



▶ CONTAINMENTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN YOUR WATER 2



▶ YOUR WATER SOURCES 2

▶ LEAD IN YOUR WATER WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW 2

▶ 2008 RESULTS 3



▶ DRINKING WATER AND PEOPLE WITH WEAKENED IMMUNE SYSTEMS 3

Water *focus*

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ID#0550003

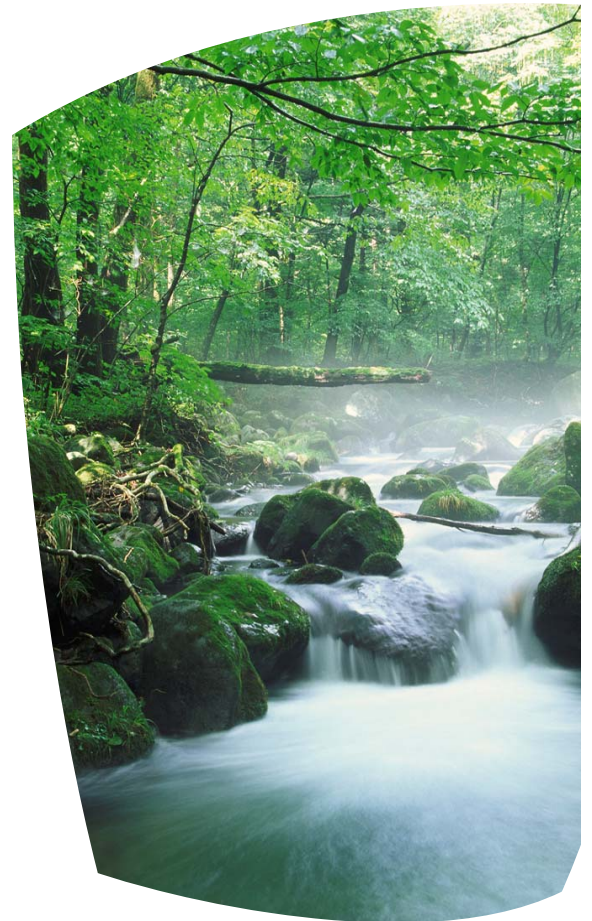
City of Summerville Water Quality Report

The Raccoon Creek and Lowe Spring water facility, has state certified operators who pledge to do what it takes to give the best of service with the least inconvenience to the overall goal of providing clean, safe drinking water to our customers.

The sources of drinking water, (both tap and bottled water) includes lakes, rivers, 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 human activity.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met or surpassed all EPA and Georgia health standards for drinking water. We are pleased to report that our system has never violated a MCL. Although some contaminants were detected, the levels were far below the health-protection limits established by the EPA.

If you would like to participate in discussions regarding your drinking water quality, you may attend the Summerville City Council work sessions held the 2nd Monday in each month. The regular council meeting follows the work session.



WATER WATCH

How would I know about a problem with the water supply?

The water plant operators keep close watch on the water supply. If there is a problem with your water, you will get the news by radio, television, newspapers, from the City of Summerville or State Water Officials.



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Contaminants that may be present in the source water include:

Microbial contaminants include such viruses and bacteria, which may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants include salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial process and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.

Lead In Your 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. The City of Summerville Water System 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>.

Your Water Sources

Your water is withdrawn from Raccoon Creek and treated at the Summerville Water Treatment Facility, tributaries within this area feed into Raccoon Creek.

Water from the Lowe Spring Plant is pumped directly from the Spring, filtered and after the addition of chlorine and fluoride the water is pumped into the distribution system. The Spring consistently produces high quality drinking water.

The Northwest Georgia Water Supply Water Shed Based Regional Source Water Assessment describes the watershed and water supply system.

This study identifies potential sources of pollution in the watershed. The watershed is forest and pasture land with wildlife and livestock populations and some residential areas with septic tanks. DNR has a fish hatchery on a spring fed tributary of Raccoon Creek north of the intake. Raccoon Creek is a tributary of the Chattooga River.

This rural water shed is small and includes about a 25 Square mile area. Included as potential sources of pollution for Raccoon Creek: 8 Bridges, 1 dairy operation, 1 fuel facility, 1 NPDS permit holder and 1 RCRA.

How to Read the Results Table

Listed in the Table of Detected Contaminants are contaminants that have been detected in our water. In all cases, the amounts are BELOW the levels required by the EPA and pose no known health risk at the levels detected. Below, we have listed some definitions to assist you in reading the test results chart in order that you may fully understand the infor-

mation presented. The MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

AL- Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency, federal agency

EPD - Environmental Protection Division, state agency.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal : 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.

ND - Non-detected: Contaminant was not detected in the particular sample analyzed.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units: A measure of turbidity (suspended matters such as clay, silt and finely divided organic and inorganic matter) that can cause cloudiness in the water.

PPB - parts per billion (same as micrograms per liter). One billion is equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10 million.

PPM - parts per million (same as milligrams per liter). One part per million is equivalent to one minute in 2 years or one penny in \$10,000.

THHA - Total Halo acetic Acids: A by-product of disinfection by chlorination.

TT - Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes: A by-product of disinfection by chlorination.

Waiver - State permission not to monitor for a particular parameter for a specified period.

Important information about your drinking water. Record keeping requirements were not met for residual disinfectant. Records were recorded and maintained on an hourly basis. The chlorine residuals were continuously monitored by plant personnel.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Residual Disinfectant Concentration	Continuously record the residual disinfectant. Maintain records for 3 years.	Monitoring done, records not kept	Records of samples taken between 10/22/2004 and 10/06/2006	We are monitoring continuously and are now maintaining our records.



Results-Table of Detected Contaminants

The results of our EPA-required monitoring are found on the following table. The table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2008 calendar year. The presence of these 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

Microbiological Contaminants Table

Parameter	Date Tested	MCL	MCLG	City Detected Level	Range of Detection	Unit	Violation	Major Source in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	01-01-08 12-31-08	Presence of Coliform bacteria in 0.5% of monthly	0	0	0	Presence Absence	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	01-01-08 12-31-08	TT=<0.3NTU	0	.04 Raccoon Creek Plant .02 Lowe	.03-.05 .02-.03	NTU	No	Turbidity is soil runoff and erosion and is measured by the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration

Organic Contaminants Table

Total Organic	01-01-08	TT	N/A	Average	.00-1.60	ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes	Quarterly 2008	.080	0	.020	.015-.026	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	Quarterly	.060	0	.023	.019-.029	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants Table

Copper	06-13-07	AL=1.3	0	.64	0-.85	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	06/13/07	AL=.015	0	.0025	0-.0053	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Raccoon Creek Plant Lowe Spring	01-01-08 12-31-08	4.0	4.0	.80 .80	.74-.86 .74-.85	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive, which promotes strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer,
Nitrate/Nitrite Raccoon Creek Plant Lowe Spring	03-19-08 02-11-08 11-29-08	10.0	10.0	.42 .44	N/A .38-.49	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine Raccoon Creek Plant Lowe Spring	01-01-08 10-07-08	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG =4.0	1.75 1.29	1.47-1.96 1.04-1.64	ppm	No	Added to water as a disinfectant

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Monitoring Waiver: Distributed drinking water in our area is not vulnerable to contamination from these chemicals January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2010

Volatile Organic Contaminants

ND: The most recent test results from April 02, 2008 showed that we do not have any violation of these contaminants.

Cryptosporidium/Giardia

The most recent test results of January 14, 2008/ December 12, 2008 indicate that we do not have any detection.

Radio Nuclides

The most recent test results of July 03, 2007 indicate that we have below the detection limits of Alpha Pico curies per liter/ No Violation

Drinking Water and People with Weakened Immune Systems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 about drinking water from their health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines and appropriate ways to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).



Water Quality Excellent 2008!

Grady McCalmon, City Manager
Reviews EPD lab reports

CONTAMINANTS What You Need To Know



Mayor and City Council

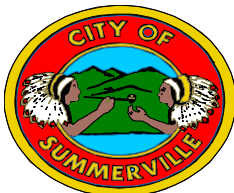
1st Row: Betty Bush, Mayor Pro tem Buddy Windle Jimmy Bryant
2nd Row: Brenda Burks Joe Norton, Mayor Zack Martin

Share your Comments

Raccoon Creek Water
Facility
Lowe Spring Water Facility
ID #: 055003
Janice Galloway,
Plant Manager
1082 Filter Plant Road
Summerville, GA 30747



Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)



City of Summerville
Water Treatment
P O BOX 180
Summerville, Georgia 30747

2008 Consumer
Confidence Report
ID #: 0550003

PRE-SORTED
STANDARD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
ATLANTA, GA
PERMIT 5889