2025 Water Quality Report
Town of Carlisle
System # 4410003

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water is purchased treated surface water (Broad River) from the City of Union.

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, or if you do not have internet access, please contact Shannon McBride at 864-427-1505. We want you, our neighbors and valued customers, to be informed about your water utility. Feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings on the last Tuesday of every month at 6:00 PM at the town hall.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. The Town of Carlisle routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. As water travels over land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes and chemicals. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least some small amounts of constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.
The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025.
In this table you will find the following terms and abbreviations:
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 Carlisle #4410003

LEAD AND COPPER						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	90th percentile	Unit Measurement	Action Level	Sites over action level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (2024)	N	0.077 Range 0.024-0.094	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
	Violation	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic acids (HAAs) (2025)	N	LRAA 19 Range 7.895-28.8441	ppb	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (2025)	Y	LRAA 81 Range 38.12-107.2933	ppb	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine (2025)	N	RAA 1 Range 0.26-1.04	ppm	MRDL= 4	MRDL G = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Violations Table

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
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.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2025	12/31/2025	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

City of Union
SC4410001

Inorganic Contaminants	**Violation**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2025)	N	0.37 Range 0.37-0.37	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium** Unregulated contaminant (2025)	N	11	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Radioactive Contaminants	**Violation**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta/photon emitters (2022)	N	5.46 Range 5.46-5.46	mrem/yr	0	4	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**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

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. 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.

If you have special health needs--

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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).

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 Carlisle 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 Carlisle at 864-427-1505. 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 us at 864-427-1505.