

Town of Greenville 2016 Annual Water Quality Report

PWSID: 2400440

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 ground water from two wells. The wells draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Then the water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes and fluoridated for dental health purposes. To inhibit Iron, Manganese and corrosion, the water is aerated and a polyphosphate is added.

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact Town Hall, at 850-948-2251. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 6:00 pm at Town Hall.

The Town of Greenville routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2016. Data obtained before January 1, 2016 and presented in this report are from the most testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

In 2016, The Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There were two potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available in the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or can be obtained from the Town of Greenville.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs 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 health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** A measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We at the Town of Greenville would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.

The Consumer Confidence Water Report will be mailed out this year.

The following tables are the Water Quality Test Results:

Non Secondary Contaminants Table

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	11/2/2015	N	0.218	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nickel (ppb)	11/2/2015	N	1.6	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Sodium (ppm)	11/2/2015	N	4.21	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Stage 1 / Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
<i>For chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected.</i>							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	N	0.846	0.65 – 1.0	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	09/2016	N	6.84	5.45 - 6.84	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	09/2016	N	28.2	8.3 – 28.2	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead And Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	09/2016	N	0.177	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	09/2016	N	12.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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. Greenville WTP 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>.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and 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 from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A. *Microbial contaminates, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.*
- B. *Inorganic contaminates, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, and 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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.*
- D. *Organic chemical contaminates, 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.*
- E. *Radioactive contaminates, 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, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the protection for public health.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Please **DO NOT FLUSH** your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. For more information, please click here at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm>.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected in rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.