

TALBOT COUNTY WATER WORKS**2020 ANNUAL****CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT****141 North Jefferson Ave. Talbotton, Ga. 31827****(706) 665-8750****Questions and Answers**

For more information about your Drinking Water contact the Water dept. Superintendent

Mr. Marcus E. Thomas @ 706-665-8750

This report includes data collected between January 2020– December 2020**YOUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE**

The test results enclosed will show that your Drinking water meets or exceeds water quality standards.

Water System Type (Purchase) Sources**THE SOURCE / MANCHESTER****Rush Creek Reservoir**

The City of Manchester primary source of water is drawn from Rush Creek reservoir. The reservoir is naturally fed by a creek (Rush Creek) an under ground stream from the mountains. Their secondary water source is Lazar Creek. Lazar Creek pumping station is located two miles down the road from the Manchester Water Treatment plant.

THE SOURCE / COLUMBUS WATER WORKS**Chattahoochee River**

Columbus gets its water from the Chattahoochee River. The Chattahoochee River runs from the Chattahoochee Spring in the Appalachian Mountains of Northeastern Georgia near the Carolinas. It eventually turns the due south to form the southern half of Alabama/Georgia state line. Flowing through a series of reservoirs it flows by Columbus, Ga.

The Source's TREATMENT TECHNIQUES

Alum is added to the source water to cause finely divided particles to clump together so that the mud and other particles will settle out to the bottom by gravity. The clear water is filtered and disinfected with chlorine to make the water biologically safe. The ph is adjusted by adding lime and fluoride is added to help prevent tooth decay and dental cavities.

TALBOT COUNTY MONITORING RESPONSIBILITIES

Talbot County Water Works are mandated by the Ga. Dept. of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division/EPD. We are required by the EPD to provide periodical samples for Lead and Copper, Disinfection by products of chlorine use / TTHM and HAA5. We are also responsible for maintaining a chlorine residual of at least a .2mg/l at the most remote point of distribution. This is to ensure that our water remains safe from harmful bacteria throughout distribution.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Quarterly Aver. (Amount Detected)	Does it Meet Standards
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	70 ug/L	YES
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60	N/A	24.6 ug/L	YES

Contaminant	MCLG	Max Allowed MCL	# of Positive Samples
T.Coli	ZERO	1 per 100 mL	Zero Positive Samples

Lead and Copper in Drinking

No Samples for Lead and Copper were due January 1st -- December 31st 2020

Note: 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 material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Talbot County Water Works is responsible for providing high quality drinking water 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 sec. to 2 mins. Before using for drinking water or for cooking. More information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hot line or @ <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

VIOLATIONS AND PUBLIC NOTICE

1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarter LRAA Exceeded Maximum Contaminant Level for (TTHM) Trihalomethanes at distribution sample site # 501

MCL: Maximum Containment Level

MCLG: Maximum Containment Level Goal

LRAA: Local running annual average

Note: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking their drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) Drinking water, including bottle water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presents of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1800-426-4791)