

# Warner Robins, Georgia's

WSID # 1530007

## Your Water Meets All State and Federal Regulations

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water we provided during the year 2019. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. We are committed to providing you with the information because we want you to be informed. For more information about your water, contact Joe Gibson, Water Operations Manager 478-328-4400.

## Special Population Advisory

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/Center for Disease Control guidelines on how to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791.)

## Drinking Water Sources

Your water comes from Cretaceous Sand Aquifer-- known as the Tuscaloosa Group, which is a classification of rock formation in the aquifer. Source water assessment information may be obtained from Georgia Geologic Department. Call Sandra Robertson at 404-656-3214.

Some areas of Warner Robins are serviced utilizing water produced by Houston County, Georgia. Information regarding the quality of water produced by both Warner Robins and Houston County is included in this 2019 Water Quality Report.

## Public Participation Opportunities

Our City Council meets the first and third Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the City Hall. Your participation is welcome at these meetings.

## Contaminants in 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 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

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

## 2019 Water Quality Report

- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- *Pesticides & herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential use.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which are naturally occurring.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

## Water Quality Monitoring

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. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

## Water Quality Data

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2018 calendar year unless otherwise noted. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

## Terms & Abbreviations

- **AL:** Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **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:** 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.
- **N/A:** not applicable
- **ND:** not detectable at testing limit
- **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter -- (corresponds to one minute in two years)
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter --(corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years)
- **TT:** Treatment Technique -- A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- **P/A:** Presence / Absence Method
- **BMDL:** Below minimum detectable limit.

## Warner Robins Water System

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	0	0.000	0-2	Monthly	N	Naturally present in the environment.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	0.051	0.0043 - 0.15	8/2017	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile)	15 (AL)	0	1.0	ND - 9.2	8/2017	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.70 (Avg.)	0.56 - 0.82	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate / Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	1.5 (Highest)	0.52 - 1.5	5/2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ug/L)	80	80	14.1 (Highest)	4.1 - 14.1	9/2019	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ug/L) [Haloacetic Acids]	60	0	BMDL (Highest)	BMDL	2018	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	3.44 (Highest)	<1 - 3.44	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	<3	<3	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits

\*Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. When water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap from 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for cooking or drinking. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúzcalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.

**Houston County Water Systems  
Feagin Mill 1530021 Water System  
2019 Annual Water Quality Report**

2019 CCR - The Houston County FEAGIN-MILL Water System 1530021								
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT or MRDL	Average or Highest Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.01 Avg.	.4	1.48	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.79 Avg.	.38	1.16	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.74 Avg.	0	3.1	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform (RTCR)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2019	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	0	*	0	NA	NA	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
*Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli.								
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	4.54 (Highest)	0	4.54	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding radon and Uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	11.0 (Highest)	0	11.0	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.00058 (Highest)	0	.00058	2019	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Contaminants	MC LG	AL	Your Water 90 <sup>th</sup> %	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Lead and Copper (Inorganic Contaminants)</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.19	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	