



GreenvilleWater

WATER QUALITY 2025 REPORT



GreenvilleWater

Quality Water. Sustainable Future.



COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS

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COMMISSION MEETINGS

Unless otherwise noted, Greenville Water Commission meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 8:30 a.m. Meeting agendas, minutes and schedule are posted online at www.greenvillewater.com.

Providing High Quality Drinking Water

Greenville Water is pleased to present our 2025 Water Quality Report. Each year, the team at Greenville Water works diligently to protect our watersheds, ensure our treatment practices are highly effective, and provide you, our customers, with drinking water that meets and exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards.

Once again, we are happy to report that Greenville Water meets all of the strict drinking water standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES).

In order to protect its customers, Greenville Water and SCDES collected 25,098 samples and performed 66,831 tests during 2025. Greenville Water ensures your water quality by testing water samples collected during the treatment process and as the water is delivered to customers through 3,275 miles of pipeline.

The 2025 Water Quality Report indicates that our drinking water meets all federal and state drinking water standards.

Where does my drinking water come from?

Greenville Water draws water from three sources: Table Rock Reservoir, North Saluda Reservoir and Lake Keowee. Table Rock and North Saluda Reservoirs are both located in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in northern Greenville County. Greenville Water owns 100 percent of both watersheds. Greenville Water regularly patrols and carefully maintains these uninhabited, pristine lands. The properties are further protected by a Conservation Easement with The Nature Conservancy. Lake Keowee is owned by Duke Energy.

In 2013, Greenville Water obtained two South Carolina Surface Water Withdrawal permits, one for the Stovall Treatment Plant and one for the Adkins Treatment Plant. The Stovall Treatment Plant has two supply sources, Table Rock Reservoir (2,077 million gallons per month [MGM]) and North Saluda Reservoir (1,860 MGM). The Adkins Treatment Plant has one supply source, Lake Keowee (4,650 MGM).

Source Water Protection is Important

To raise awareness about the ways in which water pollution can impact your drinking water, SCDES has identified potential sources of contamination for each drinking water source in the state.

More information on source water assessment can be found at:

www.des.sc.gov/programs/bureau-water/source-water-protection and Greenville Water's Source Water Assessment can be reviewed upon request.



Water from your faucet is regulated and tested far more extensively than bottled water sold in stores and vending machines. Public water systems are required under the Safe Drinking Water Act to conduct comprehensive water quality testing through certified laboratories and provide annual water quality reports to customers. Bottled water is typically tested less frequently and may be stored in plastic containers for extended periods of time, which can raise concerns about potential chemical leaching or bacterial growth if bottles are improperly stored or handled.

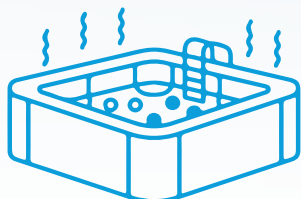
At Greenville Water, we go above and beyond state and federal requirements to protect and monitor your water from source to tap, and it tastes great, too! In 2025, Greenville Water was recognized with the award for **South Carolina's Best Tasting Water** at the South Carolina Environmental Conference.

ABBREVIATIONS

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average: The highest average concentration for four consecutive quarters at all sampling locations.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 the disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA/ND	Not Applicable: Does not apply. Ranges are not applicable for sampling conducted by SCDES. Not Detected: Not detected or below detection limits.
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Units of measure to indicate water clarity.
ppb	Parts per billion: This is the same as micrograms per liter, or one penny out of \$10,000,000.
ppm	Parts per million: This is the same as milligrams per liter, or one penny out of \$10,000.
ppt	Parts per trillion: This is the same as nanograms per liter, or one penny out of \$10,000,000,000.
SU	Standard Units: Unit of measure to indicate water acid/base scale (pH).
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Turbidity	Measure of water clarity and filtration effectiveness.

HOW MUCH IS THAT?



Parts Per Million (ppm)
1 drop in a hot tub = 1 ppm



Parts Per Billion (ppb)
1 drop in an Olympic size swimming pool = 1 ppb



Parts Per Trillion (ppt)
1 drop in a 6-acre lake = 1 ppt

SAMPLE RESULTS

Inorganic Compounds

Fluoride (ppm)

Stovall WTP	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	4
0.6*	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	4
Adkins WTP	Distribution System**	
0.6*	Range	0.6 – 0.8
✓ No Violation	Average	0.7

How it gets in the water: Added during treatment to prevent tooth decay.

Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)

Stovall WTP	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	10
0.026*	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	10
Adkins WTP	Distribution System**	
0.039*	Range	ND – 0.84
✓ No Violation	Average	0.13

How it gets in the water: Natural deposit erosion, fertilizer runoff, or by-products of nitrification.

Unregulated Compounds

Sodium (ppm)

6.3 ✓ No Violation

Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Stovall Highest Amount Detected	Adkins Highest Amount Detected
NA	NA	6.3*	6.3*

How it gets in the water: Erosion of natural deposit.

*Results obtained by SCDES. **Results obtained by Greenville Water's certified laboratory in 2025.

Disinfection

Chloramine (ppm)

Average	Ideal Goal (MRDLG)	4
2.3	Highest Level Allowed (MRDL)	4
✓ No Violation	Lowest Amount Detected	ND
	Highest Amount Detected	3.2

How it gets in the water: Added to kill bacteria or viruses.

Organic Compounds

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (average % removal) (TT)

Stovall WTP	Adkins WTP
25	16
✓ No Violation*	
Stovall % Removal Range	18 – 36
Adkins % Removal Range	-10 – 25

How it gets in the water: Occurs naturally in the environment.

*Due to low raw water TOC levels, Adkins and Stovall plants remain in compliance even when the percent removal is less than the required 35% removal.

SAMPLE RESULTS

Organic Compounds

Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)

LRAA*	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	0
16.4	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	80
	Lowest Amount Detected	8.2
	Highest Amount Detected	17.9
	✓ No Violation	

How it gets in the water: By-products of disinfection.

Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)

LRAA*	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	0
15.4	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	60
	Lowest Amount Detected	3.2
	Highest Amount Detected	28.5
	✓ No Violation	

How it gets in the water: By-products of disinfection.

*LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The highest average concentration for four consecutive quarters at all sampling locations.

Microbial & Physical Characteristics

Total Coliform (% positive per month)

0-0.42

✓ No Violation

Highest Level Allowed (MCL) < 5% positive per month

How it gets in the water: Common in the environment; human and animal waste.

Turbidity* (NTU)

Stovall WTP**	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	95% < 0.3
0.04	Stovall Highest Amount Detected	0.07
	Adkins Highest Amount Detected	0.07
	Distribution System Average	0.19
	✓ No Violation	

How it gets in the water: Soil runoff.

*Turbidity is a measure of water clarity and a good indicator that the treatment process is removing tiny particles.

**Results obtained by SCDES.

As part of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, Greenville Water tested the finished water at both the Adkins and Stovall Water Treatment Plants for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in 2014, and none were detected. As a follow up, Greenville Water conducted additional PFAS testing in 2019, 2021, 2022 and 2023 at our Table Rock and North Saluda Reservoirs, as well as Lake Keowee. None of the compounds were detected in any of the samples. Greenville Water conducted two rounds of UCMR5 sampling in 2024 and two rounds in 2025 as required by the EPA. None of the 29 PFAS chemicals or lithium were detected in any of the finished water samples.



SAMPLE RESULTS

Lead and Copper Rule (Samples Taken 2024)

Lead (ppb)

(sampled at customer’s kitchen tap)

Households Exceeding AL	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	0
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1*

90 th Percentile	0
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✓ No Violation	Action Level	15
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How it gets in the water: Corrosion of household plumbing.

Copper (ppm)

(sampled at customer’s kitchen tap)

Households Exceeding AL	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	1.3
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0

90 th Percentile	0.093
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✓ No Violation	Action Level	1.3
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How it gets in the water: Corrosion of household plumbing.

Greenville Water after an extensive record search, field investigation and modeling has determined that we do not have any lead service lines in our distribution system. For additional information please visit our website at www.greenvillewater.com/water-resources/water-quality.

Lead & Copper: 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. Greenville Water is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in private household 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have the water inside your home 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

*A repeat sample collected at this site was below the Action Level.

Important Information from the EPA

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 water poses a health risk.

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 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:

- 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 storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* or other microbial contaminants are also available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHAT IF I HAVE QUESTIONS?

If you would like more information about water treatment techniques or about our water quality, contact Greenville Water's Laboratory at (864) 241-7838.

You can also visit our website at www.greenvillewater.com or contact us by email at laboratory@greenvillewater.com.

Helpful Links

The Safe Drinking Water Act

www.epa.gov/sdwa

Requirements of the Water Quality Report

Also known as the Consumer Confidence Report

www.epa.gov/ccr/consumer-confidence-report-rule-quick-reference-guide

CDC Guide: How to Read Drinking Water Quality Reports

www.cdc.gov/drinking-water/about/how-to-read-drinking-water-quality-reports.html

Information on Lead in Drinking Water

www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water



STOVALL WATER
TREATMENT PLANT

HOW WE CLEAN THE WATER

Water found in nature contains substances such as minerals, salts and metals, while viruses and bacteria can be introduced into water from farm animals, septic systems, or wild animals.

While Greenville Water's private reservoirs are protected from outside development and toxic chemical waste, we continue to monitor and treat the water diligently to ensure the highest quality water is distributed to the Upstate through our two award-winning water treatment plants.

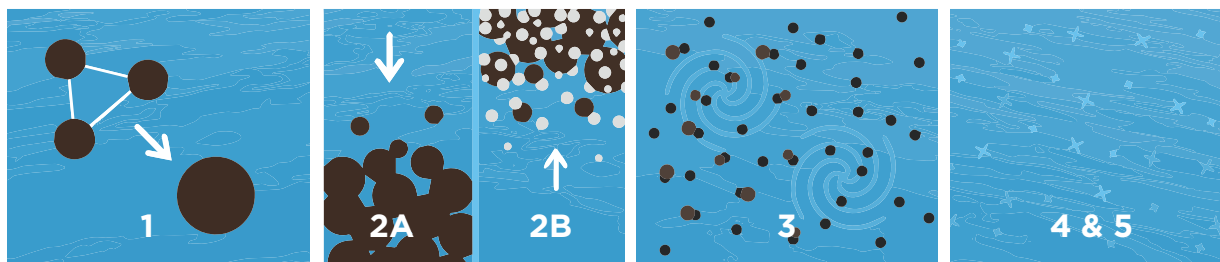
The Witty Adkins Treatment Plant, a conventional filtration plant with a current capacity of 90 million gallons per day (MGD), draws water from Lake Keowee. The L.B. Stovall Treatment Plant provides filtration for all water drawn from the Table Rock and North Saluda Reservoirs with a capacity of 75 MGD. Stovall is one of the largest plants in the United States to use an innovative flotation process for particle removal (see Step 2 on the next page).

All treatment plants are maintained and monitored by State Certified Environmental Systems Operators who are thoroughly trained to perform routine chemical and physical testing for water treatment.



ADKINS WATER
TREATMENT PLANT

The Stovall and Adkins Water Treatment Plants use two approved methods of treating the water:



STEP 1

Coagulation

The water we collect from nature is mixed with alum to coagulate dirt to form larger particles, along with small amounts of sodium hydroxide for pH adjustment.

STEP 2

Sedimentation or Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF)

(A) Adkins uses settling, meaning that over time the larger particles fall to the bottom where they are removed. (B) Stovall, however, uses DAF to float the particles to the surface using pressurized air bubbles, where they are then scraped off from the top of the water.

STEP 3

Filtration

The remaining water flows through filters made of layers of fine materials, like sand or coal. These layers stop even smaller particles of contaminants from getting through, and only very clear water is left.

STEP 4

Disinfection

We add a small amount of chlorine combined with ammonia — known as chloramines — to protect against water-borne diseases.

STEP 5

Other Chemical Additions

Fluoride — the same thing in your toothpaste — is added at the last step in accordance with EPA guidelines to help prevent tooth decay. An ortho/polyphosphate blend is added to protect the pipes from corrosion as the water travels to your home.

Need water for community events?

Greenville Water has the solution!

Greenville Water provides drinking water for outdoor community events held within our service area. We do this as a public service to support the community and share information about tap water.

The **Quench Buggy** and **Water Buffalo** are designed to dispense 400 gallons of clean, refreshing tap water into cups or reusable bottles. It is an environmentally friendly way to serve water at your event!

Just as important, we can also provide **Hand Wash Stations** for outdoor events. Our staff will deliver the stations, fill them with water and stock the station with paper towels and soap. We have four stations available.

To view guidelines and reserve the Quench Buggy, Water Buffalo and/or Hand Wash Stations for your event, please visit www.greenvillewater.com/community-outreach.



QUENCH BUGGY



WATER BUFFALO



GreenvilleWater

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