

Legal notice

**2025 Annual Water Quality Report
Town of Kershaw
SC2910003**

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 with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The source of our water is Lancaster County Water and Sewer Authority.

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 John Peavy at 803-320-9335. We want you, our neighbors, and valued customers, to be informed about your water utility.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. The Town of Kershaw 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 Town of Kershaw is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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 drinking 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>.

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

Kershaw SC2910003

Coliform Bacteria						
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1,000		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead & Copper

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	Unit	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper (2024)	N	0.121 Range 0.009-0.212	ppm	1.3	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (2025)	N	1.8 Range 1.48-2.17	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)(2025)	N	14 Range 14.3-14.3	ppb	No Goal for the Total	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(2025)	N	6 Range 5.7-5.7	ppb	No Goal for the Total	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**Catawba River WTP SC2920002 (source, surface water)
Purchased from Lancaster County W&SD SC2920001**

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (2025)	N	0.54 Range 0.54-0.54	ppm	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (2025)	N	0.83 Range 0.83-0.83	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium** unregulated (2025)	N	13 Range 13-13	ppb	N/A	N/A	Occurs Naturally

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.150 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 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.

If you have special health needs--

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. immunocompromised persons 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). 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.

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 Kershaw 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 Kershaw at 803-320-9335. 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 803-320-9335.

Search Warrant – Drug Arrest



Lafrankie Dontay Roseborough, 42, of Lancaster, was arrested Wednesday, April 22, 2026, during the execution of a narcotics search warrant at his home. Investigators with the Lancaster County Multijurisdictional Narcotics Task Force got a search warrant for Roseborough's home on Feature Road, Lancaster, based upon Roseborough's sale of suspected Methamphetamine from the home on an earlier date. The investigators went to the home with the search warrant early Wednesday morning. They were aided by the Lancaster County Sheriff's Office Special Weapons and Tactics Team and agents with the State Law Enforcement Division and Homeland Security Investigations. Entry was made without incident. Roseborough was there and was detained as the home was searched.

During the search, investigators found 2.97 grams of suspected Fentanyl, 2.47 grams of suspected Cocaine, 1.09 grams of suspected Crack Cocaine, 5.72 grams of suspected Marijuana, suspected Oxycodone and Ecstasy pills, digital scales, and a .22 caliber semiautomatic pistol. Roseborough's criminal history prohibits him from possessing a firearm. He was arrested and charged with Possession with Intent to Distribute Fentanyl, Cocaine, Crack Cocaine, Methamphetamine, Oxycodone, and Marijuana and Possession of a Firearm or Ammunition by a Person Convicted of Certain Crimes. A magistrate denied bond for Roseborough Thursday, and he remains in the Lancaster County Detention Center.

“Although Roseborough

sold us Methamphetamine during the earlier transaction, he had a virtual department store of different drugs in his house when we searched it,” said Sheriff Barry Faile. “I’m happy we’ve shut down his business and appreciate the help we got from SLED and HSI on this operation.”

(All defendants are presumed innocent unless proven guilty in court.)

Anyone with information about this or any other case should call the Lancaster County Sheriff's Office at 803-283-3388 and select Option 4 or submit a tip in one of the following ways: use the link www.p3tips.com/983 or download the P3Tips mobile app available for both Apple and Android devices. Crime tips may be made anonymously.

SC data centers received \$828M in tax breaks on electricity and computer purchases last year

By: Jessica Holdman

it's more than \$85,000.

computing facilities.

COLUMBIA — Six years ago, there was no data center in South Carolina taking advantage of sales tax exemptions the state offers on the vast number of computers, servers, hardware and software purchased for these windowless facilities that power everything from artificial intelligence to high-speed financial trades.

Nor did any data center receive a reprieve from taxes on their monthly energy bills. It's a benefit that could add up quickly, given the largest of these centers, known as "hyperscalers," can consume upwards of 200 megawatts.

By last year, it was a very different story.

For seven companies, those sales tax breaks provided by state law tallied an estimated \$828 million for the fiscal year that ended last June, according to data from the state's fiscal analysts.

The whopping number was revealed during this week's Senate budget debate, as Sen. Chip Campsen unsuccessfully sought a one-year suspension. He argued that giant corporations are getting benefits not provided to South Carolina residents, who senators referred to as "Fred and Ethel" — names for a couple borrowed from the 1950s TV show "I Love Lucy."

"They don't get any exemption, yet we're giving it to the wealthiest (companies) in the history of the world," the Isle of Palms Republican said.

"Fred and Ethel could use that money a lot better," Campsen added.

Data center controversy spreads South Carolinians have long been exempted from paying sales taxes on their home electricity. Legislators extended that exemption to "technology intensive" facilities in 2006.

Six years later, they passed a law specifically exempting qualifying data centers from sales taxes on all electricity, as well as computers, related equipment and software used by the facility.

But no company claimed those breaks until the 2021-22 fiscal year, when they totaled less than \$8 million. In four years, that escalated to \$828 million, according to the state Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office. It didn't break down how much is attributable to the electricity exemption versus computer purchases.

To qualify for the breaks, a data center owner must invest at least \$50 million over a five-year period and employ at least 25 full-time workers.

The company also must pay wages worth 150% of the per capita income in the county where it is located.

In Berkeley County, home to tech giant Google's inaugural data center in the state, that amounts to an annual salary of \$87,600.

In Aiken County, where Meta is building,

And in Colleton County, where a proposed gigawatt data center has since stalled, it's about \$74,000.

Unable to get agreement on a one-year hiatus of the sales tax breaks, Campsen managed to get a reporting requirement inserted in the state budget. Under the approved clause, the Department of Revenue must report the total worth of the tax breaks to the Legislature's chief budget writers in the House and Senate.

South Carolina is among 14 states not disclosing revenue lost to data center tax breaks, according to a report released earlier this month by Good Jobs First, a watchdog group that focuses on economic development incentives.

"This is an industry that has descended upon the entire country," Campsen said. "We are playing catchup. We are behind the eight ball. And this isn't just South Carolina. Every state is struggling with this."

Data center development has become mired in controversy in town halls across the country, even as President Donald Trump deemed them "key" to beating out adversaries, such as China, in the artificial intelligence race.

As public sentiment has turned against these energy-gobbling centers heading into the midterm elections, the president has pushed companies to sign a voluntary pledge to cover the cost of building out the power they require.

According to the research firm Data Center Watch, local opposition held up or blocked at least \$156 billion worth of investment across 48 projects in the second half of 2025.

In South Carolina, residents of Spartanburg and Colleton counties have battled back two such data center proposals.

"Pulling the rug out" Still, Sen. Sean Bennett balked at the prospect of yanking sales tax incentives for one, specific industry, adding that it wasn't fair to companies with centers under construction in the state or considering a location here.

"We're pulling the rug out from underneath them," the Summerville Republican argued.

"There is no reason to subsidize a multitrillion-dollar company with sales tax exemptions," Campsen responded.

"In the 11th hour, we're changing the rules," Bennett shot back.

"It's the only hour I have left," Campsen volleyed, as legislation aimed at regulating these centers has stalled in Senate committees with just nine days left on the legislative calendar.

Sen. Michael Johnson also chimed in that ending the tax breaks could impact not just the developers of data centers but other industry that has its own private

"Lockheed Martin is going to be affected by this. Comcast, Charter, Blue Cross Blue Shield. All of these companies are saying, 'We will be directly impacted by this,'" the Tega Cay Republican said.

"These are major employers in our state," Johnson added. "We're changing the business rules on existing companies. Businesses just want predictability."

Beyond the impact to the companies, Sen. JD Chaplin pointed to the property tax revenue these centers bring to South Carolina's rural corners.

"It's the people from the wealthier parts of the state that seem to be against data centers, while it's the much poorer regions of the state that stand to benefit the most from them," the Darlington Republican said.

"If we had \$828 million to spend, we'd be spending a lot of that in the rural areas," Campsen responded. "You'd get a lot more bang for your buck than giving a sales tax exemption to a data center."

Other issues

Sen. Josh Kimbrell, R-Boiling Springs, pointed to the recently defeated Spartanburg County data center proposal, saying it would have generated between \$60 million and \$70 million in annual property taxes, even after the county offered the company a discount on its rates.

Now activists have turned their attention against a different \$2.8 billion data center in the Upstate county — this one already approved for an incentive package that allows it to buy down its tax bill to a maximum of \$2 million annually for each year of the 40-year deal.

Unlike other data centers in the state, this company, Valara, pledged to generate its own electricity. But to do so, it now wants to add 11 natural gas turbines, capable of generating about 400 megawatts total, to its previously permitted fleet of 24 natural gas-powered generators — a ninefold increase in power capacity.

State environmental regulators still need to review the company's application before deciding whether to grant its latest request.

Sen. Shane Martin, R-Pauline, unsuccessfully attempted to add a rule to the state budget to prevent what he called a "bait-and-switch" tactic.

While the Valara and sales tax repeal efforts failed, the Senate did add requirements to the budget that data centers using more than 3 million gallons of water a month report usage to the state's environmental regulators or face a \$10,000 per day penalty.

The Senate also barred data centers from other state level economic development incentives, though the state Commerce Department has largely steered clear of data center recruitment.