

2025
WATER QUALITY
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
WATER SYSTEM #4410001



Important Information About **YOUR** Water

WHY SHOULD YOU READ THIS REPORT

To help ensure tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets strict limits called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for certain substances in public water systems. All drinking water sources can contain small amounts of contaminants, whether they occur naturally or result from human activity. This includes all drinking water, even bottled water. The presence of these contaminants does not automatically mean the water is unsafe or poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and their potential health effects, contact the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit the EPA website at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>.

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Drinking water comes from places like rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water moves over the land and through the ground, it can naturally pick up small amounts of minerals and other substances. Water can also collect materials from animals and human activities along the way.

Some people are more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water, including those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants. These individuals should consult their healthcare providers. Guidelines to reduce the risk of infection from cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS IN SOURCE WATER

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, including agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemicals – 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.

Radioactive contaminants – which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Additional information is available at:

<https://des.sc.gov/programs/bureau-water/drinking-water/drinking-water-quality>

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF MY WATER?

The City of Union's drinking water comes from the Broad River. Source water protection is our first line of defense against contamination and helps reduce treatment costs and the need to develop new water supplies. We encourage all customers to do their part to help protect this valuable resource.

HOW IS MY WATER TREATED?

The City uses the Environmental Protection Agency and SCDES approved methodologies for making sure your water meets all health requirements. The water is chemically treated to remove solids and other harmful contaminants and to kill disease-producing organisms. The water is then filtered to further enhance clarity and to remove small particles and microbials such as giardia and cryptosporidium. Additional chemicals are added to stabilize the water and inhibit corrosion in the pipeline distribution systems.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This Water Quality Report covers the calendar year 2025. Information presented in this report comes from:

1. City of Union water system laboratory results
2. Commercial laboratory testing results
3. South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) laboratory results

WHAT DID THE CITY OF UNION DO TO IMPROVE YOUR SYSTEM IN 2025?

- The following Water Tanks were inspected: Aqua Lane, Oak Grove, Sonoco, and Water Plant
- The Sims Middle School tank and Church Street tank were washed out
- Completed electrical upgrades at the Water Plant
- Completed PFAS Pilot Study
- Flushed and tested fire hydrants on the City's distribution system in April and October 2025.
- Repaired pumps and motors at the Broad River Pump Station
- Water Plant remote SCADA upgrade complete, local SCADA upgrade in progress.
- 2025 Water Project: added approximately 1700' of new main, replaced 1900' of existing main.

The City of Union routinely tests drinking water for a wide range of contaminants to ensure you and your family always have clean, safe water you can trust. These protections are in place today and will continue into the future. Safe drinking water is vital to our community's quality of life and economic growth, and we encourage everyone to help by using water wisely.

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

WHAT IF I HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT MY WATER OR THIS REPORT?

If you would like more information about your water quality, the water treatment process, or information in this report, please contact Matthew Rawls at 864-429-1707.

2025 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE								
REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN FINISHED DRINKING WATER (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2025)								
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTANTS BY- PRODUCTS								
Substance	Year	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range of Levels Detected	Highest Detected Level	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (as CL2)	2025	4	4	PPM	0.72-1.14	0.9 (LRAA)	NO	Disinfection
Total Organic Carbon	2025	TT	N/A	TT	24.50-45.00	35.61 (level found)	NO	Naturally present in environment
TTHMs (Total Trihaomethanes) *	2025	80	N/A	PPB	0.006-0.033	0.033 (LRAA)	NO	Byproduct of chlorination
Haloacetic Acids(HAAs)	2025	60	N/A	PPB	0.00-0.11	0.013 (LRAA)	NO	Byproduct of chlorination
INORGANIC SUBSTANCES								
Substance	Year	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range of Levels Detected	Highest Detected Level	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	2025	N/A	N/A	mg/l	N/A	11	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2025	10	10	PPM	N/A	0.37	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Substance	Year	MCL	MCLG	Range	90th percentile	Number of Sites Over AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead *	2025	15 ppb	0	0.00-0.013	0 ppb*	0	NO	Corrosion of home piping
Copper *	2025	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.00-0.448	0.244 ppm*	0	NO	Corrosion of home piping
*Please note: The City of Union's monitoring cycle under the Lead and Copper Rule is every 3 years.								
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Substance	Year	MCL	MCLG	Units	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	2025	TT	N/A	NTU	0.09 ntu 100%	N/A	NO	Soil Runoff

GLOSSARY OF TERMS IN WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

AL (Action Level)

The contaminant level that triggers action by the water system, such as treatment or special requirements. Reported at the 90th percentile for homes most at risk.

HDL (Highest Detected Level)

The highest level of a contaminant found in the water.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average)

The yearly average of contaminant levels measured at a specific location.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)

The highest level of a contaminant legally allowed in drinking water under current regulations.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)

The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected health risk.

N/A (Not Applicable)

The information does not apply or is not available.

N/D (Not Detected)

The contaminant was not found in the water sample.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units)

Measures water clarity. Water with more than 5 NTU may appear cloudy to the average person.

RAA (Running Annual Average)

The average level of a contaminant over the past year.

TT (Treatment Technique)

A required process used to reduce a contaminant in drinking water.

µg/L (Micrograms per Liter)

A unit of measurement for very small amounts.

Parts Per Million

Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Parts Per Billion

Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Parts per Trillion

Parts per trillion, nanogram per liter (ng/L)



UNDERSTANDING PPM, PPB, & PPT

PPM
Parts Per Million
(1 out of 1,000,000)



1 million
seconds =
about 11.5 days

PPB
Parts Per Billion
(1 out of 1,000,000,000)



1 billion
seconds =
about 31 years

PPT
Parts Per Trillion
(1 out of 1,000,000,000,000)



1 trillion
seconds = about
31,500 years

IN WATER TERMS:



1 gallon in 1 million
gallons



1 gallon in 1 billion
gallons



1 gallon in 1 trillion
gallons