

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Grassy Pond Water Corporation

Water System Number: NC 20-23-003

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about your source(s) of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. **If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Mr. Phillip Sarratt at the Grassy Pond Water Company's office at (864) 498-7777. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, the Grassy Pond Water Company Board members meet monthly at the Grassy Pond Water Company's Office located at 636 Chesnee Highway, Gaffney, SC 29341. Please contact the Grassy Pond Water Corporation's Office at (864) 489-777 to obtain meeting times.**

What EPA Wants You to Know:

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 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 (800-426-4791).

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the 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. 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source:

The water provided by the Grassy Pond Water Company is purchased from multiple sources. Approximately 25% of Grassy Pond Water Company's water comes from the Gaffney Board of Public Works which uses surface water from both the Broad River and Cherokee Creek. This water is treated at the Gaffney Water Treatment Plant. Approximately 75 % of our water is purchased from the Broad River Water Authority, who also uses surface water from the Broad River and then treats it at the Rutherford County Water Treatment Facility located in Rutherford County, North Carolina. The Broad River originates above Lake Lure, NC in the Hickory Nut Gorge area, flowing southeast through Rutherford County, North Carolina.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results:

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Grassy Pond Water Corporation was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table on the next page:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Broad River Water Authority	Moderate	September 9, 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment reports for both Grassy Pond Water Corporation and Broad River Water Authority may be viewed on the Web at: <https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600> Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this website may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. If you are unable to access your SWAP report on the web, you may mail a written request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to swap@deq.nc.gov. Please indicate your system name, number, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report, please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at (919) 707-9098.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the system’s potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

You may contact one of the following persons to review the South Carolina Swap Report for Gaffney Board of Public Works. Phillip Sarratt of Grassy Pond Water Company at (864) 489-7777 or a Treatment Plant Professional with the Gaffney Board of Public Works at (864) 488-8800.

Help Protect Your Source Water:

Protection of drinking water is everyone’s responsibility and you can help protect your community’s drinking water source(s) in several ways: dispose of chemicals properly, take used motor oil to a recycling center, pick up after your pets, discontinue or strictly limit using both harsh garden and lawn fertilizers and pesticides, participate in recycling opportunities, and volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year:

We are pleased to report that during 2024, or during any compliance period that ended in 2024, we received no monitoring violations.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

Not-Applicable (N/A) – Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 Disinfection 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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

Running Annual Average (RAA) – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants:

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2024.** The EPA and the State allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

Lead and Copper Contaminants: Grassy Pond Water Corporation – NC sites: next sampling due in 2027

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	July 2024	0.079	0	ND – 0.108	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	July 2024	0	0	No Detections	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The table above summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please use the following link [Contact Us | Grassy Pond Water Company](#) to email us.

We have been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and prepared an inventory of all service lines in our water system. For access to our inventory, please use the following link [Contact Us | Grassy Pond Water Company](#) to email us. 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. Grassy Pond Water Corporation 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, please use the following link [Contact Us | Grassy Pond Water Company](#) to email us.

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>.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) – Grassy Pond Water Corporation

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2024	N	38	11.43 – 62.04	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2024	N	33	14 - 52	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Summary for 2024 – Grassy Pond Water Corporation

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.26	0.7 – 1.8	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Our Wholesaler Data:

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System – Broad River Water Authority: 2024

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Number of Positive/Present Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	0	0	TT*	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	0	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> <u>Note:</u> If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	Human and animal fecal waste

* If a system collecting fewer than 40 samples per month has two or more positive samples in one month, an assessment is required.

* If a system collecting 40 or more samples per month finds greater than 5% of monthly samples are positive in one month, an assessment is required.

Turbidity*: Broad River Water Authority: 2024

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement	N	Avg. 0.04 Max. 0.09	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (%) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	100 %	N/A	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are ≤ 0.3 NTU	

* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

Inorganic Contaminants: Broad River Water Authority

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	February 2024	N	0.53	0.04	0.78	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Note: The Fluoride level is controlled at approximately 0.70 ppm with the annual average being 0.67 ppm.

Lead and Copper Contaminants: Broad River Water Authority

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range		MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	2023	0.012	0	0.0065	0.17	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	2023	1.4	0	ND	1.5	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) – Broad River Water Authority

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)	2024	N	38	14	84	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2024	N	29	14	51	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Summary for 2024 – Broad River Water Authority

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.14	0.11 – 2.00	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Product Precursors Contaminates:**Total Organic Carbon (TOC): Broad River Water Authority**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low - High	MCLG	TT	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) – RAW	Monthly 2024	No	1.73	1.39 – 2.29	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)-TREATED	Monthly 2024	No	.59	<1.0 – 1.33	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Note: Depending on the TOC in our source water the system MUST have a certain % of removal of TOC or must achieve alternative compliance criteria. If we do not achieve that % of removal there is an alternative % of removal. If we fail to meet that requirement, we are then in violation of a Treatment Technique. Our water contains very little Total Organic Carbon (TOC) so instead of using the % of removal criteria, we use an alternative (Alt 2), treated water TOC <2.0 mg/l as the method to comply with DBP treatment technique requirements.

Lead and Copper Contaminants: Gaffney Board of Public Works

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	2024	0.061	0	0.006 – 0.121	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	2024	0	1	ND - 36	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) – Gaffney Board of Public Works

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2024	N	61	34.0 – 76.4	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2024	N	38	17.2 – 54.4	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Summary for 2024 – Gaffney Board of Public Works

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.365	1.07 – 1.60	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Turbidity* Gaffney Board of Public Works 2024

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement	No	0.224 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff

* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Gaffney Board of Public Works 2024

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water Avg. Removal Rate	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal Ratio (no units)	No	56.7%	41.3% - 74.5%	N/A	Removal Ratio RAA <1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met	Naturally present in the environment

The PWS Section requires monitoring for other misc. contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	SMCL
Broad River Water Authority				
Sodium (ppm)	February 14, 2024	4.7	N/A	N/A
pH	Hourly	7.3	N/A	6.5 to 8.5
Gaffney Board of Public Works				
Sodium (ppm)	2024	9.9	N/A	N/A