2024 Water Quality Report
Town of Gray Court
System # 3010003

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The source of our water is surface water from the Greenville Water System that is purchased from the Laurens County Water and Sewer Commission.

A Source Water Assessment Plan has been prepared for our system. If you have any questions about this report, our source water Assessment plan, or concerning your water utility, or if you do not have internet access, please contact the Town of Gray Court at (864) 876°2581. We want you, our neighbors, and valued customers, to be informed. about your water utility. Feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings on the third Monday of every month at 7:00 at the town hall.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. The Town of Gray Court routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes and chemicals. 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.

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 of particular risk of 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 County Water and Sewer Commission 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 Laurens County Water and Sewer Commission at (864) 682-3250. 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.

The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. In this table you will find the following terms and abbreviations:

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 (ug/L - 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 (ng/L) - or one penny out of $10,000,000,000.

Maximum Contaminant Level -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. 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 (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 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.

2023 PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Parameter	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Range	Average	Violation	Possible Sources
ORGANIC COMPOUNDS STAGE 2							
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80 (avg.)	N/A	8.18-8.18	8.18	N	Disinfection by-product
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60 (avg.)	N/A	12.03-12.03	12.03	N	Disinfection by-product
MICROBE / DISINFECTANT							
Total Coliform Samples	% Positive per month	5%	0	0 - 0%	N/A	N	Common in the environment
Total Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.05-1.71	1.00	N	Added for disinfection
Parameter	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Range**	**Max**	**Violation**	**Possible Sources**
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7	No	Occurs Naturally
Parameter	**Units**	**MCL**	**Max**	**Average**	**Violation**		**Possible Sources**
Turbidity	NTU	<0.3	0.07	0.04	N		Soil Run Off
100% of plant samples are below the MCL							
**Turbidity is a measure of water clarity and a good indicator that the treatment process is removing tiny particles							

Greenville Water System

Test Results						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Highest Level / Range**	**Unit Measure**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely source of contamination**
Fluoride	N	0.6 0.6-0.6	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	N	0.053 0.0-0.053	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Laurens County Water and Sewer Commission

Test Results						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Highest Level / Range**	**Unit Measure**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely source of contamination**
Fluoride	N	0.6 0.0-0.6	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	N	0.91 0.0-0.91	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER RULE BASED ON 2023 SAMPLES

Parameter	Unit	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile Value	Range	Samples Sites Exceeding Action Level	Violation	Possible Sources
Lead	ppb	15	4	0.0-8.0	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.117	0.0-0.541	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
** A service line inventory was performed by LCWSC, please contact us at (864) 682-3250 for more information.							

Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR	10/01/2019	2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which US 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 further regulation is warranted. In 2024, Laurens County Water and Sewer Commission participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results, please call the main office at (864) 682-3250. The SDWA Amendments of 1996 provide for:

- Monitoring no more than 30 contaminants every five years
- Monitoring only a representative sample of public water systems serving less than 10,000 people
- Storing analytical results in a National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD)

LCWSC UCMR Sample Results 2024				
CONTAMINANT	**Units**	**MINIMUM RESULTS**	**MAXIMUM RESULT**	**AVERAGE RESULT**
PFPeA	ng/L (ppt)	0	23.7	6.48
PFOS	ng/L (ppt)	0	8.7	4.1
PFOA	ng/L (ppt)	0	7	2.83
PFHxS	ng/L (ppt)	0	3.5	0.66
PFHxA	ng/L (ppt)	0	19.3	5.23
PFHpA	ng/L (ppt)	0	3.4	0.97
PFBS	ng/L (ppt)	0	14	4.91
PFBA	ng/L (ppt)	0	7.2	1.32
HFPO-DA	ng/L (ppt)	0	22.7	5.64