

CITY OF SYLVESTER
2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Georgia Water System ID #: GA3210003

| <u>Water System Contact:</u> | | <u>Phone Number:</u> |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| City Hall | (Day) | 229-776-8505 |
| Roman Ferguson | (Day/Night) | 229-776-8512 |

Summary of Water Quality Information

The **City of Sylvester** drinking water system is owned by the **City of Sylvester** and operated by **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** The facility office is located at 202 South Main Street in Sylvester, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to visit City Hall or contact Roman Ferguson, Public Works Director, at the number listed above.

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 Sylvester** is committed to providing your community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water for everyone. For more information about your water or this report please contact **Tindall Enterprises** at **912-449-0999**. **A copy of this report is available upon request at City Hall or may be viewed at cityofsylvester.com.**

Your water comes from four (4) community groundwater wells. The water source for all wells is the Floridian aquifer which provides ample volumes of water for your community. Well 101 is located on Isabella Street, Well 102 is located on E. King Street, Well 103 is located on Wallace Street, and Well 104 is located on MLK in Worth County, Georgia. Treatment is performed at the wells to include removal of contaminants, the addition of chlorine disinfection, and the addition of fluoride. These properties are protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of this water source. These properties are protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of this water source through the implementation of a WHPP.

A **Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP)** identifies sources of pollution which could potentially contaminate the water supply. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division has issued a **WHPP** for the City of Sylvester.

There are no potential pollution sources for **Wells 102, 103 and 104** in the 15-foot control zone. Potential pollution sources for **Well 101** in the 15-foot control zone include access and secondary roads. This report is available upon request at the facility office.

The **City of Sylvester** water system are tested 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. Sample/testing schedules are based on initial contaminant level assessments and can be changed by EPD if deemed necessary. EPD may also issue waivers for the analysis of any of the mentioned compounds if analytical data shows that the distributed drinking water in this area is not vulnerable to contamination from these chemicals. Generally, samples are collected from designated sites of the water system for analysis of lead and copper, volatile organic, synthetic organic, and inorganic compounds, at least once in a three (3) year cycle. Nitrate-nitrite, trihalomethanes, and total haloacetic acids are analyzed annually and bacteriological content is checked monthly. The City of Sylvester is also scheduled for analyses of radionuclides every nine (9) years.

During 2018, the **City of Sylvester** water system was sampled and analyzed for bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrite, and total trihalomethanes, and haloacetic acids. We would like to inform you that the City did not have any violations due to MCL exceedances of water quality parameters in 2018. However, the water system did have a violation for failure to collect all required follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform positive sample in July of 2018. These needed to be tested for fecal

indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected. **All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying charts. Any constituents not listed in the accompanying charts had results less than the detection limits and/or maximum contaminant levels.**

Although the **City of Sylvester** was not scheduled for lead and copper analysis during 2018, it is important for you to know about the lead and copper levels in your water system. During the last scheduled sampling event, twenty (20) representative locations from the City of Sylvester were selected from the designated sampling plan and sampled for lead and copper analyses. The water system had detectable levels of lead and copper, however **NO** site exceeded action level limit.

Lead and copper are metals naturally found throughout the environment in soil and water. These metals can also be found in lead, copper, or brass household plumbing pipes and fixtures. Even consumer products such as paints, pottery, and pewter can contain lead and/or copper. Corrosion or deterioration of lead or copper-based materials, as well as erosion of natural deposits can release these metals into the drinking 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 service lines and home plumbing. The City of Sylvester 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>.

The following measures may also be taken to minimize exposure to lead and/or copper:

- 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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.**

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, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** 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, EPA prescribes regulations which 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.

The City of Sylvester 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.

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

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."

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."

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.

HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids): One or more of the organic compounds monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid.

NA: 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



Georgia Environmental Protection Division Public Drinking Water
Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Community Water System (CWS) Name: City of Sylvester

Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number: GA3210003 Reporting Year: 2018

The CWS identified above does hereby confirm that a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers. The water system further certifies that the information contained in the report is accurate and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted for the same time period to the Division (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).

Certified and attested by the following person:

Signature: Rachel Spivey
Name: Rachel Spivey for Roman Ferguson
E-mail: rachelspivey@tindallenterprises.net

Date: 05/06/2019
Title: Environmental Consultant for Public Works Director
Phone: 912-449-0999/ 229-776-8512

[X] The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public Notice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes)

EPD requests the following material in order to gather information on distribution methods utilized by Community Water Systems. Please mark and/or fill out all items which apply to your CCR program or means of report distribution.

For ALL community water systems, indicate the method(s) used for CCR notification and/or distribution:

Note: For systems serving >10,000 persons, a "good faith effort" must be made to your "other" water system consumers by three or more of the following methods (mark all methods utilized):

- [X] CCR is posted on the Internet at a publicly available site: http://cityofsylvester.com
[] Notification of Electronic CCR with direct URL
[] utility bill [] email [] publication in newspaper [] other (e.g., bill insert, newsletter, postcard)
[] Electronic Delivery of CCR
[] Direct e-mail delivery of CCR ([] attached [] embedded [] direct URL to CCR)
If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address: http://
[] Electronic Delivery with customer option to request paper CCR
[] US Postal Service mailing to all consumers within the service area (attach list of zip codes used)
[] Advertised availability of CCR to local news media (attach announcement used)
[X] Published CCR in local newspaper (attach physical copy of paper publication)
[X] Posted CCR notice of availability in prominent public location(s) (attach list)
[] Directly delivered individual CCR copies to all residents in the community
[] Directly mailed individual CCR copies to each customer receiving a water bill
[] Included notice of availability with water bill
[] Other direct delivery methods were utilized such as (please list below):

Post entire report and Notice of Availability at City Hall; Posted Notice of Availability on water bill.

Indicate the number of "consumers served" or "population served" by your water system:

- [] <500 consumers served
[X] 501 - 9,999 consumers served
[] 10,000 - 99,999 consumers served
[] >100,000 consumers served

Send completed CCR certification form AND a copy of final CCR to the following address:

GA, EPD, Drinking Water Compliance Unit
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE
Floyd Towers East, Suite 1152
Atlanta, GA 30334

Important Due Dates: July 1-Deadline for CCR to EPD and Consumers
October 1-Deadline for CCR Certification Forms to EPD

City of Sylvestre
2018 WATER QUALITY DATA
WSID: GA3210003

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 Sylvestre Water System Results | Range of Detections | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Barium | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.23 | 0.11-0.23 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine | ppm | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 to 1 | Water additive used for control of microbes |
| Fluoride | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.74 | 0.63-0.74 | Erosion of natural deposits |

| DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----|------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| PARAMETER | UNITS | MCL | MCLG | City of Sylvestre Water System Results | Range of Detections | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| HAA5 | ug/l | 60 | ** | 0.0 | N/A | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| THMs | ug/l | 80 | ** | 0.0 | N/A | By product of drinking water disinfection |

| OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|-----|------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| PARAMETER | UNITS | MCL | MCLG | City of Sylvestre Water System Results | Range of Detections | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Sodium | ppm | ** | ** | 4.8 | 4.0-5.7 | Erosion of natural deposits |

| LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------------|------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| PARAMETER | UNITS | Action Level | MCLG | City of Sylvestre 90th Percentile | # of sample sites above Action Level | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 0 | 3.6 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.12 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing |

| MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----|------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| PARAMETER | Units | MCL | MCLG | City of Sylvestre Highest No. of Positive Samples | Positive Sample Date (Month) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Total Coliform | Present/Absent | 1* | 0 | 4 | August | Naturally present in the environment |
| E. coli | | 0 | 0 | FIM*** | July | Human and animal fecal waste |

| RADIONUCLIDES TABLE | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-----|------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| PARAMETER | UNITS | MCL | MCLG | City of Sylvestre Water System Results | Range of Detections | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Alpha emitters | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | <3 | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 226 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | <1 | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | <1 | N/A | 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
 *** Failure to monitor. See water quality report.

2018 Water Quality Report
Notice of Availability

Community Water System Name: City of Sylvester
Georgia Water System ID #: GA3210003

The Community Water System identified above does hereby confirm that a 2018 Water Quality Report has been submitted to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division.

Please accept this notice to inform you that this report being published in the newspaper, but copies are not being sent to all consumers. A complete copy of the report is available to you upon request.

For a copy of this document or other inquiries please contact:

City of Sylvester
202 South Main Street
Sylvester, Georgia 31791
Phone: 229-776-8505

ESPAÑOL

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.