Town of Prosperity
2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
DHEC System # 3610005

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and the 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 and Newberry County Water & Sewer Authority.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions regarding this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jess Folk, (Utilities Director) 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, SC 29127.

The Town of Prosperity Lead & Copper Rule service line inventory was completed and is available on our website https://www/prosperitysc.com/servicelineinventory

A watershed water quality assessment has been prepared for the Saluda River Basin; this assessment is available at the link below

https://newberrycountywsa.com/documents/1383/SaludaRiver.pdf

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 Prosperity is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipe 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 Prosperity, Jess Folk. 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some containments. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) safe drinking water hotline (800) 426-4791). The source of drinking water (both tap 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatments 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 chemicals contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come form gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally

occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.
Please call our office if you have questions. **803-364-2622**.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which US 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 further regulation is warranted.

PWSName	NEWBERRY CO W&SA (3620002)		
CONTAMINANT	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE RESULT**	**Year Sampled**
HFPO-DA	7.4 - 9.7	8.325	2024
PFHxA	0 - 3.8	2.65	2024
PFOA	0 - 4.8	2.2	2024
PFOS	5.9 - 8.1	6.725	2024
PFPeA	0 - 4	1.95	2024
PWSName	NEWBERRY CITY OF (3610001)		
CONTAMINANT	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE RESULT**	**Year Sampled**
HFPO-DA	7.4 - 10.2	8.65	2024
PFBA	0 - 6.5	1.625	2024
PFBS	0 - 4.1	1.975	2024
PFHxA	3.6 - 5.9	5.025	2024
PFOA	0 - 6.3	4.075	2024
PFOS	5.8 - 11.3	9.25	2024
PFPeA	3.4 - 6.4	5.075	2024

Sincerely,

TOWN OF PROSPERITY

Derek M. Underwood

Derek M. Underwood
Mayor

2024 TOWN OF PROSPERITY TEST RSULTS—PURCHASED WATER FROM NEWBERRY COUNTY WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY.						
CONTAMINANT	**VIOLATION Y/N**	**LEVEL DETECTED**	**UNIT MEASUREMENT**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
Chlorine	N	0.61 Range 0.07-0.61	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (2024)	N	16 Range 1.4891--28.2911	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (2024)	N	57 Range 45.4770--62.7160	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Barium (2020)	N	0.094 Range 0-0.094	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (2020)	N	12 Range 9.0-12	ppm	100	.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (2020)	N	0.16 Range 0.12-0.16	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2020)	N	2.9 Range 2.5-2.9	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium (2020)	N	1.2 Range 0-1.2	pCi/L	NA	15	Erosion of natural deposits
CITY OF NEWBERRY (2024)						
Nitrate (City of Newberry, 2024)	N	highest=0.034 Range= 0.034--0.0.34	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Fluoride (City of Newberry, 2024)	N	0.66 Range 0.66-0.66	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
N.C.W.S.A. NEWBERRY COUNTY WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY (2024)						
Nitrate (2024)	N	Highest=0.038 Range= 0.038-0.038	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits
Fluoride (2024)	N	0.81 Range= 0.81-0.81	ppm	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS (2024) TOWN OF PROSPERITY

Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**90th percentile**	**Unit Measurement**	**Action Level**	**Sites over action level**	**MCLG**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (2023)	N	0.09800	ppm	1.3	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (2023)	N	1.0	ppb	15	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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. Town of Prosperity 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.