

City of Wrens 2020 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The City of Wrens vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-

Where does my water come from?

The City of Wrens water system draws from several wells which taps the upper Floridian aquifer system. We draw approximately Eight-hundred Thousand gallons a day at peak capacity. We treat this water with sodium Hypochlorite, fluoride, and other chemicals that are NSF 60 approved safe chemicals for drinking water use. A constant chlorine residual is monitored and assured to be in the water at all times. The water you drink is of excellent quality.

Wrens Water Source

Wrens water source is from a well located off Kings Mill Rd. This well is 570 feet deep, and the water source is called the Cretaceous Sand Aquifer. Fluoride is added to promote healthy teeth, chlorine is added to ensure the water stays safe throughout our distribution system and Sodium Hydroxide is used to maintain a neutral pH. For more information, please contact Arty Thrift at (706) 547-3000. Thank you for allowing us to provide your family with clean, quality water this year.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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. 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 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, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems. 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 limits 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.

How can I get involved?

Please call our office if you have questions. The City of Wrens employees work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that you, the customer, help us protect our water source which is the heart of our community, which will ensure our way of life and our children's future.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of 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.

| <u>Contaminants</u> | <u>MCLG or MRDLG</u> | <u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u> | <u>Your Water</u> | <u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u> | | <u>Sampl Date</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Typical Source</u> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) | | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs (ppm) [Total Trihalomethanes] | NA | 80 | ND | 0 | 0 | 2019 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.83 | 0.63 | 1.04 | 2020 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 1.70 | ND | 1.70 | 2020 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Fecal coliform/E. coli (positive samples) | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | 2020 | No | Human and animal fecal waste |
| A violation occurs when a routine sample and a repeat sample, in any given month, are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive. | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform (positive) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2020 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| <u>Contaminants</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>AL</u> | <u>Your Water</u> | <u>Sample Date</u> | <u># Samples Exceeding AL</u> | <u>Exceed AL</u> | <u>Typical Source</u> | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.17 | 2020 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 15 | 15 | 1.4 | 2020 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |

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 Wrens 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>

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

| <u>Contaminants</u> | <u>MCLG or MRDLG</u> | <u>MCL or MRDL</u> | <u>Your Water</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Typical Source</u> |
|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|

Unit Descriptions

| <u>Term</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| Ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| positive samples/month | positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be |
| positive samples | positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |

Important Drinking Water Definitions

| <u>Term</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MCLG | 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. |
| MCL | 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. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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. |
| MRDL | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

For more information please contact:

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