Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Hahira System ID#1850000

Year 2015

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from Upper Floridian Aquifer, ground water: **We have three wells. Well #101 pumps 1200 gallons per minute. Well #102 pumps 1000 gallons per minute. Well #103 pumps 550 gallons per minute.**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact **City of Hahira** at **229-794-2330**. We want our customers to be informed about their water. If you want to learn more, please feel free to contact us during the day at the above number.

City of Hahira routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report is for the period of **January 1st to December 31st 2015**. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Our Source Water Assessment was conducted by the EPD. Water sources were rated on their susceptibility to becoming polluted. The drinking water supplied to **City of Hahira** customers is produced from three wells or sources. The **City of Hahira** receives water from one municipal groundwater well. This property is protected from activities that would potentially cause contamination of this water source. The treatment of the water is performed at this site. The treatment includes disinfecting with chlorine treatments.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include river, 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.

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. **City of Hahira** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of material 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.

Detected Contaminants Table

Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical source of contaminant
Chlorine	**Ppm**	**4**	**4**	**1.0**	**0.6-1.8**	**2015**	**No**	**Water additive to control microbes**

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results

Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Sample Date	Violation	Typical source of contaminant
Lead	**mg/L**	**AL=0.015 mg/L**	**0**	**.0053**	**2013--2015**	**No**	**Corrosion plumbing system**
Copper	**mg/L**	**AL=1.3 mg/L**	**0**	**.079**	**2013-2015**	**No**	**Corrosion plumbing system**

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

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

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.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a Varity of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemicals 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 storm water 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 regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protections for the public health.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to the health.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbiological contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or excepted risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of disinfectant to control microbiological contaminants.

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at **City of Hahira** work around the clock to provide top quality water to every person. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.