Barney Rhett Water System

PWS ID: **SC4650018**

Annual Water Quality Report 2025

Message from Craig Sorensen, President

Dear Blue Granite Water Company Customers,

I am pleased to present your Annual Water Quality Report for 2025. We strive to do our part in delivering vital, safe and reliable water services that help our communities to thrive. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to regulatory standards.

We are proud to share this report which is based on water quality testing through December 2025. We continually strive to supply water that meets and/or exceeds all federal and state water quality regulations at your tap.

Providing a safe and reliable water supply is hard work, but it is satisfying. Our team of local water experts are proudly dedicated to providing safe, reliable, and cost-effective service every day. This commitment includes acting with integrity, protecting the environment, and enhancing the local community.

Best regards,

Visit us online at www.bluegranitewaterco.com
Or join us on Facebook @BlueGraniteWCo

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Source of Drinking Water

Our water source is purchased water from the City of Rock Hill.

Source Water Assessment

The South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SC DES) has completed the Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) for the City of Rock Hill. The relative susceptibility rating of each source was ranked as having high, moderate, and/or low susceptibility. The rating is determined by identifying potential pollution sources near each water source location. It is important to understand that a susceptibility rate of "high" does not imply poor water quality, only the systems' potential to become contaminated by potential pollution sources in the assessment area.
The Source Water Assessment Plan can be made available by providing the system ID # found at the top of this report to Mr. Richard Welch at (803) 898-3546 or e-mail at welchra@des.sc.gov.

Help Protect our Resources

Help put a stop to the more than **1 trillion gallons of water lost annually** nationwide due to household leaks. These easy to fix leaks waste the average family the amount of water used to fill a backyard swimming pool each year. Plumbing leaks can run up your family's water bill an extra 10 percent or more, but chasing down these water and money wasting culprits is as easy as 1—2—3. Simply check, twist, and replace your way to fewer leaks and more water savings:

⇒ **Check** for silent leaks in the toilet with a few drops of food coloring in the tank, and check your sprinkler system for winter damage.

⇒ **Twist** faucet valves; tighten pipe connections; and secure your hose to the spigot. For additional savings, twist a WaterSense labeled aerator onto each bathroom faucet to save water without noticing a difference in flow. They can save a household more than 500 gallons each year—equivalent to the amount water used to shower 180 times!

⇒ **Replace** old plumbing fixtures and irrigation controllers that are wasting water with WaterSense labeled models that are independently certified to use 20 percent less water and perform well.

For more information visit www.epa.gov/watersense.

To access your utility account anytime, anywhere, please register for our customer portal & download
My Utility Account *at* https://account.myutility.us

EPA Wants You To Know

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:

A. ***Microbial contaminants,*** *such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.*
B. ***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.*
C. ***Pesticides and herbicides,*** *which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.*
D. ***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.*
E. ***Radioactive contaminants,*** *which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

What measures are in place to ensure water is safe to drink?

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

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.

Special notice from EPA for the elderly, infants, cancer patients and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system problems

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Information Concerning Lead in Water

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. Blue Granite Water Company 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 Blue Granite Water Company by emailing lead.lines@nexuswg.com. 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.

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. To request access to this inventory or request to review the complete lead tap sampling data, email us at: lead.lines@nexuswg.com.

Drain Disposal Information

Sewer overflows and backups can cause health hazards, damage home interiors, and threaten the environment. A common cause is sewer pipes blocked by grease, which gets into the sewer from household drains. Grease sticks to the insides of pipes. Over time, the grease can build up and block the entire pipe. Help solve the grease problem by keeping this material out of the sewer system in the first place:

- Never pour grease down sink drains or into toilets. Scrape grease into a can or trash.
- Put strainers in sink drains to catch food scraps / solids for disposal.

Prescription Medication and Hazardous Waste

Household products such as paints, cleaners, oils, and pesticides, are considered to be household hazardous waste. Prescription and over-the-counter drugs poured down the sink or flushed down the toilet can pass through the wastewater treatment system and enter rivers and lakes (or leach into the ground and seep into groundwater in a septic system). Follow the directions for proper disposal procedures. **Do not flush hazardous waste or prescription and over-the-counter drugs down the toilet or drain.** They may flow downstream to serve as sources for community drinking water supplies. Many communities offer a variety of options for conveniently and safely managing these items. For more information, visit the EPA website at: www.epa.gov/hw/household-hazardous-waste-hhw.

If You Have Questions Or Want To Get Involved

Blue Granite Water Company does not have public meetings scheduled at this time. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, or if you would like a company representative to attend an upcoming homeowner's association meeting, please contact our Customer Service team at (800) 367-4314.

The Safe Drinking Water Act was passed in 1974 due to congressional concerns about organic chemical contaminants in drinking water and the inefficient manner by which states supervised and monitored drinking water supplies. Congress' aim was to assure that all citizens served by public water systems would be provided high quality water. As a result, the EPA set enforceable standards for health-related drinking water contaminants. The Act also established programs to protect underground sources of drinking water from contamination.

Understanding This Report In order to help you understand this report, we want you to understand a few terms and abbreviations that are contained in it.	
Action level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The "goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 Disinfectant 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.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr)	A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Not applicable (N/A)	Not applicable.
Not Detected (ND)	Analysis or test results indicate the constituent is not detectable at minimum reporting limit.
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.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	A measure of radioactivity in the water.
Running Annual Average (RAA)	Calculated running annual average of all contaminant levels detected.

Monitoring Your Water: We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were 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 the table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2025.** The EPA or the State requires 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, maybe more than one year old.

Violations: In 2025, the water system performed all required monitoring for contaminants and did not exceed any allowable levels of these contaminants. In addition, we received **no violations** from SC DES and were in compliance with applicable testing and reporting requirements.

Blue Granite Water Company Water Quality Test Results

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detects (90th Percentile)	Number of Samples Exceeding AL	Unit of Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper									
Copper	N	2023	0.065	0.009 - 0.065 (0.046)	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detects	Unit of Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2025	RAA= 1.44	0.75-1.86	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	2025	18.0	16.60-18.70	ppb	No goal for total	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	2025	45.0	40.40-49.00	ppb	No goal for total	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

PFAS Testing

Blue Granite Water Company continues efforts to conduct statewide drinking water testing for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). These man-made compounds are used in the manufacturing of products resistant to water, grease, or stains, including firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, paints, adhesives, and insecticides. PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air and are likely present in the blood of humans and animals all over the world. On April 10, 2024, the EPA approved new sampling requirements and drinking water limits for six PFAS, including PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX Chemicals. We are completing PFAS sampling ahead of the 2027 initial monitoring deadline and will take appropriate action to meet new regulations as needed.

Our focus will remain, as always, on supplying our customers with quality, reliable water service.

PFAS detections occurring within the report year are provided within the Annual Water Quality Report. To view past Water Quality Reports, visit our website at www.bluegranitewaterco.com and click Water Quality Reports under Water Safety. For more information, visit www.epa.gov/pfas.

2025 City of Rock Hill Water Quality Results

Contaminant	Violation	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detects	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Typical source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate	No	2025	0.430	0.430-0.430	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
Fluoride	No	2025	0.600	0.640-0.640	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promotes strong teeth
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	No	2025	37.00	14.00-71.10	ppb	No goal for the total	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	2025	20.00	9.60-29.00	ppb	No total for the goal	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined Radium 226/228	No	2025	1.41	0.00-1.41	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	No	2025	3.11	0-3.11	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Tritium	No	2024	501	347 - 501	pCi/L	0	20000	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Turbidity	Violation	Sample Date	Level Detected	Limit	Typical source
Highest single measurement	No	2025	0.030 NTU	1 NTU*	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	No	2025	100%	0.3 NTU in 100% of samples per month	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration.

*NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units - A measure of the clarity of the water.

Contaminant	Violation	Max. Contaminant Goal	Total Coliform Max. Contaminant Level	Highest Number of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Typical source
Bacteriological							
Total Coliform	No	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	2.300		0	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.