



2025 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 2025 Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water services we have provided you during 2025. This report shows our water quality and what it means. NCWSA routinely monitors 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, 2025. 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	90 th % = 0.09 Range = 0.009 - 0.149	ppm	1.0	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (2025)	No	Highest = 0.077 Range = 0.077 - 0.077	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion or natural deposits.
*Fluoride (2025)	No	Highest = 0.63 Range = 0.63 - 0.63	ppm	2	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) - 2025	No	Highest Locational Running Annual Average = 72.0 Range = 14.7 - 79.8	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) - 2025	No	Highest Locational Running Annual Average = 28.0 Range = 1.5 - 50.8	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) - 2025	No	Met All Removal Requirements	N/A	N/A	Treatment Technique	Breakdown of natural organic materials, such as leaves, in the water.
Chlorine (2025)	No	Highest Level Detected = 0.70 Range = 0.25 - 0.79	ppm	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant added to drinking water to kill germs.
Turbidity (2025)	No	Highest Single Measurement = 0.269 100% 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 (2025)	No	10	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

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

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.

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.