SHARON WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

Public Water System ID Number: 2500020

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

For more information contact David Stout at 903-342-3525.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para servicios de traducción, llame 214-550-0151

Special Notice
Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Supplies:

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.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium 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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 minimum exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The source of drinking water used by SHARON WSC is Ground Water. It comes from the Wilcox Aquifer, Carrizo Sand in Wood & Upshur County.

Information about your Drinking Water

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

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.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Board Meeting 4th Monday Monthly
Time: 7:00 P.M.
Location: Office – 6175 N. State Hwy. 37
Winnsboro, Texas 75494
Phone Number: 903-342-3525

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact David Stout @ 903-342-3525.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:
http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources of source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location	
1 – PLANT 1 (LAKE WINNSBORO)	GW	A	855 CR 4860	WOOD CTY
2 – PLANT 2 (SH 37 S OF WINNSBORO)	GW	A	144 CR 4730	WOOD CTY
3 – PLANT 3 (FM 852 / SE WINNSBORO)	GW	I	3634 CR 4560	WOOD CTY
4 –PLANT 4 (FM 2088 / FM 556)	GW	A	10177 FM 556	UPSHUR CTY
5 - PLANT 5 (FM 852 / FM 1647)	GW	A	7814 E FM 852	WOOD CTY
6 – PLANT 6 (FM 2869 / S OF FM 2088)	GW	A	2294 N. FM 2869	WOOD CTY
7 – PLANT 7 (CR / FM 2088)	GW	A	6501 CAMEL RD.	UPSHUR CTY
8 - PLANT 8 (6 MI W OF SH 37 / FM 515)	GW	A	323 CR 4286	WOOD CTY
9 - PLANT 9 (FM 852)	GW	A	FM 852	WOOD CTY
12 - PLANT 12 (LAKE WINNSBORO)	GW	A	855 CR 4860	WOOD CTY
13 – PLANT 13 (2088/2869)	GW	A	6953 CR 2088	WOOD CTY
14 – PLANT 10 (CR 4530)	GW	A	2497 CR 4530	WOOD CTY
15 – PLANT 11 (OTTER ROAD)	GW	A	4860 OTTER RD.	UPSHUR CTY

Definitions

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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.

Level 2 Assessment: A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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.

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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
Na: not applicable.
Mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU:nephelometric turbidity units *a measure of turbidity).
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or once ounce in 7,350
ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique or TT*:* A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Ppq: part per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.29	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of Household plumbing systems.

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	26	13-25.5	No goal for the total	60	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethans (TTHM)	2024	67	52.8 – 66.6	No goal for the total	80	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 and TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Barium	10/25/2023	0.082	0.012 – 0.082	2	2	Ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride	2024	0.278	0.278 – 0.082	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]	2024	0.0449	0.0183 – 0.0449	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	10/20/2022	4.9	0 – 4.9	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Combined Radium 226/228	10/20/2022	1.5	0 – 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	10/20/2022	4.2	0 – 4.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Compounds	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Ethylbenzene	2024	0.5	0 – 0.5	700	700	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Xylenes	2024	0.00234	0 – 0.00234	10	10	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine Residual	2024	1.20	0.20 – 3.20	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Volatile Organic Compounds	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL
Ethylbenzene	2024	0.5	0 – 0.5	700	700
Xylenes	2024	0.00234	0 – 0.00234	10	10

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2024, our system lost an estimated 737,866 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Sharon Water Supply office at: 903-342-3525

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Sharon Water Supply Corporation

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Sharon Water Supply Corporation at 903-342-3525 or 6175 N. State Hwy 37, Winnsboro, Tx. 75494.

This notice is being sent to you by Sharon Water Supply Corporation. State Water System ID# TX2500020

Date distributed: 4/30/2024

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRL	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Additional Information
Lithium	6/28/2023	11.57	10 – 15	9	N/A	Ppb	N	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters

Definitions: MRL – Minimum Reporting Level MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level

EPA LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY INFORMATION

Per the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency, Sharon Water Supply Corporation has completed and prepared a Service Line Inventory and found no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service lines. A copy of the Sharon Water Supply Corporation Service Line Inventory is available at https://sharon-water.com/sharon-wsc-lsli

Report Prepared By:

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