City of Maysville Water System
2014 Water-Quality Report
Water System ID CG0110001

The City 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 City 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 City Hall. Comments are welcomed; please contact us at The City of Maysville – P.O. Box 86 – Maysville, GA 30558 or (706) 652-3310.

Water Source

The City 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 City 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 City 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 City Hall.

How to Read This Table

The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected in 2014 from the City of Maysville 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	MCL	MCLG	Detected (Highest)	Range		Violation?
TTHM							By-product of drinking water chlorination	
City of Maysville	Quarterly	ppb	80	n/a	55.1	23-83.1		NO
City of Commerce	Quarterly	ppb	80	n/a	47.58	26.9-66.77		NO
HAA5							By-product of drinking water chlorination	
City of Maysville	Quarterly	ppb	60	n/a	35.25	9.2-48		NO
City of Commerce	Quarterly	ppb	60	n/a	39.11	25-56		NO
Chlorine Residual								
City of Maysville	Monthly	ppm	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	1.25	0.33-2.20	Water disinfectant	NO
City of Commerce	Monthly	ppm	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	0.95	0.20-1.79		NO
Total Organic Carbon								
City of Commerce	Monthly	Ratio	N/A	TT </=2.0	1.42	1.00-1.97	Naturally present in the environment	NO
Inorganic Contaminant	**Date**	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Detected**	**Range**	**Major Sources**	**Violation?**
Nitrate/Nitrite							Runoff from fertilizer use;	
City of Maysville	January 2014	ppm	10	10	2.2	n/a	leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Lead[1]							Corrosion of household plumbing	
City of Maysville	2014	ppb	AL=15	0	8.4	n/a	systems; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Copper[2]							Corrosion of household plumbing	
City of Maysville	2014	ppb	AL=1300	1300	390	n/a	systems; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride								
City of Maysville	Monthly	ppm	4	4	0.95	0.44-1.50	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
City of Commerce	Monthly	ppm	4	4	0.73	0.49-0.82		NO
Microbiological	**Date**	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Value**	**Range**	**Major Sources**	**Violation?**

Total Coliform City of Maysville	Monthly	#/100 mL	1	0	1	n/a	Naturally present in the environment. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.	NO
Turbidity[3] City of Commerce	Continuous	NTU	TT	n/a	0.29	n/a	Soil runoff	NO
Turbidity City of Commerce	Continuous	NTU	95% samples <0.3	n/a	100%	n/a	Soil runoff	NO

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 ppb of lead is reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken
2 ppb of copper is reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken
3 Turbidity is a measure of 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 City 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 City 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 City 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.*