Town of Sharon

4025 Woodlawn Street
Sharon SC 29742
PO BOX 186
Phone (803) 927-1927
Email: townofsharon@comporium.net

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023

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 7pm 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 Tina Davis at 803/927-1927 to make arrangements.

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 1,2023 to December 31, 2023. 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 a 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 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 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 are 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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.318	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2021	0.12	0 - 0.12	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]	2023	3	0.12 - 2.8	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium *Unregulated Contaminant*	2021	16	6.8-16	N/A	N/A	Mg/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2022	6.17	0-6.17	0	4	mrem/ yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2022	1.0	0-0.66	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2022	8.0	0 – 11.0	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2017	14	14 - 14	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2021	2023	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

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 small amounts of some 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.

In order 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).

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. We cannot control the variety of materials used in 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 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In the United States, many people take for granted that water is accessible with a simple turn of a faucet, but today an estimated 2.2 million Americans live in homes without running water. 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.

Please call us at Town Hall if you have questions.