

## 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Temple, Georgia

The City of Temple is proud to report that the water supplied to our citizens is safe. This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you everyday.

The water distributed in the City of Temple is purchased from the Carroll County Water Authority. We work closely with the Water Authority to insure that the water delivered to you will remain safe for you and your family. Additional information for this report is available at <http://www.ccwageorgia.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/2016-Consumer-Confidence-Report-CCR-Web.pdf>

The City of Temple would like to invite the public to attend the regularly scheduled council meetings at City Hall on the first Monday of each month. You can contact City Hall with any questions 770-562-3369.

All water supplied to the City of Temple is routinely monitored for constituents required by Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of all monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015.

In this Table you will find many terms and abbreviations. We have provided the following definitions to help you understand these terms.

(ppm)—Parts per million or (mg/l) Milligrams per liter—corresponds to one minute in 2 years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

(ppb)—Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter—corresponds to one minute in 2000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

(NTU)—Nephelometric Turbidity Units—A measurement of water clarity.

(TT)—Treatment Technique (mandatory language)—a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water.

(MCL)—Maximum Contaminate Level—(mandatory language)—The MCL is the highest level of allowable contaminant in a drinking water supply. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology>

(MCGL)—Maximum Contaminate Level Goal (mandatory language)—The MCLG is the level plus a margin of safety for any known or expected risk to health for any contaminant.

(MNR)—Monitoring not required

### City of Temple Water Quality Data Table- 2015

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Lead and Copper testing was done in 2013, all other data on this table is from testing performed by CCWA in 2015.

## Detected Contaminants Summary

Contaminants (unit)	MCLG	MCL	Sample Value	Range		Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High		
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Chloride (ppm)	4	4	1.67	1.32	1.82	No	Disinfectant to control microbial contaminants
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.75	0.62	0.90	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water Additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and Aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	10	10	1.6	0	1.60	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching From septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	0	TT	0.07	0.04	0.19	No	Soil Runoff
Lead (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile) (ppb)	0	15	2.5	0	450	No	Corrosion in household plumbing or Natural Deposits
Copper (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile) (ppb)	0	1.3	0.093	0	0.10	No	Erosion of natural deposits, corrosion of household plumbing
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total coliform (%of monthly Positive samples)	0	5	0.00	0.0	0.0	No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	MNR	MNR	6.3	4.9	7.4	No	
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	MNR	MNR	1	0	2.0	No	
Chloroform (ppb)	MNR	MNR	22.9	15	29.0	No	
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMT] (ppb)	0	80	30.3	16.4	38.2	No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids [TTAA]	0	60	19.9	13.7	31.0	No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination

### Units Description

- NA: Not applicable
- ND: Not detected
- NR: Not reported
- MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended
- ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter
- ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
- ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
- TT: Treatment Technique- A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- % of monthly positive samples: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive

All Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The average person does not need to take special precautions. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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.

Anyone who is at an elevated risk for infections 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 (800) 426-4791.

Important contact numbers:

Temple City Hall (770) 562-3369

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791

The City of Temple is committed to provide top quality water to every tap in our city. We want to work together with our customers to protect our water sources and provide clean water to all citizens for years to come.

The City of Temple