City of Keysville
Burke County, Georgia
2018
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Water System ID# GA0330044

Why Am I Getting This Report?

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is requiring water suppliers to put annual drinking water quality reports into the hands of all of their customers. This requirement was a provision in the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. These reports are designed to educate and inform the public about the quality of their water, and will give consumers valuable information to make personal health-based decisions regarding their drinking water consumption. The ongoing goal of City of Keysville is to provide safe drinking water to all customers. We want to ensure your understanding of our constant efforts to maintain and improve the water treatment processes and protect our water resources.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Keysville gets its water from one groundwater well that pumps directly to the system and a 75,000 gallon elevated tank. The well pulls from a water source called the Upper Floridian Aquifer System and provides ample volumes of water for our community. As required by federal and state laws, we routinely monitor water for contaminants and send samples to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division's Laboratory in Atlanta, Georgia. The City of Keysville owns the well site, which prohibits certain types of activities that could contaminate this water source. Water treatment includes disinfecting with sodium hypochlorite treatment and pH adjustment with liquid caustic (NaOH) solution.

About Our Water Quality

In 2018, of the 12 routine tests run for Total Coliform/E. coli Bacteria, none tested positive. This is below the Maximum Contaminant Level of 1 positive, outlined by the EPA. During the monitoring period for November, 2015 former employee(s) failed to return the microbiological samples for shipment to EPD Microbiological Laboratory. Duties for shipment of samples have been transferred to other city employees. Five samples were also analyzed for Total Lead and Copper (2017). Of the 5 samples, the concentrations were below the 90th percentile MCL for lead and copper. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the EPA and state standards. The City of Keysville is committed to keeping you informed.

Definitions...Realizing that this information is a little difficult to understand, we have included this section to help you with understanding some of our terminology!

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 treatment technology available.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level at which there is no known or expected health risk.

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 contaminates.

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.

Parts per million (ppm)/Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) - one ppm is the same as one minute in two years or one penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb)/Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) - one ppb is the same as one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000.

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

Action Level (ALG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Lead (Pb): A bluish-gray, malleable, heavy metal found in metal alloids such as piping and solder.

Drinking Water 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

"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 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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Lead in Drinking Water

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. Plantation Acres 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.

*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.

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 with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk form infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Any questions?

If you would like to know more about the quality of your drinking water, please contact the City of Keysville at (706) 547-3007, and we will be glad to talk to you

GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

Richard E. Dunn, Director

Watershed Protection Branch
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive
Suite 1152, East Tower
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Georgia Environmental Protection Division Public Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Community Water System (CWS) Name: City of Keysville

Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number: 0330044 Reporting Year: 2018

The CWS identified above does hereby confirm that a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers. The water system further certifies that the information contained in the report is accurate and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted for the same time period to the Division (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).

Certified and attested by the following person:
Signature: [signature]
Name: John Allen III
E-mail: jallenkeysville@att.net
Date: 6-20-19
Title: Water Superintendent
Phone: 706-547-3007

☐ The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public Notice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes)

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EPD requests the following material in order to gather information on distribution methods utilized by Community Water Systems. Please mark and/or fill out all items which apply to your CCR program or means of report distribution.

For ALL community water systems, indicate the method(s) used for CCR notification and/or distribution:

Note: For systems serving **>10,000** persons, a "good faith effort" must be made to your "other" water system consumers by three or more of the following methods (mark all methods utilized):

☑ CCR is posted on the Internet at a publicly available site:
http:// Keysvillega.org

☐ Notification of Electronic CCR with direct URL
☐ utility bill ☐ email ☐ publication in newspaper ☐ other (e.g., bill insert, newsletter, postcard)

☐ Electronic Delivery of CCR
☐ Direct e-mail delivery of CCR (☐ attached ☐ embedded ☐ direct URL to CCR)
If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:
http://

☐ Electronic Delivery with customer option to request paper CCR
☐ US Postal Service mailing to all consumers within the service area (attach list of zip codes used)
☐ Advertised availability of CCR to local news media (attach announcement used)
☐ Published CCR in local newspaper (attach physical copy of paper publication)
☑ Posted CCR notice of availability in prominent public location(s) (attach list) City Hall
☐ Directly delivered individual CCR copies to all residents in the community
☐ Directly mailed individual CCR copies to each customer receiving a water bill
☐ Included notice of availability with water bill
☐ Other direct delivery methods were utilized such as (please list below):

Indicate the number of "consumers served" or "population served" by your water system:
☑ **<500** consumers served
☐ **501 - 9,999** consumers served
☐ **10,000 - 99,999** consumers served
☐ **>100,000** consumers served

Send completed CCR certification form AND a copy of final CCR to the following address:
GA EPD, Drinking Water Compliance Unit
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE
Floyd Towers East, Suite 1152
Atlanta, GA 30334

Important Due Dates: ***July 1-Deadline for CCR to EPD and Consumers***
October 1-Deadline for CCR Certification Forms to EPD

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/27/2017	1.3	1.3	0.85	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/27/2017	0	15	4.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2018	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations Table

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR REPORT	07/01/2017	2018	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.