

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Temple, Georgia
Reporting Year 2010

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.

Any questions about this report or the quality of your drinking water should be directed to Sam Russell at 770-562-3369. You are also invited to attend the regularly scheduled meetings at City Hall on the first Monday of each month.

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 1st to December 31st, 2010.

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- 2010

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we 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. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Detected Contaminants Summary

Contaminants (unit)	MCLG	MCL	Sample Value	Range		Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High		
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.83	0.70-0.98		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water Additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and Aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	10	10	0.5	0.0 – 1.6		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching From septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	0	TT	0.06	0.03 - 0.36		No	Soil Runoff
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total coliform (% of monthly Positive samples)	0	5	0.6	0 – 4.2		No	Naturally present in the environment
Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	MNR	MNR	4.4	0 – 9.5		No	
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	MNR	MNR	0.7	0 – 2.2		No	
Chloroform (ppb)	MNR	MNR	17.8	0 – 45.0		No	
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMT] (ppb)	0	80	22.9	0.0 –49.6		No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids [TTAA]	0	60	24.6	0.0 – 84.0		No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Lead and Cooper							
			90th	over action			
			percentile	level			
Cooper (ppm)	0	1.3	0.08	0		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching From wood preservatives; Corrosion Of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	0	15	3.68	1		No	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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

The Carroll County Water Authority and the City of Temple together performed thousands of tests for over 100 compounds in the water in 2010. None of the tests performed by the City of Temple were found to be in violation of the MCL.

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

We at the City of Temple work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Have a Great Day
The City of Temple