by the table, our system had **no** violations.

Parameter	Violation	Level Detected	Unit Measured	MCLG	MCL	Possible Source
Copper (2024)	No	90th% = 0.09 Range = 0.009 – 0.149	ppm	1.0	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (2024)	No	Highest = 0.038 Range = 0.038-0.038	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion or natural deposits.
*Fluoride (2024)	No	Highest = 0.62 Range = 0.62 – 0.62	ppm	2	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) - 2024	No	Highest Locational Running Annual Average = 62.0 Range = 24.2-60.5	ppb	N/A	Locational Running Annual Average = 80	Compounds formed during chlorination by reaction with natural organic materials in the water.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA's) - 2024	No	Highest Locational Running Annual Average = 24.0 Range = ND – 41.8	ppb	N/A	Locational Running Annual Average = 60	Compounds formed during chlorination by reaction with natural organic materials in the water.
Total Organic Carbons (TOC's) - 2024	No	Met All Removal Requirements	N/A	N/A	Treatment Technique	Breakdown of natural organic materials, such as leaves, in the water.
Chlorine (2024)	No	Highest Level Detected = 0.8 Range = 0.3-0.8	ppm	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant added to drinking water to kill germs.
Turbidity (2024)	No	Highest Single Measurement = 0.532 100% Lowest Monthly % of Readings <0.3	NTU	N/A	Less than 1 NTU at any time and 95% less than 0.3 NTU	Measurements of the clarity of drinking water.
Sodium (2024)	No	11	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; currently no federal standard for sodium in drinking water; may be a concern for someone on a sodium-restricted diet
**Total Coliform Bacteria (2024)	No	Total Coliform Positive (2)	N/A	0	1	Natural presence in the environment.

**Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. During the past year we were required to conduct 1 Level 1 assessment. It was determined that improper handling of the samples by the sample technician resulted in the total coliform results.

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

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Maximum Contaminant Level- The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. 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.

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 (MDRL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

* EPA's MCL for Fluoride is 4 ppm. However, South Carolina has set a secondary MCL goal of 2.0 mg/L.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2024 NCWSA participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call NCWSA at (803) 276-7020.

Table of Unregulated Contaminants (NCWSA SC3620002)

Contaminants	Sample Year	Average Level Found (ppt)	Range of Detections (ppt)
HFPO-DA	2024	8.325	7.4 – 9.7
PFHxA	2024	2.65	0 – 3.8
PFOA	2024	2.2	0 – 4.8
PFOS	2024	6.725	5.9 – 8.1
PFPeA	2024	1.95	0 – 4

Table of Unregulated Contaminants (City of Newberry SC3610001)

Contaminants	Sample Year	Average Level Found (ppt)	Range of Detections (ppt)
HFPO-DA	2024	8.65	7.4 – 10.2
PFBA	2024	1.625	0 – 6.5
PFBS	2024	1.975	0 – 4.1
PFHxA	2024	5.025	3.6 – 5.9
PFOA	2024	4.075	0 – 6.3
PFOS	2024	9.25	5.8 – 11.3
PFPeA	2024	5.075	3.4 – 6.4

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. immuno-compromised persons such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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, 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. NCWSA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipe but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact NCWSA at (803) 276-7020. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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 (800) 426-4791.