

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Locust Grove

ID # 1510002

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. 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 we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is a spring and two wells, which are drawn from the Piedmont Aquifer. We also purchase water from the Henry County Water Authority. A Source Water Assessment has been completed for Henry County and is available to our public and includes information regarding potential sources of contamination in our watershed. We also have available copies of the Henry County Annual Drinking Water Report for your viewing.

Drinking Water Source Information

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 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. Substances that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial substances, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic substances, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic discharges, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical substances, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive substances, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.

You may pick up a copy of this report and a copy of Henry County Water Authority’s report at the main office Mon.-Fri. 8:00a.m. – 5:00 p.m. This report shows our water quality and what it means. We are pleased to report our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jon Holland at 770-957-5043. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at the Municipal Building in Locust Grove; you may call 770-957-5043 for more information.

This City of Locust Grove routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and States laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It’s important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In the following table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we’ve provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) –one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level – the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level – 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 – 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.

2016 TEST RESULTS			REGULATED SUBSTANCES REPORTED January 1st thru December 31st					
SUBSTANCES TESTED	UNITS OF MEASURE	GOAL (MCLG)	MAXIMUM ALLOWED (MCL)	MAXIMUM AMOUNT DETECTED	ACTION LEVELS (AL)	VIOLATIONS	IS IT SAFE AND DOES IT MEET STANDARDS	PROBABLE SOURCE
NON-DISINFECTION SUBSTANCES								
Fluoride (a)	ppm	4.0	4.0	1.7	0	0	Yes	Natural & added for healthy teeth
Copper (b)	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.08	0	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (b)	ppb	15	15	1.7	0	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing
Total Coliform (c)	%	0% positive	0% positive	0% positive	0	0	Yes	Naturally present in environment
Nitrate (d)	ppm	10	10	1.3	0	0	Yes	Naturally present in environment

DISINFECTION SUBSTANCES								
Chlorine (e)	ppm	4.0	4.0	2.4	0	0	Yes	additive to disinfect water
Haloacetic Acids (f)	ppb	60	60	5.87	0	0	Yes	By-product of chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (g)	ppb	80	80	9.73	0	0	Yes	By-product of chlorination
DEFINITIONS								
MCL				Maximum Contaminant Level				
MCLG				Maximum Contaminant Level Goal				
MRDL				Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level				
MRDLG				Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal				
ppb				Parts Per Billion				
ppm				Parts Per Million				
AL				Action Level				
mL				Milliliter				
NA				Not Applicable				
(a) Fluoride		Fluoride is added in the treatment to bring the natural level to the Georgia EPD recommended 1.0 ppm range						
(b) Lead & Copper		Water from system does not contain Lead or Copper. However, under EPA test protocol, water is tested at the tap. Lead and Copper comes from older plumbing material such as lead pipes or lead solder. Tests are run by EPD						
(c) Total Coliform		Six samples are tested by EPD Laboratory each month. Samples sites are rotated to provide system wide monitoring.						
(d) Nitrate		These tests are run annually by EPD Laboratory						
(e) Chlorine		Chlorine is required for water disinfection. It is tested daily from multiple locations within the system. A chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm must be maintained within system with a Secondary MCL of 4.0 ppm.						
(f) Haloacetic Acids		These tests are run annually by EPD Laboratory						
(g) Total Trihalomethanes		These tests are run annually by EPD Laboratory						

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 Locust Grove 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>.

Notice to Immuno-compromised people

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 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.