



CITY OF DUBLIN WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak to someone who understands it.)

This report is designed to inform you about the excellent quality of water the City of Dublin Water Treatment Plant delivers to you every day. We produce over 3,000,000 gallons of water per day to serve the City of Dublin. Our number one goal is to provide you and your family a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our employees strive to deliver a quality product and protect the City's precious water resources. To ensure the safety of your water, the City of Dublin's Water Treatment Plant operators continuously monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated, this water quality report is based on the results of monitoring for the period of January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013.

We hope that you will take a few minutes to review this important information. If you have any questions about this report or the City of Dublin Water Treatment System, please do not hesitate to call us at 478-277-5050; a licensed water plant operator will be happy to assist you. You are also invited to attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. The meetings are held on the first and third Thursday of each month at 5:30 pm at City Hall.

SOURCE WATER ASSESMENT

The City of Dublin and the University of Georgia Watershed Group completed a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) in 2003. The goal of the source water assessment is to identify potential pollutants of concern and prevent pollution from reaching the source water. The SWAP has identified that the majority of potential sources of pollution in Dublin's drinking water source watershed are road and railroad stream crossings. The SWAP is available for review, please call 277-5050 for more information.

OUR WATER SOURCES

The City owns and operates a water treatment, storage and distribution system. Water service is provided to all areas within the corporate limits of the City and to several areas outside the city limits. The water system is comprised of a raw water intake which draws from the Oconee River, and three deep wells that pull from the Upper Dublin-Midville Aquifer and the Lower Floridian Aquifer, with a combined total daily permitted withdrawal of 7.0 MGD. The treated water is pumped from two, 500,000-gallon clearwells by high service pumps, to the water distribution network, that consists of approximately 223 miles of pipeline and four elevated storage tanks. The water from these 2 different sources each receive individualized treatment before being blended in the distribution system and received by homes and businesses. The groundwater supply undergoes water quality enhancements that are comprised of three steps. First, untreated groundwater is filtered to remove any un-settleable particles that may be in the water. Chlorine is then added to the water to guard against bacteria. Next fluoride is added to help prevent tooth decay. The water supply pumped from the Oconee River undergoes a much different treatment process. First the water is treated to produce a "floc" that will settle out before reaching the filtration basins. After filtration the water is treated with chlorine to guard against bacteria. The pH (acid-alkali) is adjusted and stabilized using Polylime. Next, a polyphosphate is added to control corrosion in the distribution system and home plumbing. Lastly, fluoride is added to the water to help prevent tooth decay.

Test Results

Water Quality Report for the City of Dublin

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.

| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Contaminant (Units) | MCLG | MCL | YourWater | Range Low-High | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contamination |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | N/A | 60 | 32.18 | 0 - 89.5 | NO | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Organic Carbon (mg/l) | N/A | TT | 2.2 | 1.6 - 3.0 | NO | Naturally present in the environment |
| Disinfectants | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (mg/l) | 4 | 4 | 1.00 | 0.02—2.70 | NO | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Inorganic Contaminants- | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.81 | 0.73 - .86 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate | 10 | 10 | 0.22 | N/A | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks |
| Contaminant (units) | MCLG | AL | # of samples >AL | Range Low-High | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contamination |
| Copper (ppb) (2013 sampling) | N/A | 1300 | 0 | 0 - 530 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Lead (ppb) (2013 sampling) | N/A | 15 | 0 | 0 - 7.0 | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Microbiological Contaminants <i>Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of disinfectants.</i> | | | | | | |
| Contaminant (Units) | MCLG | MCL | YourWater | Range Low-High | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contamination |
| Turbidity(Conventional or Direct Filtration) (NTU monthly average) | N/A | <0.3 in 95% of samples/month | 0.06 | 0.03 - 0.10 | NO | Soil runoff |
| Volatile Organic Compounds | | | | | | |
| Contaminant (Units) | MCLG | MCL | YourWater | Range Low-High | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contamination |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalo-methanes) (ppb) | N/A | 80 | 48.72 | 2.2 - 146.6 | NO | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Unregulated Contaminants ** ** <i>Although Chloroform and Bromodichloromethane are unregulated contaminants, the EPA and State require us to monitor this contaminant while the EPA considers the MCL.</i> | | | | | | |
| Contaminant (Units) | MCLG | MCL | YourWater | Range Low-High | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contamination |
| Chloroform (ppb) | N/A | N/A | 40 | N/A | NO | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Bromodichloromethane | N/A | N/A | 5.3 | N/A | NO | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |

DEFINITIONS FOR TEST RESULTS TABLE

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

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

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit): **Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity of water.**

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

Units Definitions: **N/A** - Not applicable

Mg/l - Number of milligrams of substance in one litre of water

ppm- parts per million or milligrams per litre (mg/l)

ppb- parts per billion, or micrograms per litre (ug/l)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The following text is written verbatim in accordance with the Georgia Environmental Protection Division / Georgia Water & Pollution Control Association's CCR Template Instructions, January , 2002.

1.) "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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)."

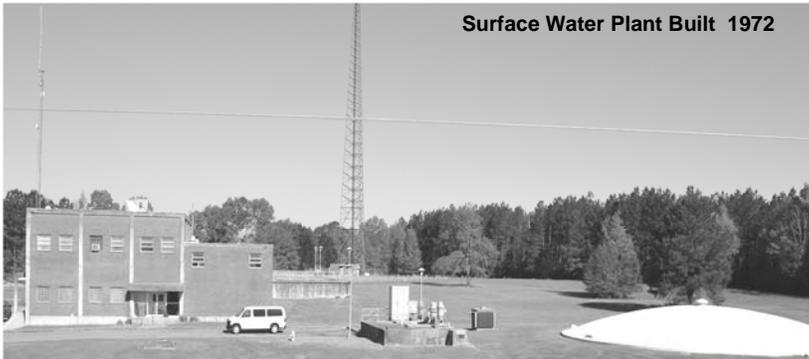
2.) "Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and 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)."

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.

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

- ❖ 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 storm 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 chemical , 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 limit 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 protection for public health."

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Pink or Dark Stains in the Toilet or on Fixtures

Airborne organisms are usually the cause. You will see grey, black, or sometimes pink film on surfaces that are regularly moist, including toilet bowls, showerheads, sink drains, dishwashers, and shower tiles. These organisms are controlled with normal drinking water disinfectants and, therefore, are not found in the water but can come from dust or dirt that is airborne. Regular cleaning and ventilation should reduce these nuisance organisms.

Chlorinous Taste & Odor

The City of Dublin has a long and successful history of water treatment involving the chemical chlorine. Water Plant personnel continuously check the chlorine content throughout the city daily to insure the highest quality control. Without proper initial disinfection and continuing residual protection in the distribution system, the city's entire water distribution system would become vulnerable to bacteriological organisms. If the taste or odor is found to be objectionable, it should be noted that you could eliminate the taste of chlorine in your water by setting an open pitcher in your refrigerator overnight.

Musty Taste & Odor

Occasionally Dublin's water has an earthy, musty or fishy taste and odor. This is due to algae growth in the Oconee River that typically occurs when the river level falls and the temperature in the river increases during the summer months. While this occurrence may be mildly unpleasant, it is not harmful. We attempt to combat this problem by routinely cleaning the settling basins at the treatment plant and also by increasing chlorination treatment slightly.

Sulfurous Taste & Odor

The most likely cause of a sulfurous or rotten-egg like odor is from either the water trap below the sink (i.e. the 'P-trap') or from within the faucet itself. As organic material settles in the water trap beneath the sink a sulfurous, or rotten egg smell, is often mistakenly perceived as coming from the water. The best way to test this theory is by filling a glass of water at the sink and then smelling it in a different room away from the sink. If the smell disappears, then the problem is most likely in the sink itself. Pouring a ¼ cup of bleach down the drain and allowing it to sit overnight should help relieve the problem. Cleaning the aerator is also recommended. It is important to note that this odor is normally not a health concern, but one of aesthetic quality.