

Town of Prosperity
2017 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 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 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 Ed West, (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 routinely monitors your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

What does this mean?

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 and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791**. **Given the information provided we are pleased to announce that our system has no water quality violations for the calendar year of 2016.**

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 advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (**1-800-426-4791**).

A source water assessment has been completed for our system. For more information and to request a copy of this assessment plan through FOI application, please contact SCDHEC Bureau of Water at 803-898-3531.

If you do not have internet access, please contact, Ed West (Utilities Director)

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

Sincerely,

TOWN OF PROSPERITY

Derek M. Underwood

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Mayor

(2017) TOWN OF PROSPERITY TEST RESULTS – PURCHASED FROM NEWBERRY CO. WATER & SEWER

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine (2017)	N	0.61 Range 0.07-0.61	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (2017)	N	16 Range 4.79-23.4	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (2017) Total Trihalomethanes	N	56 Range 46.04-63.46	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Barium (2016)	N	0.078 Range 0-0.078	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (2016)	N	0.0058 Range 0-0.0058	ppm	100	.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (2016)	N	0.18 Range 0.13-0.18	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2017)	N	3.1 Range 2.9-3.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (2016)	N	16.0 Range 8.6-16.0	ppm	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium (2016)	N	1.8 Range 0-1.8	pCi/L	NA	15	Erosion of natural deposits

NEWBERRY CO. WATER & SEWER TEST RESULTS – 4 WELLS & PURCHASED FROM CITY OF NEWBERRY

Nitrate (2017)	N	0.10	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Fluoride (2017)	N	0.83	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

CITY OF NEWBERRY TEST RESULTS

Nitrate (2017)	N	0.20	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits
Fluoride (2017)	N	0.74	ppm	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS (2017) (Town of Prosperity)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	90 th percentile	Unit Measurement	Action Level	Sites over action level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	N	0.044	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	N	0	ppb	15	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>.