CITY OF PALMETTO
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
CALENDAR YEAR 2017

509 Toombs Street - Palmetto, Georgia 30268 - (770) 463-3377

This report includes data collected from January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017

The City of Palmetto Water Works (WSID# GA1210008) is pleased to provide this Water Quality Report, with detailed accounts of all of the monitoring and testing results gathered from water quality testing in our community during the past calendar year. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with safe, dependable tap water on a year-round basis and are proud to provide this information.

Your water comes primarily from the Cedar Creek Reservoir. This water is treated at the City of Palmetto surface water treatment plant located at 9425 Water Works Road. The City's treatment met or exceeded all safety and quality standards set by the State of Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Supplemental water supplies are delivered from the Coweta County Water System. The Coweta County Water System did not incur any violations in 2017. Once water is in the City's distribution system, additional testing is performed to ensure that the water remains safe and of the highest quality.

For more information about your water or this report, please contact William H. Shell at (770) 463-3377 or at publicwork@citypalmetto.com. The City will not provide copies of this Water Quality Report by mail or other delivery methods; however, copies will be made available upon request.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we measured above detectable limits during the 2017 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water is normal and does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done from January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017. The goal of water treatment is to remove contaminants from water to meet pre-specified standards and to maintain contaminant levels below established maximum contaminant levels (MCL). Not listed are the hundreds of other compounds for which the water was tested but were not found at detectable levels. EPD requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. All data preceded by * is Coweta County Water System information.

Terms & Abbreviations

- **Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **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 water 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):** 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.
- **n/a:** not applicable
- **ND (Not Detected):** indicates that the substance was not detectable, by laboratory analysis, at the testing limit.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** a measure of very small particulate matter in drinking water. Turbidity of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter; corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000 years or 1 penny in $10,000,000.
- **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter; corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years, or 1 penny in $10,000.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Microbiological Monitoring Results Table

Parameter (presence or absence of bacteria in a sample)	MCL Palmetto monthly results measured in number of detections *Coweta measurements in percent of monthly samples tested as positive	MCLG	Palmetto * Coweta Co.	Sample Date	Violation (No/Yes)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 positive samples/month	0	0	2017	No	Naturally present in the environment
	*0 positive samples/month	* 0	* 0	2017	No	

Detected Inorganic Contaminants Table

Parameter (units)	MCL	MCLG	Palmetto Water System *Coweta County	Range of detections	Sample Date	Violation (No/Yes)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.80	0.77-.83	2017	NO	water additive that
			*0.74	*0.11 - 1.03			promotes strong teeth
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.49	0.49-1.92	2017	NO	water additive used to
	(MRDL)	(MRDLG)	*0.973	*0.745 - 0.973			control microbes
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND	ND	2017	NO	naturally present runoff
			*ND	*ND			from fertilizer use

Detected Organic Contaminants Table

Parameter (units)	MCL	MCLG	Palmetto Water System *Coweta County	Range of detections	Sample Date	Violation (No/Yes)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.0	1.7-2.5	2017	NO	naturally present in the environment
			*1.00	*1.00-1.21			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	n/a	32.1	24.0-32.1	2017	NO	by-product of drinking water chlorination
			*50.5	*31.3-74.9			
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	n/a	23.6	18.4-26.2	2017	NO	by-product of drinking water disinfection
			*33.0	*17.1-37.0			

Result values for Total Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are calculated as running annual averages, and therefore include data from 2016. The Ranges of Detection, however, reflect only 2017 test results. No violations were noted on either the 2016 or 2017 levels.

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results Table							
Parameter (units)	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Compliance Value** **Palmetto * Coweta County**	**# of Sites Found Above the AL** **Palmetto * Coweta County**	**Sample Date**	**Violation (No/Yes)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.19	0	2016	No	Corrosion of household
			*0.054	*0	*2016		plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0	2016	No	Corrosion of household
			*2.2	*0	*2016		plumbing systems
Lead and Copper sample values represent 90th percentile value of samples collected from the most recent round of sampling (2016).							

Other Monitoring Results Table							
Parameter (units)	**TT**	**MCLG**	**Palmetto Water System *Coweta County**	**Range of detections**	**Sample Date**	**Violation (No/Yes)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Turbidity (NTU)	TT (as highest value reported)	0	0.28	0.10-0.28	2017	NO	soil runoff and erosion
			*0.11	*0.01-0.11			
	TT (as lowest percentage of samples meeting TT)		100.00%	n/a	2017	NO	
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. Monitoring the turbidity gives a good indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system.							

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The City of Palmetto Water Works and the Atlanta Regional Commission have completed an assessment of potential for pollution of surface drinking water supply sources. The results of this assessment can be found on the Internet at http://northgeorgiawater.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/SWAP_PALMETTO_RESULTS.pdf, or may be requested by mail or by phone from the Information Center, Environmental Planning Division, Atlanta Regional Commission, 40 Courtland Street, NE, Atlanta, GA 30303, (404) 463-3100. A Source Water Assessment is a study and report, unique to each water system that provides basic information about the water used to provide drinking water. The Source Water Assessments:

- Identify the area of land that contributes the raw water used for drinking water,
- Identify potential sources of contamination to drinking water supplies, and
- Provide an understanding of the drinking water supply's susceptibility to contamination.

This information can help communities understand the potential for contamination of their drinking water supplies and can be used to prioritize the need for protecting drinking water sources.

INFORMATION ABOUT CONTAMINANTS

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 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 from their health care providers about drinking water and potential risks from public water supplies. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants

are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (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 materials, 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Lead*, if present, at elevated levels 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 Palmetto Water Works 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.
- *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 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.

PARTICIPATION

Your water system is an active participant in the community. Our employees are involved in many civic organizations and are pleased to offer information and speakers to the community on water protection, water treatment, as well as provide tours of our facilities.

Your City Council meets the 1st Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers at City Hall. Your participation or comments are welcome at these meetings.