Town of Prosperity
2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
DHEC System # 3610005

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 committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is purchased from Newberry County Water & Sewer Authority, which is treated surface water from the Saluda River; it is treated by the City of Newberry. We also pump water from two wells located within the city limits of Prosperity.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ed West, Water and Sewer Supervisor, at 803-364-2622. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at Town Center, 250 School Drive, Prosperity.

The Town of Prosperity routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

What does this mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all 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.

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 mounts of some contaminants. The presence of 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 advise about drinking water from their health care providers. EPS/CED guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Our source water assessment plan is available for your review at www.scdhec.net/water/html/srcewtr.html. If you do not have internet access, please contact Ed West, Water and Sewer Supervisor to review this document.

Please call our office if you have questions. 803-364-2622.

Sincerely,

TOWN OF PROSPERITY

Derek M. Underwood
Mayor

TOWN OF PROSPERITY TEST RESULTS – 2 WELLS & PURCHASED FROM NEWBERRY CO. WATER						
CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
1. Copper FREE (2009)	N	ND-0.54	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
2. Chlorine (2009)	N	Highest Running Annual Average=0.96 Range=0.06 – 0.96	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
3. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2009)	N	0.62-3.4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
4. Barium (2009)	N	0.072	ppb	2	2	Discharge of drilling; wasters; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
5. TTHM (2009) Total trihalomethanes	N	ND-67.2	ppb	80	N/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
6. Nitrate (2009)	N	3.3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
7. Fluoride (2009)	N	0.12-0.18	ppm	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
8.haloacetic acids(HAA5) 2009	N	ND-87.5	ppb	60	N/a	By product of drinking water disinfections
NEWBERRY CO. WATER & SEWER TEST RESULTS – 4 WELLS & PURCHASED FROM CITY OF NEWBERRY						
1. Nitrate (2009)	N	0.028	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use.
*2. Fluoride (2009)	N	0.68 range =0.68-0.70	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
CITY OF NEWBERRY TEST RESULTS						
1. Nitrate (2009)	N	0.34	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use.
2. Fluoride (2009)	N	0.83	ppm	4	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

In the above table you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you may not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Pico curies per liter (pCi/L) – Pico curies per liter are a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level – the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – (mandatory language) The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – (mandatory language) The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - (mandatory language) 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 (MRDLG) – (mandatory language) the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do no reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.