

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Temple, Georgia
System ID # 0450005

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 ensure that water delivered to you will remain safe for you and your family. Additional information for this report is available at <http://www.ccwageorgia.com/ccr2018.pdf> The Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is also available by request from Carroll County Water Authority www.ccwageorgia.com or 770-832-1277

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 1st to December 31st, 2017.

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- 2017

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.

Detected Contaminants Summary

Contaminants (unit)	MCLG	MCL	Sample Value	Range		Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High		
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chloride (ppm)	4	4	1.72	0.44	2.13	No	Disinfectant to control microbial contaminants
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.69	0.25	0.87	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water Additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and Aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	10	10	0.23	0	1.70	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching From septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	0	TT	0.07	0.02	0.25	No	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon	0	TT	1.48	1.3	1.7	No	Naturally present in the environment
Lead (90 th percentile) (ppb)	0	15	2.8	0	2.6	No	Corrosion in household plumbing or Natural Deposits
Copper (90 th percentile) (ppb)	0	1.3	0.07	0.02	0.11	No	Erosion of natural deposits, corrosion of household plumbing
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total coliform	NA	TT	0.00	0.0	0.0	No	Naturally present in the environment
E Coli Detections	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	No	Human or Fecal Waste
Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	MNR	MNR	5.5	7.3	9.3	No	
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	MNR	MNR	0.9	0.0	1.3	No	
Chloroform (ppb)	MNR	MNR	2.7	25	43	No	
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMT] (ppb)	0	80	38.1	19.2	73.0	No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HHA5) (ppb)	0	60	20.5	15.8	50.0	No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination

In addition to testing done by Carroll County Water Authority the City of Temple tested for Total coliform in our system each month from January – December 2017. All test results were negative for Total Coliform. Lead and copper results are reported from testing done in Temple in 2017.

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

Lead in home plumbing

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. We are 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 www.epa.gov/lead

Water Contaminants

All Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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 water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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