Consumer Confidence Report 2025

Highway 88 Water Company (SC0420004)

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). It is the mission of Highway 88 Water Company to provide its customers with a reliable supply of clean, high-quality water. This report will provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.
It is an honor to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.
Easley-Central Water District provides Hwy 88 Water Company with surface water from Twelve Mile Creek, which is located on S.C. Highway 137 between the Town of Norris and the Town of Six Mile
We also have a connection with the Town of Central, who receives water from Clemson, who purchases water from Anderson Regional. Easley-Central Water District and Anderson Regional Joint routinely monitor and test for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Our raw water sources are most susceptible to contamination from runoff or environmental conditions. If you have any questions or concerns about the quality of your water, please feel free to contact the office at (864) 646-7729. At Hwy 88 Water Company, our customers are our top priority, so do not hesitate to call or stop by for assistance.
Hwy 88 Water Company routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025, or the last required monitoring date. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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.

In this table you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand the terms we have provide the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) – Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Parts per million (ppm) – or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/1) – 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 – 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) Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) – (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level – (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCGLs as feasible using the best treatment technology available.
Maximum Contaminant Level Good – (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 – The maximum permissible level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are enforceable standards.
MRDLG – The maximum level of a disinfectant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur and that allows for an adequate margin of safety. MRDLG's are no non-enforceable public health goals.

Test Results

Highway 88 (0420004)

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (2025)	1.3	1.3	0.255 Range 0.012-0.317	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (2025)	0	15	0 Range 0-3	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (2025)	N	1.2 Range 0.85-1.75	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAAs) (2025)	N	33 Range 12.003-54.7018	ppb	60	N/a	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (2025)	N	30 Range 11.7152-45.856	ppb	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Easley Central Water System (SC3920001)

Inorganic Contaminants

Fluoride (2025)	N	0.75 Range 0.75-0.75	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (2025)	N	0.40 Range 0.40-0.40	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium **Unregulated Contaminant (2025)	N	15	ppm	N/A	N/A	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

Anderson Regional Joint (SC0420011)

Inorganic Contaminants

Fluoride (2025)	N	0.47 Range 0.47-0.47	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (2025)	N	0.18 Range 0.18-0.18	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium **Unregulated Contaminant (2025)	N	6.4	ppm	N/A	N/A	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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you should flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is 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. Highway 88 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 Highway 88 Water Company at (864) 646-7729. 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 864-646-7729