2024
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Ware Shoals
#SC2410003

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and 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 Lake Greenwood via the Greenwood Commission of Public Works. Our raw water sources are most susceptible to contamination from runoff or environmental conditions. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Glenna Hendrickson at (864)456-7478. 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. They are held on third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 PM in the Council Chambers of Town Hall, located at 8 Mill St, Ware Shoals SC, 29692.

The Town of Ware Shoals routinely monitors for constituents 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, 2024. 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA: not applicable
ND: Not detected
NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.
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.
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

TEST RESULTS

Town of Ware Shoals
(SC2410003)

Lead and Copper Test Results						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	90th percentile	Unit Measurement	Action Level	Sites over action level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (2022)	N	0.017 Range 0-0.029	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (2022)						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (2024)	N	1.8 Range 0.58-1.99	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAAs) (2024)	N	36 Range 14.08-36.38	ppb	60	N/a	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
TTHM Total trihalomethane (2024)	N	32 Range 26.06-31.74	ppb	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination

UCMR5

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2024 the Town of Ware Shoals participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call us at (864)456-7478

Information about these contaminants can be found at https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring- rule and https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/datasummary-fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

Table of Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detection
HFPO-DA	2024	12.825	6.9-22
PFBS	2024	1.65	0-3.4
PFHxA	2024	3.4	0-4.9
PFOA	2024	1.425	0-5.7
PFOS	2024	6.45	4.7-8.4
PFPeA	2024	3.5	0-5.6

Greenwood CPW
SC2410001

Inorganic Contaminants	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Possible Source
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2024	0.064	0.064-0.064	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2024	3.9	3.9-3.9	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	2023	17	17-17	N/A	N/A	ppm	N	Naturally occurring

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violati0n	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.090 NTU	No	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100.000%	No	Soil runoff

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.

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. The Town of Ware Shoals 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 The Town of Ware Shoals at (864)456-7478. 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 The Town of Ware Shoals at (864)456-7478.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses 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.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).