Southside Water District
System # SC3920010
2025
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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 quality and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources are Easley Combined Utilities, Easley Central Water District, and Greenville Water System. A Source Water Assessment Report has been completed for our system. If you have any questions about this report, our source water assessment, or concerning your water utility, please contact Brad Owen at 864-843-3440. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on second Tuesday of August at 7:00pm at the district office located at 3087 Anderson Hwy., Liberty, SC 29657. If you do not have internet access, please contact Brad Owen at 864-843-3440 to make arrangements to review this document.

Southside Water District 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 some small amounts of 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 you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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
MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Test Results

Southside Water District (SC3920010)

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	90th Percentile	Unit Measurement	Action Level	Sites over action level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (2025)	N	0.194 Range 0-0.859	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (2025)	N	0 Range 0-113	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (2025)	N	1.3 Range 1-1.7	ppm	4	4	Additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAAs) (2025)	N	38 Range 18.8804-61.771	ppb	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2025)	N	58 Range 20.1002-92.39	ppb	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform of 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	3.0		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 assessment(s) 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.

During the past year we were required to complete one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was conducted. We found no corrective actions during our assessment.

Greenville SC2310001					
Contaminate	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate (PPM) 2025	10	10	0.039 Range 0.026-0.039	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (PPM) 2025	4	4	0.63 Range 0.6-0.63	N	Additive to promote strong teeth
Sodium(ppm)*unregulated Contaminant 2025	MRDLG N/A	MRDL N/A	6.3 Range 6.3-6.3	N	Naturally occuring

Turbidity				
	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.070 NTU	No	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100.000%	No	Soil runoff

Easley Central Water District (SC3920001)						
Inorganic Contaminants						
Fluoride (2025)	N	0.75 Range 0.75-0.75	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2025)	N	0.4 Range 0.4-0.4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (Unregulated) (2025)	N	15 Range 15-15	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally Occurring

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.050 NTU	No	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100.000%	No	Soil runoff

Don L. Moore Water Treatment Plant (ECU) (SC3910002)						
Inorganic Contaminants						
Fluoride (2025)	N	0.17 Range 0.17-0.17	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2025)	N	0.12 Range 0.12-0.12	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (Unregulated)(2025)	N	9.9 Range 9.9-9.9	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally Occurring

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.080 NTU	No	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100.000%	No	Soil runoff

We're 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 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/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. Southside Water District 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 Southside Water District at 864-843-3440. 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 864-843-3440.

Southside Water District is pleased to present this year's Annual Quality Water Report. The report will not be mailed, and copies of the report are available at Southside's Office located at
3087 Anderson Hwy, Liberty.