

City of Remerton

System ID Number: GA1850064

1757 Poplar Street

Remerton, Georgia 31601

2008 ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ON DRINKING WATER QUALITY

In compliance with the
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

&

Georgia Environmental Protection Division
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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Prepared For:

City of Remerton
Ronald E. Woods
1757 Poplar Street
Remerton, Georgia 31601
(229) 247-2320

Prepared by:

ADP & Associates, Inc.
7211 Hiawatha Parkway
Spring Hill, Florida 34606
Voice (352) 799-1500
Fax (352) 799-1225

“2008” Annual Drinking Water Quality Report “City of Remerton”

*1757 Poplar Street
Remerton, Ga. 31601
PWS ID# “GA1850064”*

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

We are very pleased to present the 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act that was amended by Congress in 1996. City of Remerton is providing its customers with this Annual Consumer Confidence Report, which is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we strive to deliver to you everyday. This report will explain where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a reliable/dependable supply of drinking water, improve the water treatment process, and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

The City of Remerton draws its water from two (2) wells, which serves 992 people through 450 connections. Our water source is groundwater supplied by the Upper Floridan aquifer. As you will see by the results of this report, The City of Remerton is pleased to report that your drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)

The Georgia Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) is conducting assessments for all drinking water sources across Georgia. The purpose of the assessments is to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The City of Remerton’s source water assessment is in the process of being completed. Please look for the results in next years CCR.

ASK US QUESTIONS

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact **Ronald E. Woods at (229) 247-2320**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our water issue meetings. You will be notified by mail of the meetings as the need arises.

INFORMATION ON REPORTING RESULTS

City of Remerton routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. All drinking water contains various amounts and kinds of contaminants. Federal and state regulations establish limits, controls, and treatment practices to minimize these contaminants and to reduce any subsequent health effects. The table at the end of this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period, of January 1st to December 31st 2008. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less then once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more then one year old.

CONTAMINANTS IN WATER

In general, 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 activities.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- (B) **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.
- (C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) **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.
- (E) **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

In this table you may find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following list of definitions. Some terms may not be present in your table but are presented to give you a better understanding of the units of measure used in the Test Table:

Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single 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. .

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) – measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The Maximum Allowed 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 (MCLG)- The goal 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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. To allow you to be better informed, we have included this list of items that are being monitored to meet the compliance monitoring criteria for contaminants that are subject to the CCR reporting requirements. Some of these requirements do not apply to all water systems and may not be tested for your system but are presented for information purposes:

- ❖ Total coliform, fecal coliform, and E. Coli
- ❖ Turbidity
- ❖ Radiological contaminants
- ❖ Inorganic contaminants
- ❖ Lead and copper according to 40 CFR 141, Subpart I, Control of Lead and Copper
- ❖ Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides
- ❖ Volatile organic contaminants (VOCs)
- ❖ Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)

- ❖ Secondary contaminants except pH, ethyl benzene (odor), toluene (odor), xylenes (odor), and fluoride.
- ❖ Unregulated contaminants

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS ACCEPTABLE at these levels.

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline Toll Free 1-800-426-4791 or on-line at their web site www.epa.gov/safewater/.

PEOPLE IN POTENTIAL RISK

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/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 (800-426-4791).

2008 Test Results for #GA1850064

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	5/9/07	No	0.78	0.9-1.1	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No of sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	9/18/08	No	19	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/18/08	No	0.630	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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. City of Remerton 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 materials, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline Toll Free 1-800-426-4791 or on-line at their web site WWW.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminants							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the following contaminants and disinfectant residuals monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites, including IDSE results. 							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	3/27/08 6/26/08 9/24/08 11/19/08	N	5.75	4.32-6.68	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	3/27/08 6/26/08 9/24/08 11/19/08	N	5.99	4.36-8.43	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine (ppm)	1-12/2008	N	1.3	1.1-1.8	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. Our water system was in violation of federal and state water quality standards for Lead in August 2008. The levels of Lead are shown in the Test Results Table. Please see the health effects below.

Lead. 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.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire fighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

CLOSING

City of Remerton

Please call our office if you have questions at (229) 247-0035.

We at City of Remerton work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please look at the EPA web site for ways to improve our drinking water and find projects that our children can use to learn to protect this valuable resource.