CITY OF GROVETOWN

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2015

Grovetown Water is proud to inform you that your water met or exceeded water quality standards for 2015. Included in this report is information on where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares with regulatory agencies' standards. Grovetown is committed to providing you with clean, safe, and reliable water. For more information, please contact Water and Sewer Operations Manager Raymond H. Fulcher at (706) 863-4576.

Grovetown's City Council meets the second Monday of each month at 5:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers at City Hall located at 103 Old Wrightsboro Road. Your participation or comments are welcome at these meetings.

Grovetown's Water Sources

Grovetown's water comes from a blended supply of sources. The city operates one ground water well approximately 485 feet deep. The well is located on VFW Road. This property is protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of the water source. We add chlorine for disinfection and fluoride to promote strong teeth at the well. This water source is called the Crystalline Rock Aquifer. The city also receives water from Columbia County which draws water from the Savannah River and Clark Hill Reservoir. Columbia County treats these water sources at the Jim Blanchard Water Treatment Facility on Point Comfort Road and the Clark Hill Water Treatment Facility on Highway 221.

Monitoring Waiver

On March 12, 1996, Grovetown Water System was issued monitoring waivers for asbestos, dioxin, and 28 synthetic organic compounds (SOCs) because Environmental Protection Division (EPD) studies show that the distributed drinking water in your area is not vulnerable to contamination from these chemicals.

Grovetown's receipt of this waiver exempts the public water system from monitoring the drinking water sold to the public only for the chemicals listed on the waiver certificate, for the term specified on the certificate. It is still required to monitor for all other parameters.

On October 3, 1995, Grovetown was also issued a monitoring waiver for cyanide by EPD because EPD studies show that the distributed water in your area is not vulnerable to cyanide contamination.

Contaminants and Health Risks

The sources 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.

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 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical conntaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining.

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 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

Grovetown Water Quality Data

Regulated Inorganic Substances Detected in Treated Water at Tap

Substances (units)	AL	MCLG	Detected in GWS	Number of sites above AL	Sample Date	Did GWS meet requirements?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.44	0	2013	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems/or erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0	2013	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems/or erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Inorganic Substances Detected in Treated Water Entering Distribution System

Substances (units)	MCL	MCLG	Maximum detected in GWS	Range detected in GWS	Sample Date	Did GWS meet requirements?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.20	0.3 – 1.20	2015	Yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	n/d	n/d	2015	Yes	Run-off from fertilizer use; septic tank leachate

Regulated Organic Substances Detected in Treated Water at Tap

Substances (units)	Max Yearly Average Allowed (MCL)	Maximum Level Goal (MCGL)	Max Yearly Site Average Detected in GWS	Annual Range Detected in GWS	Sample Date	Did GWS meet requirements?	Major Sources and Health Effects in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	n/a	49.3	49 – 67.3	2015	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection by chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	60	n/a	23.9	20.4 – 45	2015	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection by chlorination

Substances (units)	Max Residual Level Allowed (MRDL)	Maximum Level Goal (MCGL)	Max Yearly Site Average Detected in GWS	Range Detected in GWS	Sample Date	Did GWS meet requirements?	Major Sources and Health Effects in Drinking Water
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	.99	0.3 – 1.3	2015	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Substances (units)	**Max Residual Level Allowed (MRDL)**	**Maximum Level Goal (MCGL)**	**Max Yearly Site Average Detected in CCWU**	**Range Detected in CCWU**	**Sample Date**	**Did GWS meet requirements?**	**Major Sources and Health Effects in Drinking Water**
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.0 – 2.0	2015	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	1.6	1.2 – 2.0	2015	Yes	Naturally present in the envionment

Regulated Inorganic Substances Detected in Treated Water Entering Distribution System

Substances (units)	Maximum Level Allowed (MCL)	Maximum Level Goal (MCLG)	Average Detected in CCWU	Range Detected in CCWU	Sample Date	Did CCWU meet requirements?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.98	0.85-1.07	2015	Yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	n/d	n/a	2015	Yes	Run-off from fertilizer use; septic tank leachate
Turbidity (ntu)	TT	n/a	Maximum =0.27	n/a	2015	Yes	Soil runoff and erosion of riverbanks and shoreline
Turbidity (percent)	TT=percentage of samples<0.3ntu	n/a	Percent Below 0.3 ntu 100%	n/a	2015	Yes	Soil runoff and erosion of riverbanks and shoreline

Terms & Abbreviations used above:

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

Grovetown Water System (GWS): Your water system.

Columbia County Water Utility (CCWU)

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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): Maximum disinfectant residual allowed in the distribution system.

n/a: not applicable n/d: not detected

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

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

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

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations?

EPD and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety.

The City of Grovetown is proud to announce that **all samples tested negative for Coliform bacteria for the year 2015**.

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Rules for Safe Drinking Water establishes the minimum number of drinking water samples to be analyzed by each public water system. The public has no assurance of safe drinking water when the supplier fails to monitor the drinking water quality. This violation does not pose a threat to the quality of the water supplied. Residents should not be alarmed and do not need to seek alternative water supplies. The supplier is taking corrective actions to insure that an adequate sampling program will be maintained.

Any questions should be directed to the contact person listed above.