



BLUE RIDGE
RURAL WATER COMPANY

2024

WATER QUALITY REPORT

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Blue Ridge Rural Water Company's System Passes All Water Quality Testing for Year Ending 2024

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) set restrictions and monitor public water systems for compliance with all drinking water standards. Blue Ridge Rural Water Company has been in compliance on every standard monitored. In addition to testing performed by these agencies, Blue Ridge performs over 200 tests each year on a monthly basis to ensure compliance with all standards and to protect the system's users from bacteria and water-borne illness.



PLEASE RECYCLE



Blue Ridge Rural Water Company is Focused on Protecting the Health of Every Household in our Community

Blue Ridge Rural Water Company has identified all water main and service line materials to your water meter for each of BRRWC's customers. BRRWC is happy to report that no lead or galvanized piping materials were found on BRRWC's side of the service line all the way to your water meter. For information on the Blue Ridge Rural Water Company service line inventory program please visit <https://www.brrwc.org/lead-free-drinking-water> or scan this QR Code.

Blue Ridge Rural Water Company, Inc.

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Blue Ridge Rural Water Company (2320003)

Visit www.brrwc.org/water-quality-report

The table lists all the drinking water contaminants detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, testing was conducted during the January 1 to December 31 period. The state requires us to monitor for these contaminants, but they are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though more than one year old, is representative of the system's compliance based on the EPA's sampling frequency requirement.

Copper (ppm)

Customer Plumbing Samples Taken in 2024

✓ No Violation

0 Households Exceeding AL **1.3** Action Level **ND - 0.133** Range Detected **0.115** 90th Percentile

Likely Source of Contamination:

Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Lead (ppb)

Customer Plumbing Samples Taken in 2024

✓ No Violation

1 Households Exceeding AL **15** Action Level **ND - 17** Range Detected **7** 90th Percentile

Likely Source of Contamination:

Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants:
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

*Chlorine (ppm)

Samples Taken in 2024

✓ No Violation

2.2 Highest Level Detected **4** MRDLG **2.00 – 2.20** Range of Levels Detected **4** MRDL

Likely Source of Contamination:

Water additive used to control microbes.

**Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.*

Regulated Contaminants:
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

*Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)

Samples Taken in 2024

✓ No Violation

28 Highest Level Detected **0** MCLG: No goal for the total **7.37– 41.35** Range of Levels Detected **60** MCL

Likely Source of Contamination:

By-product of drinking water disinfection.

**Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.*

Regulated Contaminants:
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

*Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm) (ppm)

Samples Taken in 2022

✓ No Violation

28 Highest Level Detected **0** MCLG: No goal for the total **14.42– 34.59** Range of Levels Detected **80** MCL

Likely Source of Contamination:

By-product of drinking water disinfection.

**Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.*

GREER CPW (2310005)

SC2310005 GREER CPW

Fluoride (ppm)
Samples Taken in 2024

✓ No Violation

0.59 Highest Level Detected **4** Goal MCLG **0.59-0.59** Range of Detection **4** Highest Level Allowed MCL

Likely Source of Contamination:

Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.

SC2310005 GREER CPW

Nitrate (ppm)
Samples Taken in 2024

✓ No Violation

0.23 Highest Level Detected **10** Goal MCLG **0.23-0.23** Range of Detection **10** Highest Level Allowed MCL

Likely Source of Contamination:

Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

SC2310005 GREER CPW

GENERAL INTEREST CONSTITUENTS

Samples Taken in 2024

24.92 Alkalinity (ppm) **0.61** Ammonia (ppm) **19.25** Hardness (ppm)
8.19 pH (SU) **0.21** Phosphate (ppm) **0.27** Permanganate (ppm)

GREENVILLE WATER (2310001)

2310001 GREENVILLE WATER

Fluoride (ppm)
Samples Taken in 2024

✓ No Violation

0.60 Average Level Detected **4** Goal MCLG **ND-0.9** Range of Detection **4** Highest Level Allowed MCL

Likely Source of Contamination:

Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.

2310001 GREENVILLE WATER

Nitrate (ppm)
Samples Taken in 2024

✓ No Violation

0.08 Average Level Detected **10** Goal MCLG **ND-0.89** Range of Detection **10** Highest Level Allowed MCL

Likely Source of Contamination:

Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Greer CPW & Greenville Water System. Our water systems have sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Greer CPW at (864) 848-5500 or P.O. Box 216, Greer, SC 29652 or Greenville Water System at (864) 241-7838 or 401 West Broad Street, Greenville, SC 29601

Explanation Of Technical Terms Used In This Report

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

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.

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)

This corresponds to one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water; one minute in two years; or a single penny in \$10,000.

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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)

Nephelometric turbidity is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)

This corresponds to one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water; one minute in 2,000 years; or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

The level of 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.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Average (AV)

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Not Detected (ND)

The constituent is not detected or is below detection limits.

Pico Curies per Liter (pCi/L)

A measure of radioactivity in water.

Not Applicable (N/A)

In 1996, the Federal Government reauthorized the Safe Drinking Water Act, which requires that all public water systems report annually on their compliance with the Act. This Water Quality Performance Report shows that Blue Ridge Rural Water Company met all standards of the Act for 2024. It is designed to communicate those standards to you, our valued customers, and to inform you about your drinking water and the advancements we have made in the past year in the pursuit of continued safe drinking water.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that annual Water Quality Reports contain the following statements:

1. 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.
2. 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.
3. 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/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.
4. Unfiltered water may contain organisms such as viruses, bacteria, and giardia. When they are present in sufficient number, these organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, cramps, headaches, and fatigue. The EPA has determined that these organisms can be controlled more effectively by requiring water systems to filter this water rather than set a MCL (maximum contaminant level).
5. 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. Blue Ridge Rural Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, 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 Blue Ridge Rural Water Company at 864-895-1719 or visit <https://www.brwco.org/lead-free-drinking-water>. 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>.
6. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.
7. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Where does the water come from?

Blue Ridge Rural Water Company draws its water from two different sites. The primary sources of water are Lakes Robinson and Cunningham. Lake Cunningham is the intake for the water. Lake Robinson, built in the early 1970s, is the future supply of water in the 150 square mile area encompassing the service areas of Greer Commission of Public Works (CPW) and Blue Ridge Rural Water Company. Currently, our contract allows us to withdraw up to 9 million gallons per day. Through contract terms, this quantity will increase every five years to allow for growth. The secondary source is the Poinsett Reservoir, owned and managed by the Greenville Water System. We currently can withdraw 1 million gallons per day from this source. The Cliffs Valley North customers are supplied solely from this secondary source, through a series of pump stations and water tanks.

Because Blue Ridge Rural Water Company is supplied by two sources, the Source Water Assessment Programs and Plans must be obtained by the suppliers. For more information or to obtain a copy of the plan, you may contact Greer CPW at (864) 848-5527 or Greenville Water System at (864) 241-7838.

What about chemical treatment of my water?

Blue Ridge Rural Water Company is a distribution company. It purchases the bulk of its water from the Greer CPW. The Commission treats the water with a chlorine/ammonia combination for disinfection to protect against water-borne illnesses. A small amount of caustic soda is added for pH control, a polyphosphate is added for corrosion control, and fluoride is added for tooth decay prevention. Greer CPW treats 80 percent of all water distributed to our members. The Greenville Water System is our secondary source. It treats its water in the same way as Greer CPW.

Need to know more?

If you would like more information about water treatment or quality, simply call the Blue Ridge Rural Water Company at (864) 895-1719 and ask for the Water Quality Supervisor or the General Manager. We will be happy to talk with you. Public participation information can be obtained by calling the same number.

