



2025 Annual Drinking Water Report

June, 2026

Questions? Call 803-285-6919, 1-800-832-2126, or visit www.lcwasd.org

Is My Water Safe?

The Lancaster County Water and Sewer District (LCWSD) is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (also known as the Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report details your water's quality in 2025, where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We're committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Serving Our Community

35,500+
Water
Customers

23,100+
Sewer
Customers

1,137 miles of water lines.
Lancaster to Nebraska.

430 miles of sewer mains.
Lancaster to Nashville.



LCWSD Staff Behind Your Services

Brad Bucy
District Manager
With LCWSD, 14 years

Margaret Flow
Business Manager
27 years

Wes Carter
Operations Manager
12 years

Than Adams
Facilities Superintendent
14 years

Paul Rickenbaker
Water Superintendent
19 years

Gerald Cauthen
Sewer Superintendent
20 years

Erin Evans
Development Engineer
4 years

English Henderson
Human Resources Dir.
7 years

Neil Rollins
IT Director
6 years

C.F. Truesdale
Office Manager
29 years

Michael Marcus
GIS/CMMS Dir.
13 years

Kerri Mackey
Finance Director
6 years

Quincy Reed
Route Tech Supervisor
18 years

Tim Kiser
Engineering Director
7 years

James Hawthorne
Engineering Program Mgr.
19 years

Darrell Fenton
Quality Control
19 years

Where We Get Our Water & How It's Treated

STEP ONE: The Source



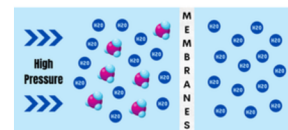
Raw water is pumped from the Catawba River into a 23-acre lake for pre-settling the raw water. It then travels into a 92-acre reservoir at the Catawba River Water Treatment Facility.

STEP FOUR: Filtration



The water flows through filters of carbon and sand to remove remaining particles.

CRWSP began using membrane technology to supplement the filtration process in 2021.



STEP TWO: The Settling



The raw water is pumped from the reservoir into the facility for treatment.

STEP THREE: Coagulation, Flocculation & Clarification



Chemicals are mixed into the water to form solid material around small particles in the raw water, causing them to settle to the bottom of large settling tanks. The particles are then removed.

Water arrives at the bottom and emerges clarified at the top of the settling tanks.

STEP FIVE: Disinfection

Chloramines



Chloramines are added to disinfect the water and ensure that it is safe to drink when it reaches your tap. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants.

It's important to remember the presence of these contaminants doesn't necessarily pose a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised people such as those undergoing chemotherapy, have undergone organ transplants, have HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or for EPA/CDC guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Lead in Drinking Water

In accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) regulations, LCWSD is continuing to conduct an inventory of the service lines connected to our water mains to determine if any are made of lead. LCWSD has a link to the interactive inventory, provided a list of frequently asked questions (FAQs), and created an online service line material survey that customers can take part in to help us document the service line. This information is found on our website under "Water Service Line Inventory" on the "Customers" tab - [Water Service Line Inventory](#) | [Lancaster County Water and Sewer District, SC](#).

Historical water sample results from LCWSD's system have consistently shown results well below the EPA's limits for lead and copper. The most recent testing in 2025 showed results for lead ranging from 0 to 0.026 mg/l. Copper results ranged from 0.011 to 0.282 mg/l. Complete lead tap sampling data is available for review by contacting the Quality Control department in our office at 803-285-6919. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at www.epa.gov/lead.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

In April 2024, the EPA established Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for six PFAS compounds: PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA (GenX) as contaminants with individual MCLs, and a Hazard Index for a mixture containing at least two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA (GenX), and PFBS.

In 2029, public water systems with PFAS in drinking water at levels that violate one or more of these MCLs must take action to reduce levels and provide public notification of the violation. Although these standards are not enforceable until 2029, and LCWSD's test results below are under method recording levels (MRL), we'll continue to monitor and maintain compliance for these compounds.

Data from samples taken during compliance with EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5)

Compound	MCL (as of April 2029)	3/3/25	6/2/25	9/3/25	12/2/25
PFOA	4.0 ppt	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL
PFOS	4.0 ppt	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL
PFHxS	10 ppt	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL
PFNA	10 ppt	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL
HFPO-DA (GenX)	10 ppt	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL
Hazard Index: Mixture of 2 or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	1 (unitless)	No exceedance	No exceedance	No exceedance	No exceedance

Annual Drinking Water Report

On this page are the results of LCWSD's monitoring from January-December 2025, unless otherwise noted.
(Lancaster County Water & Sewer District System #2920001; Catawba River Water Treatment Plant System #2920002)

Chlorine: Not in violation.

MRDL & MRDLG Maximum Allowed: 4 ppm. Annual LCWSD average: 1.30 ppm.

The annual average for LCWSD water distribution system samples. Typical source is a water additive used to control microbes. MRDL (maximum residual disinfection level) is the highest level of disinfectant allowed in the drinking water. MRDLG (maximum residual disinfection level goal) is the level of drinking water disinfection below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Chlorite: Not in violation.

MRDL/MRDLG Allowed: 1.0 ppm/0.8 ppm. Annual LCWSD average: 0.45 ppm.

The annual average for water LCWSD purchased from Catawba River WTP. Ranged from 0.11 to 0.82 ppm. Typical source is a water additive used to control microbes. A part per million = one minute in two years.

Nitrate: Not in violation.

MCL & MCLG Allowed: 10 parts per million. Annual LCWSD average: 0.83 ppm.

The annual average for water LCWSD purchased from Catawba River WTP was 0.83 ppm. Typical source is runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks or sewage, erosion of natural deposits. The Maximum Contaminant Level is set by DES and is the highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. A parts per million = one minute in two years. The "goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which no known or expected risk to health exists. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Fluoride: Not in violation.

MCL: 4 parts per million. Annual LCWSD average: 0.54 ppm.

The annual average for water LCWSD purchased from Catawba River WTP was 0.54 ppm. Typical source is erosion of natural deposits, water additive to promote strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. The Maximum Contaminant Level is set by DES and is the highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. A parts per million = one minute in two years. The "goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which no known or expected risk to health exists. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Annual Drinking Water Report (continued)

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On this page are the results of LCWSD's monitoring from January-December 2025, unless otherwise noted.
(Lancaster County Water & Sewer District System #2920001; Catawba River Water Treatment Plant System #2920002)

Total Organic Carbon: Not in violation.

Treatment Technique (TT). Annual LCWSD average: 1.09-RAA.

The range met the requirement. Sample frequency was monthly. Typical source is naturally present in the environment. TT is defined as a treatment technique that is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water. Running Annual Average, RAA must be more than 1.0 to meet compliance.

Total Trihalomethanes: Not in violation.

MCL Maximum Allowed (Action Level): 80 parts per billion (ppb). Annual LCWSD avg.: 18 ppb.

The annual average for LCWSD water distribution system samples was 18 parts per billion. Ranged from 10.0 to 69.0 ppb. Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location, which had a high of 53.1 ppb. Typical source is byproduct of drinking water disinfectant. A part per billion = one minute in 2,000 years. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead: Not in violation. (Last required test in 2025.)

MCL Maximum Allowed (Action Level): 15 ppb.

Highest amount detected in LCWSD water: 26 ppb. 90th percentile value: 5.0 ppb.

Laboratory analysis indicates that lead is not present above the limit. See "Lead in Drinking Water" section in this report. Typical source is corrosion of materials containing lead in household plumbing. A part per billion = one minute in 2,000 years.

Copper: Not in violation. (Last required test in 2025.)

MCL Maximum Allowed (Action Level): 1.3 parts per million (ppm).

Highest amount detected in LCWSD water: 0.282 ppm. 90th percentile value: 0.122 ppm.

Not required to sample again until 2025. See "Lead in Drinking Water" in this report. Typical source is corrosion of materials. Corrosion of materials containing copper in household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits. Action Level is concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. A part per million = 1 penny in \$10,000.

Haloacetic Acids (HAAs): Not in violation.

MCL Maximum Allowed (Action Level): 60 ppb. Annual LCWSD avg.: 10 ppb.

The annual average for LCWSD water distribution system samples was 10 ppb. Ranged from 3.0 to 21.0 ppb. The typical source is byproduct of drinking water disinfectant. A part per billion = one minute in 2,000 years.

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) has been completed for LCWSD's water system. SWAPs, among other things, identify potential sources of contamination to drinking water supplies. For a copy, please call LCWSD at 285-6919 or 1-800-832-2126 during normal business hours.

Regulatory Controls

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

This report is provided to you as a service and we invite your comments so we can improve our information efforts. The Commission meets at 6:30pm the 2nd Tuesday of each month at LCWSD's office, unless otherwise announced.

COMMISSION BOARD: Gerald E. White, Chairman. Alfred "Doc" Steele, Vice Chairman. Robert Barr, Secretary. James C. Deaton, R. Larry Hammond, Robert A. Harris, Stephen E. White, Michael G. Williams, and R.J. Clyburn.