

## College Place Consumer Confidence Report 2025

### Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present 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 our best allies.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

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 (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 (800-426-4791).

### Where does my water come from?

College Place purchases water from the City of Clemson for distribution to residential and commercial customers. The City of Clemson's water source is supplied by surface water from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Hartwell Lake reservoir. The water from Lake Hartwell reservoir is purchased from Anderson Regional Joint Water System (ARJWA). For a copy of the City of Clemson's CCR, please visit their website at [www.clemsoncity.org](http://www.clemsoncity.org). For a copy of Anderson Regional Joint Water System's CCR, please visit their website at [www.arjwater.com](http://www.arjwater.com).

### Source water assessment and its availability

The SC Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) conducted a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) for the City of Clemson and ARJWA. The assessment includes a list of all potential contamination sources. For more information, please contact the City of Clemson at (864)653-2046 and Anderson Regional Joint Water at (864)332-6534.

### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (800-426-4791). 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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

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 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature. Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

- Take short showers.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead.
- Run clothes washer and dishwasher only when full.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered.
- Teach your kids about water conservation.

## Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you use a septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed organization and volunteer to help. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water provider.

## Additional Information for Lead

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. **College Place (SC3970301)** 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 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, you may wish to have your water tested, please contact **JACABB Utilities at (864)973-9001**. 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>.

**College Place (SC3970301)** has completed the required service line inventory, and no lead services lines were found. If you would like to access the inventory, please contact **JACABB Utilities at (864)973-0001**.

## Water Quality Data Table

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 one 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.

### WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

#### Lead and Copper – Inorganic Contaminants – College Place (SC3970301)

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	AL	Your Water 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.013	0.008–0.013	0	No	8/13/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

#### Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products – College Place (SC3970301)

Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.93 average	0.47 – 1.26	No	2025	Water additives used to control microbes.

#### Inorganic Contaminants – Anderson Regional Joint Water (SC0420011)

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.18	N/A	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use. Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.46	0-0.72	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

#### Secondary Standards/Operations Data– Anderson Regional Joint Water (SC0420011)

Contaminants (unit of measure)	Annual Average	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Sodium (mg/L)	6.4	N/A	No	2025	Naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	13.07	N/A	No	2025	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (mg/L)	8.9	N/A	No	2025	Naturally occurring

## Turbidity- Anderson Regional Joint Water (SC0420011)

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.05 NTU	No	2025	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100.00%	No	2025	Soil runoff

**Information Statement:** Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. ARJA monitors it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of their filtration.

## Total Organic Carbon - Anderson Regional Joint Water (SC0420011)

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

## Compliance with Other Drinking Water Regulations

College Place (SC3970301) did not incur any health-based violations for the calendar year. College Place met all required compliance monitoring for the year 2025.

### Tables for Unit Descriptions and Important Drinking Water Definitions

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	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	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	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	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	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

### SC3970301 – College Place

Roper, Miranda  
 210 W NORTH 2ND ST  
 SENECA SC 29678-3235  
 Phone: 864-882-8194 / (864)973-0001  
 Email: miranda@goldieassociates.com