

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
MEANSVILLE RILEY ROAD WATER COMPANY, INC.
SYSTEM #SC4420001

We are very pleased to provide this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are the best allies.

Our water is purchased from Spartanburg Water System (approximately 48%), the City of Union (approximately 27%) and Woodruff-Roebuck Water District (approximately 25%). Spartanburg Water System uses surface water from three lakes within Spartanburg County: Lake William C. Bowen, Municipal Reservoir #1, and Lake H. Taylor Blalock. The raw water source for the City of Union is the Broad River. The Woodruff Roebuck Water Treatment Plant uses surface water from the North and South Tyger Rivers. This report shows our water system unconditionally meets all State and Federal Regulations for safe drinking water. Our raw water sources are most susceptible to contamination from runoff or environmental conditions. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791). The EPA and SCDES prescribe strict regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants allowed in tap water to ensure that it is safe to drink. The FDA establishes limit regulations for contaminants present in drinking water and must provide protection for public health.

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. These substances are called "contaminants."

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 are naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential use.
- 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

LEAD AND COPPER

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. MRWC 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 MRWC at (864) 427-5832. 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 was completed throughout our system, in 2024. For more information on this inventory please contact us at (864) 427-5832.

MEANSVILLE RILEY
(#SC4420001)

(There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)

Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.0	0.63-1.15	No	2025	Water Additive used to control additives
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	No goal for the total	60	46	26.9584-57.0421	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	ppb	No goal for the total	80	60	22.9381-83.4797	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Substance	Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.091 Range 0.021-0.176	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	4.000		0	N	Naturally present 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. A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

During the past year we were required to complete one Level 1 assessment and one Level 2 assessment. As a result of the assessments, we have updated our Sample Siting Plan to incorporate dedicated sampling stations. Blow-off and water age will be actively managed going forward.

UCMR5

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 2025 MRWC participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call us at (864) 427-5832.

Information about these contaminants can be found at

<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule> and <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/datasummary-fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

Table of Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detection
PFHpA (ppb)	2025	0.266667	0-3.2
PFHxA (ppb)	2025	1.5	0-4.3
PFOA (ppb)	2025	1.583333	0-5.2
PFOS (ppb)	2025	1.491667	0-4.9
PFPeA (ppb)	2025	1.908333	0-4.7

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED FROM PURCHASED SURFACE WATER

Spartanburg Water System (SC4210001)							
Inorganic Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation (Yes or No)	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	0.65	0.65-0.65	4	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	0.049	0.049-0.049	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm) [unregulated]	2025	7.6	7.6-7.6	NA	NA	NA	Occurs Naturally

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.460 NTU	No	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100.000%	No	Soil runoff

**City of Union
(SC4410001)**

Inorganic Contaminants	Violation	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.37 Range 0.37-0.37	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium** Unregulated contaminant	N	11 Range 11-11	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Radioactive Contaminants	Violation	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228 (2022)	N	0.013176 Range 0.014176-0.014176	mrem/yr	0	4	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.090 NTU	No	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100.000%	No	Soil runoff

Woodruff Roebuck Water District (SC4220007)							
Inorganic Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation (Yes or No)	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	0.12	0.12-0.12	4	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	0.63	0.63-0.63	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm) [unregulated]	2025	8.9	8.9-8.9	NA	NA	NA	Occurs Naturally
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2022	0.0834	0.0834-0.0834	0	5	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity							
	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination			
Highest single measurement	0.1 NTU	NTU	No	Soil runoff			
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100.000%	No	Soil runoff			

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

NA: not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.

MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Patrick Jackson, General Manager at (864) 427-5832. We want our valued members to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings. They are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the MRWC Office located at 1779 Cross Keys Highway, Union, South Carolina.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us

to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than a year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

For more information please contact:

Meansville Riley Water Road Water Company, Inc. (Permit# SC4420001)

Contact Name: Patrick Jackson

Mailing address: P.O. Box 823, Union, SC 29379

Physical Address: 1779 Cross Keys Highway, Union, SC 29379

Phone Number: 864-427-5832