

**Homeland Park Water and Sewer District**  
**System #0420001**  
**2025 Water Quality Report**

We are 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 treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We purchase water from the Anderson Regional Joint Water System which treats surface water from Lake Hartwell.

Our raw water sources are most susceptible to contamination from runoff or environmental conditions. If you have any questions about this report, or concerning your water utility, or if you do not have internet access, please contact Malinda Pettigrew at 864-296-9766. 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 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Monday of each month at 5:00 PM at the Homeland Park Water and Sewer District office.

Homeland Park Water and Sewer District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows our water quality for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2025. As water travels over 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 some small amounts of constituents. It is 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 have 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

### Homeland Park Water and Sewer District (SC0420001)

#### Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile	Unit Measurement	Action Level	Sites over action level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (2025)	N	0.09 Range 0-0.267	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

#### Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Violation	Detected Levels	Units	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (2025)	N	1.1 Range 0.9-1.37	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAAs [Haloacetic acids] (2025)	N	21 Range 7.1185-23.901	ppb	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (2025)	N	28 Range 8.185-42.615	ppb	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

#### 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)	10/01/2025	03/23/2026	We failed to test our drinking 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.

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Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Notification, Known or Potential (Lead Service Line) (LSL)	07/02/2025	7/17/2025	We failed to notify consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR), or lead status unknown service lines found in our lead service line inventory (LSLI. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after completion of the LSLI.

#### UCMR5

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. 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 future regulation is warranted. In 2025, Homeland Park Water and Sewer District participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call us at 864-296-9766.

Information about these contaminants can be found at

<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule> and <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/datasummary-fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

#### Table of Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detection
PFBS (ppb)	2025	3.625	3.4-4.1

**Anderson Regional Joint (SC0420011)**

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Typical Source
Nitrate (ppm) (2025)	10	10	0.15	0.15-0.15	No	Runoff from fertilizer use. Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm) (2025)	4	4	0.47	0.47-0.47	No	Runoff from fertilizer use. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm) [unregulated] (2025)	NA	NA	6.4	6.4-6.4	No	Naturally occurring.

**Turbidity**

	Limit (treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.050 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100.000%	N	Soil runoff

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.

**If you have special health needs--**

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. Homeland Park Water and Sewer 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 Homeland Park Water and Sewer District at 864-296-9766. 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 864-296-9766.