

Town of Maysville Water System

2010 Water-Quality Report

Water System ID CG0110001



The Town of Maysville Water System is pleased to present a summary of the quality of water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The Town of Maysville Water System is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting our drinking water. Regularly scheduled council meetings are held on the 1st Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at Maysville Public Library. Any Comments are welcomed; please contact us at The Town of Maysville – P.O. Box 86 – Maysville, GA 30558 or (706) 652-3310.

Water Source

The Town of Maysville water system is supplied by ground water from one city well source #102. Water is also purchased from the City of Commerce Water System which utilizes surface water from the Grove Creek watershed. In addition, the Town of Maysville also has emergency service connections to Jackson County's water system which obtains its water from the Bear Creek Water Treatment Facility, and Banks County Water System which obtains water from the Mountain Creek Reservoir.

The Town of Maysville completed a well head protection plan in 2007. The plan showed there were no potential pollution sources in the control zone for source #102; copies of this plan are available at Town Hall.

How to Read This Table

The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected in 2010 from the Town of Maysville water system, Banks County water system, and the City of Commerce water system. Please note the following definitions:

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.

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.

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

Organic Contaminant	Date	Units	MRDL	MRDLG	Detected (Highest)	Range		Violation ?
TTHM's								
Town of Maysville	2010	ppb	80	n/a	23.7	4.2-23.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Banks County	2010	ppb	80	n/a	30.8	16.5-54		NO
City of Commerce	2010	ppb	80	n/a	46	23-72		NO
HAA5								
Town of Maysville	2010	ppb	60	n/a	11.2	5.0-11.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Banks County	2010	ppb	60	n/a	32.6	0-41		NO
City of Commerce	2010	ppb	60	n/a	39	29-48		NO
Chlorine Residual								
Town of Maysville	Monthly	ppm	4	4	1.17	0.48-1.48	Water disinfectant	NO
Banks County	Monthly	ppm	4	4	2.1	2.0-2.5		NO
City of Commerce	Monthly	ppm	4	4	1.01	0.21-1.81		NO
Inorganic Contaminant	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation ?
Nitrate/Nitrite								
Town of Maysville	02-11-2010	ppm	10	10	2.0	n/a	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Banks County	2010	ppm	10	10	0.36	n/a		
Microbiological	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Value	Range	Major Sources	Violation ?
Turbidity¹								
Banks County	Continuous	NTU	TT=1	n/a	0.20	n/a	Soil runoff	NO
City of Commerce	Continuous	NTU	TT=1	n/a	0.29	n/a		
Turbidity								
Banks County	Continuous	NTU	95% samples	n/a	100%	n/a	Soil runoff	NO
City of Commerce	Continuous	NTU	<0.3	n/a	100%	n/a		

Table Key

AL = Action Level
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
ND = Non Detect
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

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

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled 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 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 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:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as 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.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, 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.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

(F) TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) Some people who drink water containing TTHMs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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. FDA 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 is 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* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. The Town of Maysville 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>.



National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

If you have any questions please call the Maysville Town Hall at (706) 652-2274. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com. Although a copy of this Water Quality Report will not be mailed to each individual customer, there will be copies available at Town Hall. This report contains water quality information from the City of Maysville water system (WSID 0110001).

Este informe contiene information muy importante. Traduscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.