City of Hampton

EST. 1872

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Memorandum

DATE: June 22, 2022

TO: City of Hampton Water Customers

SUBJECT: 2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Dear Customer:

The City of Hampton considers water quality our highest priority. The Mayor, Council, and staff are committed to safeguarding the water supplied to our customers by ensuring that it meets or exceeds all federal (EPA) and state (EPD) drinking water standards.

Attached you will find the City of Hampton's 2022 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2021, for your personal review. You can also find a copy of this report on our website at www.hamptonga.gov. If, after reading the report, you have any questions please feel free to contact the City of Hampton Customer Service line at 770-946-4306.

Thank you for being a valued resident in the City of Hampton.

2022 City of Hampton
Annual Water Quality Report
WSID# GA 1510000
(January 1 through December 31, 2021)

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report or CCR for short) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Source water assessment and its availability:

- Copies of the Consumer Confidence Report are available upon request at Hampton City Hall located at 17 East Main Street, South.

Where does my water come from?

- The City provides a "Blended Source" of water by purchasing approximately **70%** of our water from **Henry County Water & Sewer Authority** and producing the remaining **30%** from **three wells.** As a "Blended Source", the laboratory test results from both sources are listed in the Water Quality Data Table.

Is my water safe?

- Last year, as in the years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

- We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. In December of 2021, the Hampton water system incurred a minor routine monitoring violation. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened and what corrective measures we have undertaken. During the compliance period of 12/1/2021 to 12/31/2021, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Total Coliform/E. coli and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

- The City of Hampton is required, by law, to collect eight samples monthly and ship them to the Environmental Protection Division (EPD) laboratory to be analyzed. While we collected and shipped all eight samples in December 2021, four of them did not arrive at the EPD laboratory in time to be analyzed. We did not receive timely notification that four of the samples arrived beyond the allotted time frame and that we needed to take more samples. Therefore, half of our samples for December 2021 were not accepted and analyzed, which is a violation of EPD policy. The other four samples analyzed for December 2021 were absent of Total Coliform/E. coli, meaning there was **NO** E. Coli.
- We have since taken proper precautions to make sure the samples reach the EPD laboratory in enough time to be analyzed. All the required samples continue to be free of total coliforms as we continue to meet the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and state drinking water health standards.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you should do at this time.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: 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 stormwater 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 chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Additional Information for Lead

- 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. Hampton 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.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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

How can I get involved?

- Public participation is invited at the regular City Council meetings on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m., located in the City Council Chambers at 17 East Main Street South, Hampton, GA 30228.

Water Conservation Tips

- Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.
- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.

- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Water Quality Data Table

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	2.19	.19	2.19	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	39	29	39	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	67.3	55.2	67.3	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.52	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100%	NA	NA	2021	No	Soil runoff

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
100% of the samples were below the TT value of .3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was .43. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	5	5	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	2.89	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	19.072	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.11	2021	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	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	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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

City of Hampton Contacts:

- Koffi Ziga, Water/Wastewater Superintendent (kziga@hamptonga.gov)
- Keenan Loundy, Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator (kloundy@hamptonga.gov)
- John Burdin, Interim Public Works Director (jburdin@hamptonga.gov)

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