

**Georgia Environmental Protection Division Public Drinking Water
Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form**

Community Water System (CWS) Name: Town of Mt. Airy

Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number: 1370005 Reporting Year: 2020

The CWS identified above does hereby confirm that a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers. The water system further certifies that the information contained in the report is accurate and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted for the same time period to the Division (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).

Certified and attested by the following person:

Signature: [Signature] Date: 6/1/21
Name: Annie Turner Title: Public Works Director
E-mail: publicworks@townofmtairy.com Phone: 706-763-8589

The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public Notice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes)

EPD requests the following material in order to gather information on distribution methods utilized by Community Water Systems. Please mark and/or fill out all items which apply to your CCR program or means of report distribution.

For ALL community water systems, indicate the method(s) used for CCR notification and/or distribution:

Note: For systems serving >10,000 persons, a "good faith effort" must be made to your "other" water system consumers by three or more of the following methods (mark all methods utilized):

- CCR is posted on the Internet at a publicly available site:
http://
- Notification of Electronic CCR with direct URL
 - utility bill email publication in newspaper other (e.g., bill insert, newsletter, postcard)
- Electronic Delivery of CCR
 - Direct e-mail delivery of CCR (attached embedded direct URL to CCR)
 - If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:
http://
- Electronic Delivery with customer option to request paper CCR
- US Postal Service mailing to all consumers within the service area (attach list of zip codes used)
- Advertised availability of CCR to local news media (attach announcement used)
- Published CCR in local newspaper (attach physical copy of paper publication)
- Posted CCR notice of availability in prominent public location(s) (attach list)
- Directly delivered individual CCR copies to all residents in the community
- Directly mailed individual CCR copies to each customer receiving a water bill
- Included notice of availability with water bill
- Other direct delivery methods were utilized such as (please list below):

Indicate the number of "consumers served" or "population served" by your water system:

- <500 consumers served
- 501 - 9,999 consumers served
- 10,000 - 99,999 consumers served
- >100,000 consumers served

Send completed CCR certification form AND a copy of final CCR to the following address:

GA EPD, Drinking Water Compliance Unit
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE
Floyd Towers East, Suite 1152
Atlanta, GA 30334

Important Due Dates: July 1-Deadline for CCR to EPD and Consumers
October 1-Deadline for CCR Certification Forms to EPD

Town of Mt. Airy 2020 Annual Water Quality Report WSID GA137005

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) 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.

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).

Where does my water come from?

The Town of Mt. Airy pumps drinking water from 5 ground water wells located within the city limits. The water is treated at each location before being pumped for distribution lines and storage tanks. The city purchases water from the City of Demorest. The town also maintains a connection with the City of Cornelia in case of emergency.

Source water assessment and its availability

Source water Assessment information is available upon request at City Hall.

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. 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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

The Town Council holds meetings on the first Monday of each month at the Town Hall located at 1231 Dicks Hill Pkwy. unless otherwise scheduled. To verify the location, date, time of any Town Council meeting please call (706)778-6990. Questions or comments concerning the water system can be submitted to the Water Department P.O. Box 257 1231 Dicks Hill Pkwy. Mt. Airy, GA 30563.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and

microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

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.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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. Town of Mt. Airy 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order 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 of 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 actually 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 Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	2.8	.6	2.8	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	1	NA	1	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.37	NA	1.37	2016	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	.51	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
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)
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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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.
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:

Contact Name: Andy Turner
 Address: 326 6th street
 Mt. Airy, Ga 30563
 Phone: 17067688589

THE CITY OF DEMOREST

WATER QUALITY DATA 2020

Where does my water come from? The sources of drinking water (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. Our Georgia Water System Identification number is 1370004. The source of our drinking water is the Baldwin Water Treatment Plant. The BWTP is a surface water treatment plant (SWTP). It is located at 288 Coldwater Dr., just off of Highway 105 North. The source of their drinking water is the Chattahoochee River. The City of Demorest also supplements its water system with two permitted wells. One located at 571 Mize Rd. Demorest, Ga., and the other at 415 Crystal Way, Alto, Ga. **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. These are Nitrates, Arsenic, lead, and Cryptosporidium, Nitrates come from water run-off from soil and water run-off from pastures. The City of Demorest is also required to monitor for TTHM's and HAA5's, which are by-products of disinfection. 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)**. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, Radioactive contaminants, can also be found in some drinking water systems... **Lead in Drinking Water**. 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. The City of Demorest is a purchased water system and is responsible for delivering safe and reliable drinking water, but cannot control the variety of components and materials used in plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water you may wish to have it 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** <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 provider. 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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**. **How can I get involved?** All water quality and source assessment reports are available at the Demorest City Hall. Any questions can be directed to Brian Popham at 706-778-4202. The City of Demorest Council meets on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. Water quality and source assessment reports are available at the Demorest City Hall. .

Water Quality Data Table

MCL-maximum contaminant level

PPM- parts per million

PPB- parts per billion

MCLG-maximum contaminant level goal

MRDL-maximum residual disinfection level

MRDLG- maximum residual disinfection level goal

N/A- non-applicable

City of Demorest

<u>Substance Tested</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amt. Det.</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Probable Source</u>
<u>TTHM's</u>	N/A	80	Quarterly	8.63 ppm to 30.26 ppm	NO	By- product of
<u>HAA5's</u>	N/A	60	Quarterly	7.38ppm to 31.01 ppm	NO	drinking water chlorination
<u>CHLORINE</u>	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Monthly	within range	NO	Water Disinfectant
<u>Fluoride</u>	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Daily	within range	NO	Used to strengthen teeth
<u>Nitrates</u>	N/A	10.0 ppm	Annually	.47 ppm	NO	Run-off from fertilizers/leaching from septic tanks
<u>Total Coliform</u>	0%	5 ppm	Monthly	.20 to 2.0		Bacteria present in drinking water supply

The City of Demorest collected 240 bacteria samples during 2020 with 1 testing positive.

CITY OF BALDWIN									
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS		DATE	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED (HIGHEST)	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION?
TTHMs		Quarterly	ppb	80	0	47.8	16.8-71.4	Byproduct of disinfection	NO
HAA5s		Quarterly	ppb	60	0	50.5	20.9-66	Byproduct of disinfection	NO
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
COPPER		2020	ppb	AL=1300	1.3	140	n/a	corrosion of household plumbing systems	NO
LEAD		2020	ppb	AL=15	0	0	n/a		NO
FLUORIDE		Daily	ppm	4	4	0.79	.74-.85	water additive, erosion	NO
NITRATE		Annual	ppm	10	10	0.53	n/a	sewage-septic tanks, fertilizer, etc.	NO
CHLORINE		Daily	ppm	MRDL=4	mrdl=4	1.51	1.12-1.79	water disinfectant	NO
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS									
TURBIDITY		Continuous	NTU	TT	n/a	0.36	n/a	soil runoff/erosion	NO
TURBIDITY		Continuous	NTU	95% samples, 0.3	n/a	100%	n/a	soil runoff	NO
TOTAL COLIFORM		Monthly	N/A	1 positive	0	0	n/a	naturally present in the environment	NO
CITY OF TOCCOA									
Copper		Every 3 yrs.	ppm	1300	1300	240		corrosion of household plumbing systems	NO
Lead		Every 3 yrs.	ppb	15	0	0			NO
Fluoride		Daily	ppm	4	4	0.77		additive that promotes strong teeth	NO
Turbidity		Daily	NTU		n/a				NO
Total coliform (bacteria)		0/0		5%	0	0%			NO
Contaminants :									
Total Trihalomethanes		quarterly	ppb	80	0	63	25.15/55.33	disinfection byproduct	NO
HAA5s		N/A							