



2018 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	1.6	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	0.59	0	0	Yes	Naturally present in environment
DISINFECTION SUBSTANCES								
Chlorine (e)	ppm	4.0	4.0	2.2	0	0	Yes	additive to disinfect water
Haloacetic Acids (f)	ppb	60	60	4.99	0	0	Yes	By-product of chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (g)	ppb	80	80	10.40	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 <u>does not</u> 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

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Irwinton

WSID # 319002

We're pleased to present to you the 2018 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 comes from two wells, which are drawn from the Southeastern Coastal Plain Aquifer.

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.

You may pick up a copy of this report at City Hall during normal business hours. 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 the City's Water Department. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings which are held every 2nd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers of City Hall.

This City of Irwinton 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, 2018. 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.

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 Irwinton 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)**.