

**2025**  
**Laurens Commission of Public Works**  
**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber si no lo comprende o hable con alguien que se lo pueda explicar.

We are pleased to present to you the 2025 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 source is Lake Rabon, which is located on SC Hwy 252 approximately 8 miles west of the Water Treatment Facility in Laurens. Lake Rabon is owned and operated by the Laurens County Water and Sewer Commission. Its construction was completed in 1987, under the Federal Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as a multipurpose reservoir for flood control, water supply, and recreation. Lake Rabon contains 2,426 acre-feet storage for municipal and industrial water needs.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the LCPW at (864) 681-4300 or you can e-mail us at [feedback@lcpw.com](mailto:feedback@lcpw.com). We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility operations. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are open to the public and held each month on the second Monday at 5:30pm, at 214 Church Street, Laurens S.C.

Our raw water sources are most susceptible to contamination from runoff or environmental changes.

The LCPW routinely monitors for constituents 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 2025. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's 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 with which you might not be familiar. 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 2 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

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - A unit of radioactivity corresponding to one decay every 27 seconds in a volume of one liter, or 0.037 decays per second in every liter of air.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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 (MRDL) - 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 are no known or expected risks to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal - The percent removal must be at least 1 or the system is in violation.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - The average of results taken at a particular location during the past four quarters.

As you can see by the table on the following page, our system had no violations. We are 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.

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

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)

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. Laurens CPW 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 your drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to get information about having your water tested, contact Laurens CPW at 864-681-4300. 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>

A lead service line inventory of our water system has been prepared. Please contact us for more information.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
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#### Microbiological Contaminants

Total Organic Carbon	N	1.59	n/a	TT	n/a	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon Percent Removal	N	44.32%	n/a	%	35% required removal	n/a	
Turbidity (Combined Filter Effluent)	N	0.06	n/a	NTU	1	TT	Soil runoff

#### Inorganic Contaminants

Alkalinity	N	22.1	n/a	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally present in the environment
Hardness	N	27.76	n/a	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Mineral Content
Nitrate	N	0.16	n/a	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
pH	N	7.05	n/a	su	n/a	n/a	Measure of hydrogen ion activity

#### Volatile Organic Compounds

Chlorine	N	2.15(RAA)	2.05-2.38	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	45 (LRAA)	18.4-58.4	ppb	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids (HAAs)	N	32 (LRAA)	18.1-42.6	ppb	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection

#### Lead and Copper Test Results

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measurement	Action Level	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	N	0.207	0-0.383	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	2	0-5	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

#### Radioactive Contaminants

Combined Radium 226/228 (sampled in 2023)	N	0.148	0.014800000-0.014800000	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
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#### Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5

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, Laurens CPW participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). Listed below are the contaminants that were found above detectable levels. For a full copy of the report please contact us at (864) 681-4300

Contaminant	Year Sampled	Average Level Found	Range of Detections	Unit of Measurement	Description of Contaminants
PFHxA	2024	0.0031	0.0031	ppb	Polyfluoroalkyl Substances or (PFAS) are chemicals that have been used since the 1940s in industrial and consumer products such as food packaging, cookware, certain personal care products, and fertilizers
PFPeA	2024	0.00325	0.0032-0.0033	ppb	
PFBS	2024	0.047	0.046-0.048	ppb	