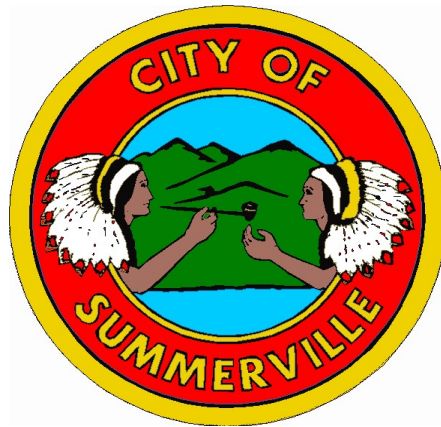


2017



Water Quality Report

GA0550003

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. We are pleased to inform you that for the 2017 report period we had **no violations**. For more information regarding this report contact Byron Riebow at 706-859-0908.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water include lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals, radioactive material and pick up substances resulting from human activity. Your water is withdrawn from Raccoon Creek and treated at the Summerville Water Treatment Facility. Water from Lowe Spring is pumped directly from the spring to the Lowe Spring Plant, 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 Watershed

The Northwest Georgia Water Supply Watershed Regional Source Water Assessment describes the watershed and water supply system. This study identifies potential sources of pollution in the watershed. The watershed consists of forest and pasture land with wildlife / livestock populations and some residential areas with septic tanks. The DNR has a fish hatchery on a spring fed tributary of Raccoon Creek upstream of the Summerville Water Treatment Facility. Raccoon Creek is a tributary of the Chattooga River. This rural watershed 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 NPDES permit holder and 1 RCRA.

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 the materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been unused for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for cooking or drinking.

People with Weakened Immune Systems

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. These individuals 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 Hotline, 1-800-426-4791. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminates

5 Facts you Should Know

1. Microbial Contaminates include such viruses and bacteria as may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
2. Inorganic Contaminants include salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or the result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
3. Organic Chemical Contaminants include synthetic and volatile organic chemical which are byproducts of industrial / petroleum production and can come from gas stations, urban runoff and septic systems.
4. Pesticides and Herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential use.
5. Radioactive Contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Laboratory testing by your drinking water professionals is performed every hour to ensure that our customers are receiving the best drinking water possible. We perform testing on untreated water from the creek and spring to

ensure Water Facility Operators are optimizing treatment of the water for a safe, aesthetically pleasing final product. Water is tested during five different stages of production. This is a continuous 24 hour per day, 365 days per year. The City of Summerville has provided state of the art laboratory equipment with the goal of providing our customers with excellent drinking water. We have 45 sample sites located in the distribution system that are tested twice each month on an alternating basis to ensure there is no bacteria in the system. Microbiological testing ensures that our water meets federal and state standards. Laboratory Technicians approved by the Environmental Protection Division test the water for microbiological contamination. The technicians go through rigorous training and must meet biannual certification criteria to ensure proficiency recognizing microbiological results.

Water Conservation

A dripping faucet can waste 20 gallons of water per day. Harvest your rainwater with a barrel placed under the downspouts, use to water plants and flowers. Report broken pipes, open hydrants and excessive waste. Use an efficient, water conserving shower head.

How to Read the Results Table

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 Environmental Protection Agency (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. The Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) are set by the EPA as close to the Maximum Contaminant Goals (MCLG's) 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 health risk, MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

ND – Not Detected: Contaminant was not detected in the particular sample analyzed.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: A measurement of turbidity (suspended matter such as clay, silt and finely divided organic and inorganic material) that can cause cloudiness to water.

PPB – Parts per billion: One part per billion is equivalent to 1 minute in 2 years or one penny in \$10,000 dollars.

THAA – Total Halo-Acetic Acids: A byproduct of disinfection by chlorination.

TTHM – Total Tri-halomethanes: A byproduct of disinfection by chlorination.

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

City of Summerville Water								
Microbiological Contaminants Table								
Parameter	Date Tested	MCL	MCLG	City Detected Level	Range of Detection	Unit	Violation	Major Source in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	01-01-17 12-31-17	Presence of Coliform bacteria in 0.5% of monthly samples	0	0	0	Presence Absence	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	01-01-17 12-31-17	TT=<0.3NTU	0	.05 Raccoon Creek Plant .03 Lowe Spring Plant	.03-.06 .02-.07	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.
Organic Contaminants Table 2017 Distribution System Evaluation								
Total Organic Carbon	01-01-17 12-31-17	TT	N/A	Average 1.04	.00-2.50	ppm	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	01-01-17 12-31-17	.080	0	.031	.00-.066	ppm	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Halo-acetic Acids	01-01-17 12-31-17	.060	0	.033	.00-.088	ppm	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants Table								
Copper	08/04/16	AL=1300	0	630	1.3-970.0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	08/04/16	AL=15	0	0-5.6	0-1.3	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride Raccoon Creek Plant Lowe Spring Plant	01-01-17 12-31-17	4.0	4.0	0.75 0.80	0.68-0.94 0.70-1.00	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer, aluminum factories.
Nitrate/Nitrate Raccoon Creek Plant Lowe Spring Plant	04-12-17 04-12-17	10.0	10.0	0.68 0.53		ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine Raccoon Creek Plant Lowe Spring Plant	01-01-17 12-31-17	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	1.70 1.72	1.14-2.34 1.20-2.06	ppm	No	Added to water as a disinfectant
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides								
Monitoring Waver: Distributed drinking water in our area is not vulnerable to contamination from these chemicals January 2017 -December 2017								
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
ND: The most recent test results from 2017 showed that we do not have and detection or any violation of these contaminants.								
Inorganic Contaminants								
ND: The most recent test results from 2017 showed that we do not have any detection or any violation of these contaminants.								
Cryptosporidium/Giardia								
ND: The most recent test results of January 2017- December 2017 Cryptosporidium Not Detected-Giardia Not detected-No Violation								