

CITY OF GROVETOWN
PWS# GA0730001
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
2019

The Grovetown Water Department is proud to inform you that your water met or exceeded water quality standards for 2019. Included in this report is information on where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares with regulatory agencies' standards. Grovetown is committed to providing you with clean, safe and reliable water. For more information, please contact Water Operations Manager, Jon Gravely at (706) 863-4576.

Grovetown's City Council meets the second Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers at City Hall located at 103 Old Wrightsboro Road. Your participation or comments are welcome at these meetings.

Grovetown's Water Sources

Grovetown's water comes from a blended supply of sources. The city operates one ground water well approximately 485 feet deep. The well is located on VFW Road. This property is protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of the water source. We add chlorine for disinfection and fluoride to promote strong teeth at the well. This water source is called the Crystalline Rock Aquifer. The city also receives water from Columbia County which draws water from the Savannah River and Clark Hill Reservoir. Columbia County treats these water sources at the Jim Blanchard Water Treatment Facility on Point Comfort Road and the Clark Hill Water Treatment Facility on Highway 221.

Contaminants and Health Risks

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining.
- **Lead** - 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 Grovetown 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 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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.

Grovetown Water Quality Data

Regulated Inorganic Substances Detected in Treated Water at Tap

Substances (units)	AL	MCLG	Maximum Detected in GWS	90 th Percentile in GWS	Number of sites above AL	Previous Sample Date	Did GWS meet requirements?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper (ppm) 30 sites tested	1.3	1.3	190	81	0	2019	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems/or erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) 30 sites tested	15	0	5.6	1.7	0	2019	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems/or erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Inorganic Substances Detected in Treated Water Entering Distribution System

Substances (units)	MCL	MCLG	Average Detected in GWS	Range Detected in GWS	Sample Date	Did GWS meet requirements?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.84	0.4 – 1.1	2019	Yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	n/d	n/d	2018	Yes	Run-off from fertilizer use; septic tank leachate

Regulated Organic Substances Detected in Treated Water at Tap

Substances (units)	Max Yearly Average Allowed (MCL)	Maximum Level Goal (MCGL)	Max Yearly Site Average Detected in GWS	Annual Range Detected in GWS	Sample Date	Did GWS meet requirements?	Major Sources and Health Effects in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	n/a	50.8	33.3 – 52.5	2019	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection by chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	60	n/a	33	16.5 – 41	2019	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection by chlorination

Substances (units)	Max Residual Level Allowed (MRDL)	Maximum Level Goal (MCGL)	Max Yearly Site Average Detected in GWS	Range Detected in GWS	Sample Date	Did GWS meet requirements?	Major Sources and Health Effects in Drinking Water
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	.86	0.4 – 1.2	2019	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

Substances (units)	Max Residual Level Allowed (MRDL)	Maximum Level Goal (MCGL)	Yearly Average Detected in CCWU	Range Detected in CCWU	Sample Date	Did GWS meet requirements?	Major Sources and Health Effects in Drinking Water
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.2	0.2 – 2.2	2019	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	1.4	1.0 – 1.6	2019	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Inorganic Substances Detected in Treated Water Entering Distribution System

Substances (units)	Maximum Level Allowed (MCL)	Maximum Level Goal (MCLG)	Average Detected in CCWU	Range Detected in CCWU	Sample Date	Did CCWU meet requirements?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.82	0.63 - 0.91	2019	Yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	< 0.2	< 0.2	2019	Yes	Run-off from fertilizer use; septic tank leachate
Turbidity (ntu)	TT	n/a	Maximum Detected =0.29	n/a	2019	Yes	Soil runoff and erosion of riverbanks and shoreline
Turbidity (percent)	TT=percentage of samples<0.3ntu	n/a	Percent Below 0.3 ntu 100%	n/a	2019	Yes	Soil runoff and erosion of riverbanks and shoreline

The City of Grovetown Water Department monitors for unregulated parameters in order to assist the EPA in determining where certain contaminants occur and whether additional regulations may be necessary.

Below is a list of the Unregulated Contaminants that were detected in the City of Grovetown's drinking water in 2019.

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	GWS - Ranges ug/L	GWS - Average ug/L	Sample Date	Violation
Bromochloroacetic acid	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	2.3	2.3	2019	
Bromodichloroacetic acid	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	1.5-1.8	1.65	2019	
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	ND	ND	2019	
Monobromoacetic acid	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	ND	ND	2019	
Dichloroacetic acid	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	16-17	16.5	2019	
Monobromoacetic acid	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	ND	ND	2019	
Trichloroacetic acid	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	11.0-13.0	12	2019	
Manganese	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	49	49	2019	
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	ND	ND	2019	

This report contains important information about your drinking water. To translate it, or to speak with someone who understands it, please call 706-863-4576.

Terms & Abbreviations used above:

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

Grovetown Water System (GWS): Your water system.

Columbia County Water Utility (CCWU)

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 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 (MRDL): Maximum disinfectant residual allowed in the distribution system.

n/a: not applicable n/d: not detected

Parts per Billion (ppb): One part per billion is equivalent to one penny in 10 million dollars or one minute in 2,000 years.

Parts per Million (ppm): One part per million is equivalent to one penny in ten thousand dollars or one minute in 2 years.

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

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations?

EPD and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety.

The City of Grovetown is proud to announce that **all samples tested negative for Coliform bacteria for the year 2019.**

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Rules for Safe Drinking Water establishes the minimum number of drinking water samples to be analyzed by each public water system. The public has no assurance of safe drinking water when the supplier fails to monitor the drinking water quality. This violation does not pose a threat to the quality of the water supplied. Residents should not be alarmed and do not need to seek alternative water supplies. The supplier is taking corrective actions to ensure that an adequate sampling program will be maintained. Any questions should be directed to the contact person listed above.