



Town of Sharon

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

The Town of Sharon is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report on System Number 4610005. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and the services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from four wells: (1) Shillinglaw Well 3710 Woodlawn Street; (2) Grant Well 3853 Woodlawn Street; (3) Ramsey Well 3724 Rainey Avenue; (4) Burri Well 3645 Rainey Avenue.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Town's Water Specialist, Matthew Glenn, at 803-927-1927. The Town's Water Operator is Kenneth Smart Jr. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings which are held on the second Monday of each month at 6pm at the Sharon Town Hall, 4025 Woodlawn Street, Sharon SC 29742.

Raw water sources are most susceptible to contamination from runoff or environmental conditions. If you are interested in discussing any of the data in this report or the risk to our water system, please contact Dawn Helms at 803-927-1927 to schedule an appointment.

The Town of Sharon 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 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

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

- ❖ Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- ❖ Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

- ❖ **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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 or 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.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million—or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion—or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. na: not applicable.

Picocuries per liter: (pCi/L)—picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

- ❖ **Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- ❖ **Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ❖ **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.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONSTITUENTS
TOWN OF SHARON System No. 4610005

Lead and Copper

Contaminants (unit of measure)	MCLG or MRDLG	AL	Your Water	Range	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.145	0.027-0.199	0	NO	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0	15	ND	ND	0	NO	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2024	0.11	0 - 0.11	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	1	0.140 - 0.58	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium *Unregulated Contaminant*	2024	17	7.8-17.0	N/A	N/A	Mg/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2024	4.10	0-4.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters*	2025	7.37	0-7.37	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2025	1.0	0.124-0.843	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2025	6.0	1.33 - 12.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta/photon emitters. Results are in pCi/L while the MCL is in mrem/year

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all other Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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, in some cases, 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 water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA 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.

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 from 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 microbial contaminants are 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. Town of Sharon 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 Town of Sharon, Dawn Helms at 803-927-1927. 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>

The Town of Sharon completed the required service line inventory in 2024. The inventory found only non-lead lines. If you would like to access the inventory, contact Town of Sharon, Dawn Helms at 803-927-1927

Please call our office if you have questions.

The Town of Sharon works hard to provide quality water and service to every resident. Help us protect our water sources; if we don't save water today, we will fight for it tomorrow.