

2015

Summerville
Georgia

Consumer Confidence Report ID # GA055003

WATER QUALITY REPORT

WE ARE PROUD TO
PROVIDE SERVICE TO
YOU!

As you will see in this CCR report and in years past, your tap water met or surpassed all EPA and Georgia health standards for drinking water.

We are pleased to report that our system has never violated a MCL. Although some contaminants were detected, the levels were far below the health-protection limits established by the EPA.

If you have any questions, comments or concerns please contact The City of Summerville.

City Hall

706-859-0900

Water Treatment Plant

706-859-0908

Distribution

706-859-0907

Sources of Drinking Water

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by water professionals to provide safe drinking water. For more information regarding this report contact Janice Galloway at 706-859-0908.

The sources of drinking water, (both tap and bottled water) includes lakes, rivers, 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 human activity.

Your water is withdrawn from Raccoon Creek and treated at the Summerville Water Treatment Facility, tributaries within this area feed into Raccoon Creek.

Water from Lowe Spring Plant is pumped directly from the Spring, filtered and after the addition of

chlorine and fluoride the water is pumped into the distribution system. The Spring consistently produces high quality drinking water.

AREA WATER SHED

The Northwest Georgia Water Supply Water Shed Based Regional Source Water Assessment describes the water-shed and water supply system. This study identifies potential sources of pollution in the water shed.

The watershed consist of forest and pasture land with wildlife and livestock populations and some residential areas with septic tanks. DNR has a fish hatchery on a spring fed

tributary of Raccoon Creek north of the intake. Raccoon Creek is a tributary of the Chattooga River.

This rural water shed is small and includes about a 25 Square mile area. Included as potential sources of pollution for Raccoon Creek: 8 Bridges, 1 dairy operation, 1 fuel facility, 1 NPDS permit holder and 1 RCRA.



CONTAMINANTS

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

Include such viruses and bacteria, which may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Include salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial process and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban runoff, and septic systems.

PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES

May come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Summerville Lab Receives Several "Award of Excellence"

NO VIOLATIONS! WATER QUALITY EXCELLENT

Lab test by your drinking water professionals are run on your drinking water every hour to ensure our customers are receiving the best drinking water possible.

We run test on untreated water from the creek and the spring. This is done so that the operators know how to best set the plant to provide optimal drinking water as the finished product.

Water is tested during five different stages of production.

This is a continuous process 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

The City has provided state of the art testing equipment with their goal and ours to provide you with excellent drinking water.

We have 45 sample sites located in the distribution system that are tested two times each month on an alternating basis to ensure there is no bacteria in the system. Microbiological testing ensure that our water meets federal and state standards.

Lab Technicians approved by the Environmental Protection Division test the water for microbiological contamination.

The lab technicians go through rigorous training, and must complete a set of 10 quality control samples two times each year in order to prove to the EPD that they are proficient in the recognition of Coliform, E-coli and Fecal bacteria.

DISTRIBUTION WATCH

The distribution system is composed of:

- ⇒ Five storage tanks with a capacity of 3.183mg, approximately 220 miles of main lines, ranging in size from 1.5" through 12", seven pump stations, and two automatic flush valves
- ⇒ The system has 4,464 active service water meters: 466 are commercial meters. There are 550 inactive water meters in the distribution system.

A meter change out program began in 2015 and will be completed in 2016. All meters will be Badger brand with automatic meter reading and data log capability. Each meter will be backflow protected at the meter to protect the integrity of the system.

Customers with questions or concerns should contact the professionals at the City of Summerville Maintenance Department at 706-859-0907 during normal business hours. After hours and emergency calls should be made to Chattooga County 911. Terry Tinney is the Assistant Director of Public Works and Utilities and can be contacted at 706-859-0907.

Drinking Water—People With Weakened Immune Systems

1

DON'T LEAVE THE WATER RUNNING—You use about 5 gallons of water if you leave the water running while brushing your teeth.

2

RUN THE DISHWASHER and WASHING MACHINE ONLY when full.

3

USE A BOWL OF WATER to clean fruits and vegetables rather than running water over them.

4

STORE DRINKING WATER IN THE REFRIGERATOR rather than letting the tap run every time you want a cool glass of water.

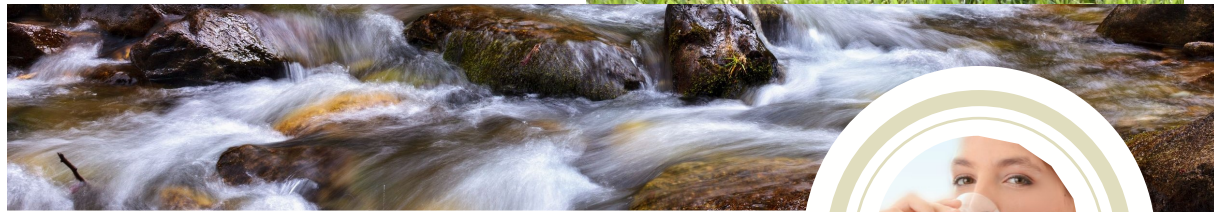
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immune-compromised persons with cancer undergoing 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 provider. EPA/CDC guidelines and appropriate ways to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hot line. 800-426-4791.

CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS

The Summerville City Council meeting is held the 2nd Monday in each month.



The City of Summerville Water Facilities has state certified water professionals who do what it takes to give the best of service with the least inconvenience to the goal of providing clean, safe drinking water to our customers.

Lead In Your Water

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 home plumbing. The City of Summerville water system is

responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been setting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 sec-

onds to 2 minutes before using water for cooking or drinking.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

2015

Results—The results of our EPA-required monitoring are found in the below table. The table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2015 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk, unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 01, 2015—December 31, 2015.

Microbiological Contaminants Table								
Parameter	Date Tested	MCL	MCLG	City Detected Level	Range of Detection	Unit	Violation	Major Source in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	01-01-15	Presence of Coliform bacteria than < 0.5% of monthly samples	0	0	0		Presence	Naturally present in the environment
	12-31-15						Absence	
Turbidity	01-01-15	TT=<0.3NTU	0	0.03 Raccoon Creek Plant	0.02-0.11	NTU	No	Turbidity is soil runoff and erosion and is measured by the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
	12-31-15			0.02 Lowe	0.02-0.07			
Organic Contaminants Table								
Total Organic Carbon	01-01-15	TT	N/A	Average 1.37	0-6.5	ppm	No	Naturally present in the environment
	12-31-15							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	01-01-15	80	0		10-47	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	12-31-15							
Total Haloacetic Acids	01-01-15	60	0		11-56	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	12-31-15							
Inorganic Contaminants Table								
Copper	09-18-13	AL=1300 ppb	0	69.0	0-1000	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	09-18-13	AL=15 ppb	0	2.5 90th %	0-2.8	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	01-01-15	4.0	4.0	0.74	0.70-0.82	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive, which promotes strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer, aluminum factories.
	Raccoon Creek Plant Lowe Spring Plant			12-31-15	0.81			
Nitrate/Nitrate	03-19-15	10.0	10.0	.32		ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits
	Raccoon Creek Lowe Spring Plant							
Chlorine	01-01-15	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG =4.0	1.86	1.13-2.10	ppm	No	Added to water as a disinfectant
	Raccoon Creek Lowe Spring Plant			12-31-15	1.79			

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Monitoring Waiver: Distributed drinking water in our area is not vulnerable to contamination from these chemicals 01/01/2014 to 12/31/2016.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

ND: The most recent test results from 2015 showed that we do not have any violation of these contaminants.

Inorganic Contaminants

ND: The most recent test results from 2015 showed that we do not have any violation of these contaminants.

Cryptosporidium/Giardia

The most recent test results 11/02/2015 thru 12/07/2015 indicate that these contaminants were not detected.

Radio Nuclides

The most recent test results of July 03, 2007 indicate that we have <2 Alpha Pico curies per liter/ No Violation

2015 UCMR Testing

EPA mandated that our water system begin Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring or UCMR testing in February of 2015. There is a vast range of contaminants that may be in water, But as of yet are not regulated by federal or state environment agencies. Some contaminants were found in our water in the 2015 round of UCMR testing. These were found only at some site and not every contaminant was found at all sites. *The purpose of monitoring these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether some contaminants should have a limit.*

ANALYTE	Maximum	Minimum	Average	MRL †
Strontium	48	26	36	0.30
Chromium, Hexavalent	0.33	0.04	0.17	0.03
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02
Vanadium	0.40	0.00	0.25	0.20
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Chromium	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20

2015 Initial Distribution System Evaluation IDSE

We conducted IDSE Monitoring in 2015 and the results appear in the table below. This sampling and evaluation was required by the EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids in the system. The EPA required that the data be reported.

ANALYTE	MCL	MCLG	AVG	Range	Violation	Typical Source
TTHM ppb	80	NA	30	15-38	No	By product drinking water disinfection
HAA5 ppb	60	NA	29	18-39	No	By product drinking water disinfection

Listed in the Table of Detected Contaminants are contaminants that have been detected in our water. In all cases, the amounts are BELOW the levels required by the EPA and pose no known health risk at the levels detected. Below, we have listed some definitions to assist you in reading the test results chart in order that you may fully understand the information presented. The MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

AL- Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency, federal agency

EPD - Environmental Protection Division, state agency.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

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.

ND – Non-detected: Contaminant was not detected in the particular sample analyzed.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units: A measure of turbidity (suspended matters such as clay, silt and finely divided organic and inorganic matter) that can cause cloudiness in the water.

PPB – parts per billion (same as micrograms per liter). One billion is equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10 million.

PPM – parts per million (same as milligrams per liter). One part per million is equivalent to one minute in 2 years or one penny in \$10,000.

THHA – Total Halo acetic Acids: A by-product of disinfection by chlorination.

TT - Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.