



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

January 1 – December 31, 2025

**Water System 2310005
April 2026
Greer Commission of Public Works
Greer, South Carolina
(864) 848-5500**

We are happy to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report covering the timeframe from January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is designed to give you key details about your drinking water and the actions Greer CPW takes to ensure it remains safe to drink. For additional information about this report, please reach out to our Water Plant Manager at (864) 848-5527. We want our valued customers to stay informed about the quality of their water. If you would like to learn more, you are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled public meetings. These meetings are generally held on the fourth Monday of each month at our Administration & Operations Center located at 301 McCall Street in Greer. Please call our main number at (864) 848-5500 to verify the exact date and time. Results from comprehensive laboratory testing for hundreds of possible contaminants confirm that our drinking water met all water quality standards with no violations. We remain committed to providing Greer and nearby communities with drinking water that surpasses all Federal and State regulations.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) would like you to be aware that drinking water, including bottled water, can reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of certain contaminants. The detection of these contaminants does not automatically mean that the water presents a health concern.

For additional details about contaminants and their possible health effects, you may contact the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

To help make sure tap water is safe for consumption, the EPA establishes regulations that restrict the levels of specific contaminants allowed in water supplied by public water systems. The FDA sets similar limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must offer the same level of protection for public health. Certain individuals may be more sensitive to contaminants in drinking water than the population at large.

Individuals with weakened immune systems—such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, people who have received organ transplants, individuals with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, as well as some elderly individuals and infants—may face a higher risk of infections. These individuals are encouraged to consult their healthcare providers for guidance regarding drinking water. Information from EPA/CDC about suitable methods to reduce the risk of infection from *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants can be obtained through the Safe Drinking Water Hotline mentioned above.

Required general statement about drinking water sources- 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 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) Watershed Program has traditionally shared extensive water quality information through published Watershed Water Quality Assessments. These assessments have been replaced by the **SC Watershed Atlas**. The web-based application brings the Agency's most current and comprehensive watershed and water quality information into a user-friendly, statewide application. This searchable atlas includes watershed descriptions, base maps, water quality assessments and trends, use support, monitoring sites, permitted facilities, MS4s, TMDLs and much more. Learn more and view the atlas at: <https://gis.dhec.sc.gov/watersheds/>.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



Annual Drinking Water Quality Data

Results are for January 1st – December 31st, 2025

2025 Primary Drinking Water Standards

Parameter	Units	Violation	Range Detected	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Possible Sources
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
Fluoride	ppm	NO	0.26 - 0.26	0.26	4	4	Drinking Water Additive to prevent tooth decay
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	ppm	NO	0.098 - 0.098	0.098	10	10	Erosion, Fertilizer runoff
ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)	ppm	NO	1.34 - 1.38	1.38	TT = removal ratio of 1.0 (35%) or greater		Naturally occurring in the environment

Parameter	Units	Violation	Range Detected	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Possible Sources
DISINFECTANTS							
Chloramine	ppm	NO	2.00 - 2.00	2.00	4	< 3.0	Drinking water additive to control microbe formation
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	NO	29.17 - 42.03	37.00 (LRAA)	80	0	By-Product of Disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NO	26.33 - 39.11	37.00 (LRAA)	60	0	By-Product of Disinfection

Parameter	Units	Violation	Range Detected	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Possible Sources
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	NO	0.56 - 0.56	0.56	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

2025 Microbial and Physical Characteristics

Parameter	Units	Violation	Range Detected	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Possible Sources
Total Coliform	% Pos Monthly	NO	0	0	< 5%	0	Human and animal waste found in the environment
Turbidity	NTU	NO	0.044 - 0.060	0.06	< 0.30	< .10	Soil Runoff
<p>Turbidity measurements reported above are based on individual filter effluents and the combined filter effluent prior to post treatment chemical additions. Turbidity compliance is based on a treatment technique (TT) of removing turbidity to levels below 0.30 NTU in 95% of samples collected. Turbidity is the measurement of clarity in the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.</p>							

2025 Lead and Copper - (Next Round of Sampling due Summer 2028)

Parameter	Units	Violation	90th Percentile Action Level	90th Percentile	Range Detected	Sample Sites Exceeding	Possible Sources
Lead - Customer Plumbing	ppb	NO	15	0.000	0-4	0	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper - Customer Plumbing	ppm	NO	1.30	0.055	0.00-0.128	0	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

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. 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. Greer CPW 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 Greer CPW at LCR@greercpw.com or 864-848-5500. 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>.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

2024-2025 Greer CPW Data for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants as required by US EPA in 2024 and 2025, and **no** detections were found. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not have an established drinking water standard.

The purpose of sampling for these contaminants is to assist EPA's decision whether these contaminants should be monitored and regulated in the future.

Our Mission

For more than 100 years, the Commission of Public Works has provided fresh drinking water to Greer and the surrounding communities. We are committed to delivering high-quality water that is both economical for our customers and exceeds State and Federal requirements through our voluntary water quality goals. As new treatment methods and technologies emerge across the industry, Greer CPW continues to upgrade our facilities and operations—often ahead of national standards. Our ongoing mission is to supply Greer, along with our customers in Greenville and Spartanburg Counties, with a reliable, safe, and abundant supply of clean drinking water every single day.

Our Dedication

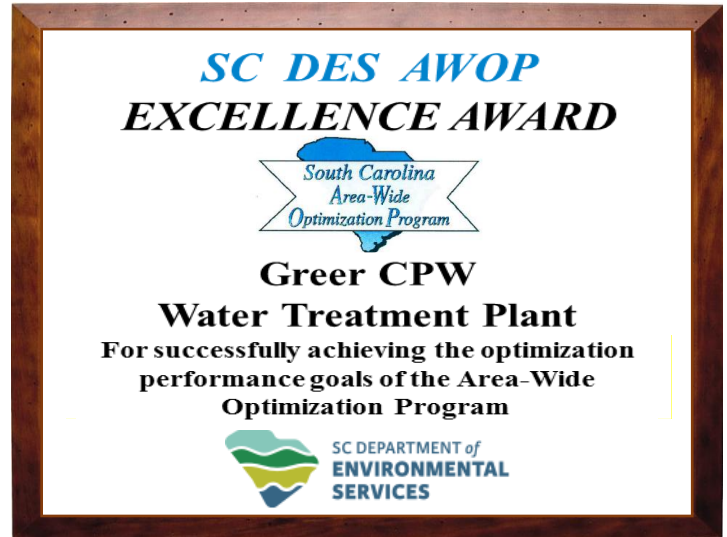
Greer CPW has earned numerous water quality awards over the years, and 2025 was no exception. Our team once again met the rigorous requirements of the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services' Area-Wide Optimization Program (AWOP). This program focuses on optimizing particle removal and disinfection at all filtration plants to enhance public health protection. AWOP originally emphasized the control of microbial contaminants, but its scope has since expanded to include the reduction of disinfection byproducts, further strengthening overall drinking water safety.

Our Source

CPW draws its primary water supply from Lake Cunningham, supplemented by Lake Robinson on the South Tyger River in northern Greenville County. These two protected reservoirs span approximately 1,100 acres and hold a combined capacity of more than five billion gallons. Raw water is pumped from Lake Cunningham to CPW's water treatment plant located north of Greer, where it undergoes conventional treatment processes including chemical mixing, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration. Once treated, the finished water is delivered throughout the community via our distribution system to ensure customers receive clean, reliable drinking water as needed.



In addition to providing a clean and reliable water source, Lakes Robinson and Cunningham offer a variety of recreational opportunities for everyone to enjoy. Picnicking, fishing, limited boating, and event hosting are available at both locations, which also feature stunning views of the North Greenville landscape. For park hours, boating and fishing permits, or additional information, please contact the Lake Warden's office at **(864) 895-3645**.



CPW's Water Treatment Plant has satisfied performance by SCDES for years!

Our Service

The Water Operations Department maintains our extensive distribution system, which includes six elevated storage tanks, more than four hundred miles of distribution mains, over seventeen hundred fire hydrants, and more than twenty-three thousand customer service connections. All Water Department personnel are certified in Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution by state authorities. For more information about drinking water treatment or any topic covered in this report, please visit www.GreerCPW.com or contact our professionals at the Water Treatment Plant at (864) 848-5527.

General Interest Constituents		
Parameter	Units	Average
Alkalinity	ppm	35.18
Ammonia	ppm	0.70
Hardness	ppm	34.86
Sodium	ppm	5.30
pH	SU	8.57
Phosphate	ppm	0.21

We use only safe & proven methods to produce our drinking water

We Use Only Safe & Proven Methods to Produce Our Drinking Water. The Commission uses only approved chemicals throughout the water treatment process and meets all current standards set by the U.S. EPA, SCDES, NSF International, and ANSI. Our treatment process removes biological and natural impurities from our surface water source and uses a chlorine/ammonia combination for disinfection to protect against water-borne illnesses. A small amount of caustic soda or lime is added to control pH, polyphosphate is added for corrosion control, and fluoride is added to help prevent tooth decay. As new technologies are developed and evaluated, future improvements will be reviewed and guided by our elected Board of Commissioners. Greer CPW produces all of the drinking water used within our system.

Abbreviations Used in the Table:

(BDL) -Below the detectable limit of laboratory analysis.

(NA) – Not Applicable or not required.

(ppm) -Parts per million or Milligrams per liter.

(ppb) -Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter.

(ppt) - Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter.

(NTU) - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit for water clarity.

(Action Level) - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

(HLD)- Highest Level Detected – The maximum found in any sample.

(TT) - Treatment Technique - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(LRAA) - Locational Running Annual Average

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

(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.

(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.

(MRDLG) - Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

(RAA) - Running Annual Average.

Water Quality & Conservation Resources

www.greercpw.com

www.scdes.gov

www.awwa.org

www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water

<https://gis.dhec.sc.gov/watersheds/>



Service Material Inventory
Scan the QR Code to access
our service line inventory.



How Small Is It? One Part per Billion (ppb) is equal to one second out of 32 years, or one drop of water in an Olympic size pool, or one blade of grass on a football field!

Greer CPW's Water Treatment Plant can produce up to 24 million gallons per day of clean, fresh drinking water.

Did You Know that CPW's water supply comes from man-made lakes?
The water we use is naturally replenished by rainwater.

Greer CPW offers information, customer service forms, & water and energy saving tips on our website and social media. Check us out at www.GreerCPW.com



Electricity • Natural Gas • Water • Sewer
Greer Commission of Public Works
301 McCall Street Greer, SC 29650 • 864-848-5500 • www.GreerCPW.com

