City of Glennville
2018 Water Quality Report
Georgia Water System ID: GA2670002

This publication conforms to the Federal regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requiring water utilities to provide detailed water quality information to each of their customers annually.

Included in this report is information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. The **City of Glennville** is committed to providing our community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water for everyone. For more information about your water or this report please call Stan Dansby, Public Works Director, at 912-654-2461. **This report is available to you at City Hall, 134 South Veterans Blvd.**

Your water comes from three (3) community *groundwater* deep wells. The water source is commonly called the *Upper Floridan Aquifer* and provides ample volumes of water for our community. These wells are located in the City of Glennville. These properties are protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of this water source. Treatment is performed at the wells to include Chlorine disinfection and Fluoride treatment.

A ***Wellhead Protection Plan*** has been completed for the City. This is a report in which the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division identifies any types of pollution to which our water supply could be vulnerable and includes information regarding potential sources of contamination in your watershed. Though there are no potential pollution sources present in the 15 foot control zone, certain potential pollution sources have been identified for the 100 foot management zones. The potential sources include electrical transformers, utility poles, agricultural fields, vehicle parking areas and access and secondary roads.

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. The **City of Glennville** conducts laboratory tests for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a periodic basis determined by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division Drinking Water Program and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Generally, samples are collected in the **City of Glennville** for analysis of microbiological content on a monthly basis; inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds and lead and copper once in every three (3) year period; and nitrates on an annual basis; as well as radiological content every 8 years.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for human health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. The EPA has established Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) and Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLG's) for potential contaminants. **More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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. **EPA/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 at 800-426-4791.**

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 which 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 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.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment(s). One (1) Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take zero (0) corrective actions and we completed zero (0) of these actions.

Consumers should be aware that **Lead and Copper** may be found in household plumbing fixtures such as service lines, pipes, solders and fluxes as well as brass fixtures. 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 Glennville*** 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.

To minimize exposure to Lead and/or Copper, the following measures may be taken.

- When your water has been sitting for several hours, minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.
- Use cold water for drinking or cooking.
- Do not cook with or consume water from the hot water faucet.
- Do not use hot water for making baby formula.
- Use only "lead-free" solder, fluxes and materials in new household plumbing and repairs.

The **City of Glennville** strives to maintain the highest standards of performance and quality possible. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, improvements that benefit the community must be made. Please help keep these costs as low as possible by utilizing good water conservation practices.

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): *"The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety."*

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

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): reasonable goals for drinking water quality. Exceeding SMCL's may adversely affect odor or appearance, but there is no known risk to human health.

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 microbiological contaminants."*

Not Detected (ND): By regulation, this substance or group of substances was tested for in our finished tap water; however, none was detected at the testing limit.

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes: One or more of the organic compounds Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, and/or Bromoform.

n/a: Not applicable to this contaminant

ppb or ug/l: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm or mg/l: parts per million or milligrams per liter

pCi/l: picocuries per liter, a measurement of radiation

CITY OF GLENNVILLE
2018 WATER QUALITY DATA
WSID: GA2670002

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that have been detected in your drinking water. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The data presented in this table is from testing done during the year noted. The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (EPD) require monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

DETECTED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE

PARAMETER	UNITS	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	City of Glennville Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	ppm	4	NA	0.5	0.5 to 0.5	2018	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4 [2]	4	0.61	0.59 to 0.61	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; promotes strong teeth

DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE

PARAMETER	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	City of Glennville Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5	ug/l	60	NA	ND	NA	2018	No	By product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM's	ug/l	80	NA	5	0 to 1.9	2018	No	By product of drinking water chlorination

OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE

PARAMETER	UNITS	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	City of Glennville Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	13	13-14	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS

PARAMETER	UNITS	Action Level	MCLG	City of Glennville 90th Percentile	# of sample sites above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	0.015	0	3.3	0	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.053	0	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS

PARAMETER	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Glennville Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample Date (Month/Day)	Sample Year	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Present/	1*	0	4	04/09,06/13,10/25,11/14	2018	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	Absent	0	0	0	NA	2018	No	Human and animal fecal waste

RADIONUCLIDES TABLE

PARAMETER	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	City of Glennville Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	<3	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	pCi/L	5	0	<1	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	5	0	<1	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Parameters, values, and or sources may vary

***Total Coliform Rule MCL= 1 positive sample for systems that collect < 40 samples a month**

**** No established MCL, SMCL or MCLG**