

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

CITY OF CENTERVILLE

GA WATER SYSTEM ID# 1530000

300 E CHURCH STREET, CENTERVILLE GA 31028

(478) 953-3222 / www.centervillega.org

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COLLECTED BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 2016 AND DECEMBER 31, 2016.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT MIKE BRUMFIELD AT THE PHONE NUMBER ABOVE. OFFICE HOURS ARE: 8 AM – 5 PM.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

WATER SOURCE: CRETACEOUS SAND AQUIFER

TYPE OF SOURCE: GROUND WATER

EDUCATION AND HEALTH INFORMATION

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment 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 chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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).

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about the elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by 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.

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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. The City of Centerville 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 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>.

Source Water Assessment: The specific susceptibility to pollution of our wells is higher susceptibility. Potential pollution sources (PPS) are: electrical transformers, utility poles, access and secondary roads, domestic septic systems, sewer lines, above ground and underground fuel storage tanks, orchards/pecan, water treatment plants, vehicle parking, city maintenance shop, vehicle towing service, dumpsters, construction supplies and water treatment plant. This information is located in the Georgia Wellhead Protection Plan for City of Centerville. A copy can be obtained at Centerville City Hall.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Detected Organic Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.7	0 – 1.4	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(ppb)	NA	60	5.34	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb) (Total Trihalomethanes)	NA	80	10.1	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Detected Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.91	.73 - .92	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.96	.68 - .97	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Exceed AL	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.69	0	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2.5	0	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

The table above lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of 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 in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

As authorized by Georgia EPD, the City of Centerville water system has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data though representative, is more than one year old.

REQUIRED DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminants which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 Contaminants Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Parts per million (ppm): One part per million is equivalent to one minute in 2 years or one penny in 10 thousand dollars.

Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion is equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in 10 million dollars.

MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

MPL: State assigned Maximum Permissible Level

(b): Water from the treatment plant does not contain lead or copper. However under EPA test protocol, water is tested at the tap. Tap tests show that where a customer may have lead pipes or lead-soldered copper pipes, the water is not corrosive. This means the amount of lead or copper absorbed by the water is limited to safe levels.

CONSERVATION TIPS

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers – a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

On May 26, 2004, the Board of Natural Resources (DNR) adopted Rules for Outdoor Water Use (Chapter 391-3-30) that set a permanent outdoor water schedule in Georgia. Several local governments have decided to keep more restrictive schedules in places. We offer a brochure to explain why outdoor water conservation makes sense. The brochure can be picked up at our office during regular working hours. Water customers are encouraged to schedule their outdoor water use in compliance with the following schedule:

Odd-numbered addresses water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.

Even-numbered or unnumbered addresses water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

No hourly limits.

ATTN: Effective June 02, 2010, the Georgia Water Stewardship Act went into effect statewide. It allows daily outdoor watering for purposes of planting, growing, managing, or maintaining ground cover, trees, shrubs or other plants only between the hours of 4pm and 10 am. Outdoor water use for any purposes other than watering of plants, such as power washing or washing cars, is still restricted to the current odd/even watering schedule as stated above.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Well Head Protection Program: If you are interested in serving on the Well Head Protection Committee as a volunteer, please contact Betty Chamberlain (953-3222).

Centerville Recycling Center: For information, please call 953-4734. Volunteers are needed.

Water Conservation Plan: For information, please contact Mike Brumfield (953-3222).

ATTN CUSTOMERS: Copies of the Water Quality Report are available upon request. Please stop by our office at [300 E Church Street](#) if you are interested in obtaining a copy – copies will not be mailed or delivered.