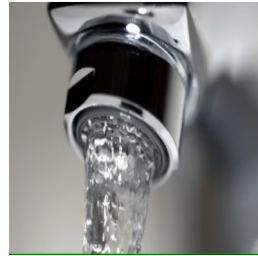


Electric City Utilities / City of Anderson Anderson, SC PWSID# SC0410012 2024 Annual Water-Quality Report Developed March, 2025

Electric City Utilities, a division of the City of Anderson, is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. The water is tested using sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. This annual “Consumer Confidence Report,” required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, what the tests show about it, and other things you should know about drinking water. Anderson City Council, the governing board of Electric City Utilities, meets the second and fourth Monday of each month at 6:00 pm at City Hall.

Electric City Utilities’ drinking water meets or surpasses all Federal and State drinking water standards.



Water Source

Electric City Utilities’ water is supplied by the Anderson Regional Joint Water System, Hartwell Lake Filter Plant. The Anderson Regional Joint Water System, Hartwell Lake Filter Plant is supplied by surface water from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ Hartwell Lake Reservoir, lying along the border of Upstate South Carolina and Georgia. The plant operates 24 hours per day, every day of the year.

During 2024, the plant treated 8.2 billion gallons of water. The plant is operated by highly trained, state certified operators.

An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table

The table shows the results of the water analyses. This report is based upon tests conducted in the year 2024 by Anderson Regional Joint Water System’s Hartwell Lake Filter Plant. In addition to continuous monitoring of some water quality parameters, the operators perform over 200 laboratory tests daily. The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with State and Federal regulations. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement.

Terms used in the Table of Detected Contaminants and other parts of this report are defined here:

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.

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

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

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 not known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC): The measure of the total amount of organic matter within a water solution. For drinking water purposes, it is an indicator of overall water quality prior to and after treatment.

KEY TO TABLE

AL = Action Level	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
BDL = Below Detectible Level	pci/l = Picouries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level	ppm = Parts per Million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) (this compares to one penny in \$10,000)
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	ppb = Parts per Billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) (this compares to one penny in \$10,000,000)
MFL = Million Fibers per Liter	ppt = Parts per Trillion, or nanograms per liter
mrem/year = Millirems per Year—(a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)	RAA = Running Annual Average
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	TT = Treatment Technique
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	

SECONDARY STANDARDS / OPERATIONS DATA:

These tests indicate results that may affect the appearance, odors, and tastes in the drinking water. Parameters of pH, alkalinity, chlorine, hardness, and fluoride are all monitored routinely at the filter plant. These data represent the annual average of those parameters. *Iron, manganese, and sulfate were collected in 2024 and analyzed by a third-party lab separately. **Fluoride was online from January through April in 2024.

Constituent	Annual Average	MCL
pH	7.17	6.5—8.5
Alkalinity	12.16 mg/L	N/A
Chlorine	1.73 mg/L	4.0 mg/L,MRDL
Hardness	12.59 mg/L	N/A
Iron*	.029 mg/L	0.30 mg/L
Manganese*	BDL	0.05 mg/L
Sodium	5.5 mg/L	N/A
Sulfate*	4.8 mg/L	250 mg/L
Fluoride**	0.60 mg/L	4.0 mg/L

COMPLIANCE SAMPLING RESULTS

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform	2024		0	0	0		Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment & are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. If coliforms were found in more samples than allowed this was a warning of potential problems.	NO
E. Coli	2024		0	0	0		Fecal coliforms & E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.	NO
Turbidity								
Highest single measurement	2024	NTU	Treatment Technique, 1 NTU	N/A	0.07	0.07-0.07	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles.	NO
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2024	NTU	Treatment Technique, 95 % less than .03 NTU	N/A	100%	100%	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles.	NO
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead*	2022	ppb	AL=15	0	90th%=0.000	0	Corrosion of household plumbing . Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Copper	2022	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	90th%=0.006	0-0.267	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	NO
Chlorine	2024	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.00	1.00	Water additives used to control microbes.	NO
Fluoride	2024	ppm	4	4	0.00	0.00	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	NO
Nitrate	2024	ppm	10	10	0.12	0.12	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2024	ppb	80	N/A	11.0	8.2-13.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO
HAA (Haloacetic Acids)	2024	ppb	60	N/A	13.0	11.8-13.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO

The above table shows only the contaminants that had detections. ECU had no violations. *Lead in Drinking 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. Electric City Utilities/City of Anderson 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, flushing your tap 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 a certified lab for testing. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. For 2022, ECU had no sites tested exceed the action level.

TOC TEST RESULTS 2024

Analysis	Sample Frequency	Unit	MCL	Results*	Average Source TOC	Source TOC Range	Major Sources	Violation
Total Organic Carbon	Monthly	ppm	35% Removal or Alternative Criteria	35% Removal and Alternative Criteria 1 and 2	1.73 mg/L	1.62—1.95 mg/L	Naturally present in the environment.	No

*For source water TOC level of >2.0 mg/L, and alkalinity between 0-60 ppm, 35% removal is required or the Alternative Criteria as specified in R 61-58.13F .
For source water TOC level of <2.0 mg/L, Alternative Criteria 1 is used. For finished water TOC <2.0 mg/L, Alternative Criteria 2 is used.
The Lake Hartwell Filter Plant routinely meets Alternative Criteria 2 and typically meets Alternative Criteria 1.