

Town of Mount Airy 2023 Annual Water Quality Report WSID#1370005

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 Town also maintains a connection with the City of Demorest with a contract to buy a min. of a 100,000 gals. a month and 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 Parkway 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 Parkway 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.

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 Mount 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	1.2	.52	2.02	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes (Monitored by Town of Mt Airy)
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.20	NA	.23	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories (Monitored by Town of Mt Airy)
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2	NA	2	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits (Monitored by Town of Mt Airy)
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (RTCR)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2017	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100	NA	NA	2017	No	Soil runoff (Monitored by City of Cornelia)
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 .21. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
Radioactive Contaminants								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	4.3	NA	4.3	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits (Monitored by Town of Mt Airy)
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	3.75	NA	3.75	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits (Monitored by Town of Mt Airy)
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	1.3	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits (Monitored by Town of Mt Airy)	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits (Monitored by Town of Mt Airy)	

Violations and Exceedances

Failure to submit 2020 CCR. / Failure to submit public notice for Nov 2021 RTRC sample

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	12	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination (Monitored by Town of Mt Airy)
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	10	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection (Monitored by Town of Mt Airy)

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
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.
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
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.
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: Dan Johnson
Address: 1231 Dicks Hill Pkwy
Mt Airy, Ga 30563
Phone: 706 768 8589

City of Demorest Water System

2023 Water-Quality Report - Water System ID #1370004



The City of Demorest Water System is pleased to present a summary of the quality of water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The City of Demorest Water System is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting our drinking water. Regularly scheduled City Council meetings are held on the 1st Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Municipal Conference Center. Any comments are welcomed; please contact us at The City of Demorest – 250 Alabama St – Demorest, GA 30535 or (706) 778-4202.

Water Source

The City of Demorest is a Purchased Water System. The City of Demorest Georgia Water System Identification Number is 1370004. The City of Demorest purchases water from The City of Baldwin Water surface water treatment facility located at 288 Coldwater Drive, Demorest GA., and The City of Toccoa surface water facility located at 2611 Falls Road, Toccoa GA. The City of Demorest also operates two permitted groundwater wells. The Garrison Road Well is located at 415 Crystal way, and the Mize Road Well is located at 571 E. Mize Road, Demorest GA. Groundwater Withdrawal Permit Number 068-0004. Chemicals used for treating the wells are chlorine for disinfection, fluoride for the prevention of tooth decay, and a phosphate blend for corrosion control.

How to Read This Table

The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected in 2023 unless otherwise noted. Please note the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 microbiological 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which triggers treatment or other requirement, which a water system must follow.

Inorganic Contaminants	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
Lead¹								
						# above AL		
City of Demorest	2021	ppb	AL =15	0	9.8	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Copper²								
						# above AL		
City of Demorest	2021	ppb	AL =1300	1300	51	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Nitrate/Nitrite								
City of Demorest	Annually	ppm	10	10	0.28	N/A		NO
Fluoride								
City of Demorest	Daily	ppm	4	4	0.62	0.51-0.83	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth	NO
Chlorine Residual								
City of Demorest	Daily	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.04	0.705-1.19	Water disinfectant	NO
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
TTHMs, Total Trihalomethanes								
City of Demorest	Quarterly	ppb	80	n/a	27.2	13.1-44.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HAAs, Haloacetic Acids								
City of Demorest	Quarterly	ppb	60	n/a	35	15.8-45	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO

Microbiological Contaminants	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Value	Major Sources	Violation?
Total Coliforms							
City of Demorest	Monthly	p/a	1 Positive Sample	0	0	Naturally present in environment	NO

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

1 ppb of copper is reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken.
2 ppb of lead is reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken.

Table Key

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l) one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
NTU = nephelometric units, measure of the clarity of water
TT = treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
p/a=presence/absence (microbial)

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled 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 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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come
(E) 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
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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 Water System 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/leadwater/lead>



National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

If you have any questions please contact the City of Demorest Water Superintendent, Bryan Popham at (706) 778-4202 or email at bpopham@cityofdemorest.org. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com. A copy of this Water Quality Report is posted on the City's website. Printed copies will be available at City Hall. This report contains water quality information from the City of Demorest's water system (WSID1370004).

Este informe contiene information muy importante. Traduscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.