2025 Water Quality Report

Pioneer Rural Water District
Of Oconee and Anderson Counties

Water System Number 3720001

Our #1 Priority: A Safe and Reliable Supply of Drinking Water

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulates the amounts of various contaminants that are acceptable in public drinking water. Pioneer Rural Water District tests frequently for the presence of these contaminants. Monitoring reminds us of the importance of protecting our precious natural resource...water.

Our top priority is to provide a safe and reliable supply of drinking water that can be used with confidence. We work hard to ensure that the water delivered to you meets all regulatory requirements and your expectations for safety, reliability and quality.

The information provided in this report was collected and reported in accordance with the water quality standards established by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the SC Department of Environmental Services (SCDES).

This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we delivered to you over the past year. The attached tables show the results of monitoring for the period **January 1st to December 31st 2025** or the most recent monitoring period as indicated.

The Source of our Water

The Pioneer Rural Water District supplies water to southern Oconee County and northwestern Anderson County. Our source of water is Lake Hartwell which we treat in our water treatment plant located on Highway 59 in Fair Play, and our treated surface water is purchased from Seneca Light and Water Plant (SC3710002) for distribution to our members. Seneca treated water comes from Lake Keowee. Results of their monitoring are included as a part of our reporting process.

A Source Water Assessment Plan has also been completed for our system. For more information on this report, please contact Pioneer Rural Water District at (864) 972-3082.

Water and Health Risks....

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemicals contaminants and radioactive contaminants. 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 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 for 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).

If present, elevated levels of 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. Pioneer Rural Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (mg/L)	2025	1.000000000	1.000000000-1.00000000	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	19	9.674100000-30.298200000	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	28	10.715200000 – 47.275400000	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2025	0.1100000	0.110000 - 0.110000	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer used; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	2024	5.4	0	0	0	ppm	N	Erosion from natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Beta/photon emitters	2025	4.1800000	4.1800000-4.1800000	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC):

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Lead & Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over ALL	Range of Values	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	8/28/2024	1.3	1.3	0.043000000	30	0-0.101	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2024	5	0-5	0.0	30	0-5	ppb	N	

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1.0 NTU	0.090 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff

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

SENECA LIGHT & WATER PLANT TEST RESULTS (3710002)

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2025	0.800000000	0.840000000-0.840000000	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Radioactive Contaminates	Collection Date	Highest level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2025	0.624000000	0.624000000-0.624000000	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

VIOLATION 4H:

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protect 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
Notification, Known or Potential (Lead Service Line) (LSL)	07/02/2025	2025	Pioneer did not notify consumers with lead status unknown service lines found in our lead service line inventory (LSLI) or lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) as required by the State Primary Drinking Water Regulations (SPDWR) R.61-58.11.F. Pioneer's current inventory includes 0-Lead, 0-GRR, 2840-Unknown, and 211-Non-Lead.

Lead and Copper

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. Pioneer Rural Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipe 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 Pioneer Rural Water District at (864) 972-3082. 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 are proud to report that all water provided by Pioneer Rural Water District met or exceeded established federal and state water quality standards. Pioneer has completed a Line Service Inventory, if you have any questions, please contact Pioneer at (864) 972-3082.

Help protect our water system. Please report any suspicious activity including theft of water from fire hydrants to (864) 972-8567 or (864) 972-3082.

DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO THE WATER QUALITY DATA

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: 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.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been nce that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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.

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.

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.

Parts per Billion (**ppb**): Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Parts per Million (**ppm**): Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (**NTU**): Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measurement of the cloudiness of water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our Filtration.

Total Organic Carbon (**TOC**): The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section

MREM: Millirems per year - a measure of radiation absorbed by the body

NA: Not applicable.

Still Have Questions?

For additional information or questions about this report contact:
Heather Bryant, Laboratory Director
Pioneer Water Treatment Plant
PO Box 203
Westminster SC 29693
(864) 973-1664

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, you may attend our Board Meetings and the District's Annual Meeting. The Board meets on the first Tuesday of January – March – May – July – September – November. Annual Meeting is in June.

You can also find information about Pioneer Rural Water District on our web site at www.pioneerwater.net