



Public Notice

As noted herein, the City of Fayetteville's back-up water supply is provided via surface water treated from the Fayette County Water System. The Fayette County Water System did not meet the Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio for the first quarter of 2014.

TOC has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) over many years experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. In our system, disinfection byproducts are formed when chlorine, used to disinfect our water for drinking, combines with TOC in the

water. Disinfectants are used to protect drinking water from disease-causing organisms, or pathogens.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. This violation does not pose a threat to the quality of the water supplied. You should not be alarmed and do not need to seek alternative water supplies. Water treatment methods are being implemented to increase the removal of TOC at the treatment plants and, as a consequence, reduce the levels of TTHM and HAA in the distribution system. The Fayette County Water System has additional information available on the web at www.fayettecountyga.gov.

2014

WATER SYSTEM
ID: GA1130003

water

Quality Report



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Water Quality Analysis

In order to ensure that tap water is safe, the SDWA prescribes regulations that require utilities to monitor regularly for numerous substances in the water it produces.

This report is based upon results of water sampling conducted between January 2014 and December 2014 by the City of Fayetteville Water Department and the State of Georgia Department of Natural Resources - Environmental Protection Division (EPD) Laboratory.

*Pure Water...Our Greatest Resource,
Use it Wisely.*

The City of Fayetteville Water Department is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. We test our water using state of the art equipment and advanced procedures. This annual "Water Quality Report," required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, what our tests show about it, and other things you should know about drinking water.

The City of Fayetteville and the Atlanta Regional Commission completed a source water assessment which identified potential sources of surface water pollution to the Whitewater Creek Basin. The study determined that the Whitewater Creek watershed has an overall watershed susceptibility ranking of medium. Additionally, groundwater resources for the City's water supply have been analyzed by the Department of Natural Resources and a groundwater pollution susceptibility ranking of low was established for the City. Additional information on this report is available upon request.

The Bottom Line: Is The Water Safe To Drink? Absolutely!

The City of Fayetteville obtains water from two different sources. Approximately fifty percent of the water is supplied by two deep water wells, and the remaining water supply is provided via the Fayette County Water System. Information regarding the Fayette County Water System can be supplied upon request by contacting the City of Fayetteville Water Department.

We Want Your Input

The City encourages your comments, and we welcome public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Please join our City Council meetings on the first and third Thursday nights of the month at the City Hall Council Chambers. For more information regarding your drinking water and this report, please contact Mr. Doug Gonsalves at (770) 460-4674. Visit our website at www.fayetteville-ga.gov.

Water Quality Report | 2014



City of Fayetteville Water Department
240 South Glynn Street
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SAMPLING RESULTS

The City of Fayetteville Water Department is committed to producing safe and reliable water for all of our customers' needs. Not only does the City monitor our water according to state and federal regulations, we also run our own water quality monitoring on a continual basis.

Important Health Information

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 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 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).



Drinking Water Analysis Table

The following table lists the constituents identified in the drinking water provided to you by the City of Fayetteville Water Department. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented is from testing conducted in the calendar year of the report. As authorized by the Georgia EPD, our system has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Detected Contaminants	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results	Range of Detections	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Barium	ppm	2.0	2.0	0.085	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes or from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.8	0.6 – 1.1	NO	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer factories
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	9.3	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	ppm	4.0	4.0	1.8	1.7 – 1.9	NO	Chemical added for disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes ¹	ppb	80.0	N/A	52.3	5.5 – 73.5	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids ¹	ppb	60.0	N/A	60.0	2.6 – 94.0	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ^{2,3}	removal ratio	TT≥1.0	N/A	0.99	N/A	YES	Decay of organic matter in the water withdrawn from water sources such as lakes and streams

Lead & Copper	Unit	AL	MCLG	Results	# Sites >AL	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper ⁴	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.37	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead ⁴	ppb	15.0	0	5.9	1	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria ⁵	# positive samples	>1 positive monthly sample	0	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	% of Samples Within Limits	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Turbidity ^{3,6}	NTU	1.0	0	0.43	99.7%	NO	Soil runoff and erosion

¹ Highest value of locational running annual average.

² Running annual average of TOC removal ratio.

³ Data presented is from the Fayette County Water System; the City of Fayetteville did not operate its surface water plant during this reporting period.

⁴ Data presented for Copper and Lead is from testing conducted in 2013.

⁵ The City of Fayetteville Water Department collects 15 samples per month for sampling.

⁶ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of filtration system effectiveness.



Substances That May Be in Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of concentration of certain constituents in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for constituents in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, ponds, 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. Constituents that may be present in the source water include:

- Microbial constituents, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage

treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic constituents, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical constituents, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive constituents, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Definitions

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

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.

N/A: Not applicable.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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

LEAD AND 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. The City of Fayetteville Water Department 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 two 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>.

