

Town of Mt. Airy 2021 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.

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 or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period of 11/1/2021 to 11/30/2021 we did not complete all monitoring or test for Total Coliform and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. We have since taken the required sample. The sample showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

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	2.1	.2	2.1	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.3	NA	2.3	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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:

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City of Cornelia Water Quality Information 2021

Is my water safe?

The City of Cornelia Water Works conducted more than 40,000 analyses for potential contaminants in our drinking water during the previous year. Cornelia Water Works is committed to the continual provision of quality drinking water on a year around basis. Your City is diligent in their efforts to not only meet but exceed federal and state standards.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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?

Hazel Creek and the Camp Creek Reservoir provide water for treatment and distribution to the City of Cornelia's water customers.

Source water assessment and its availability

Hazel Creek and the Camp Creek Reservoir provided an ample and safe supply of water for treatment and distribution to the city's water customers.

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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In the interest of public health, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) implements regulations to monitor the level of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) implements regulations to monitor the level of contaminants in bottled water.

How can I get involved?

The City of Cornelia Mayor and Commission meet monthly on the first Tuesday of each month. A public forum is held at each meeting to allow citizens to ask questions or express concerns.

Where can I get a copy of the City of Cornelia 2021 Water Quality Report?

The Water Quality Report will be posted on the City of Cornelia's website (www.corneliageorgia.org). A copy is available on request, email dbennett@corneliageorgia.org. Also, a hard copy is available at the Cornelia City Hall located at 181 Larkin St. Cornelia, Ga. 30531.

The City of Cornelia Water Quality Report will not be mailed.

Cornelia 2021 Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Organic Contaminants	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results*	Detection Range	Violation	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	MG/L	NA	NA	1.02	0.61-1.60	No	Decay of organic matter in the water withdrawn from water sources such as lakes and streams.
Disinfection Byproducts	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results***	Detection Range	Violation	Typical Source
Total Halo acetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	38.1	8.7-43.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes (THMs)	ppb	80	NA	38.6	13.9-57.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Microbiological Contaminants	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results	Detection Range	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria ¹	Coliform Detected	1	0	0	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Inorganic Contaminants	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results*	Detection Range	Violation	Typical Source
Sodium 23	ug/l	NA	NA	6300	NA	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Lead and Copper	Action Level	MCLG	Results**	# Above Action Level	Violation No/Yes	Sample Date ²	Typical Source
Lead ug/l	15	0	30	1	No	9/22/2021	Corrosion of household copper plumbing installed before 1986.
Copper ug/l	1300	0	140	0	No	9/22/2021	
Filtered Turbidity	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results**	% of Samples within limits	Violation	Typical Source
Filtered Turbidity ³	NTU	1	0	0.30	100.0%	No	Particles too small to be removed by filtration.

Note¹: The City of Cornelia is required to collect and analyze 7 microbiological samples per month.

Note²: The City of Cornelia has returned to standard monitoring.

Note³: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. Excessive turbidity can affect the disinfection process.

* Value represents annual average.

** Value represents highest level detected.

*** Value represents Highest Quarter Locational Running Annual Average

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than that at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated levels of lead in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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)
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
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.
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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:	

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THE CITY OF DEMOREST 2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT

THE SOURCE OF DEMORESTS WATER The City of Demorest is a Purchased Water System (PWS). The City of Demorest Georgia Water System Identification Number is 1370004. The City of Demorest buys its water from The City of Baldwin Water Treatment Plant 288 Coldwater Dr., Demorest, Ga. and The City of Toccoa Water Treatment Plant 2611 Falls Rd. Toccoa, Ga. The City of Demorest also operates two permitted wells. The Garrison Rd. Well located at 415 Crystal Way, and the Mize Rd. Well located at 571 E. Mize Rd. Demorest, Ga. Permit number 068-0004. **DEMORESTS WATER MONITORED FOR SAFETY** In 2021 the City of Demorest collected, and had analyzed 240 coliform bacteria samples, 48 Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acid (HAA⁵) samples, 2 Nitrate/Nitrite samples and 30 Lead and Copper samples with one sample exceeding the Action Level. Drinking water, including bottled water, may possibly be expected to contain at least some 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Helpline (1-800-426-4791). **DEMORESTS WATER MEETS FEDERAL STANDARDS** All water sources, including reservoirs and surface water, travel over the surface of land or through the ground and dissolve naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from human & animal activity. These are Nitrates, Arsenic, Lead and Cryptosporidium. Some people are more vulnerable to contaminants found in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, immune system disorders, 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 how to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water helpline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information-system-federal-reporting>.

LEAD SAFETY PRECAUTIONS 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 the customers service lines and home plumbing. The City of Demorest Water Utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in the customers 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 by calling the Safe Drinking Water Helpline or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

FIND OUT MORE ABOUT DEMOREST'S WATER All water quality and source assessment reports are available through Demorest City Hall, or Public Works Director Bryan Popham at 706-778-4202. Additionally, the City of Demorest City Council meets the first Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. Your participation is welcome.

Definitions

ppm-parts per million

MCLG-maximum contaminant level goal

TTHM- total trihalomethanes

ppb-parts per billion

MRDL-maximum residual disinfection level

HAA⁵ haloacetic acid

MCL-maximum contaminant level

AL- action level

SUBSTANCES TESTED - JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2021

SUBSTANCE	MCLG	MCL	DATE	AMT. DET.	VIOLATION	PROBABLE SOURCE
FLUORIDE	4.0	4.0	daily	within range	no	additive for strong teeth
CHLORINE	4.0	4.0	daily	within range	no	water disinfectant
TTHM	n/a	80	quarterly	18.11 ppb	no	by-product of water chlorination
HAA ⁵	n/a	60	quarterly	5.95 ppb	no	by-product of water chlorination
NITRATES	10.0	10.0	annually	.43 ppm	no	runoff from fertilizer use
COLIFORM BACTERIA	0	5	monthly	0 ppm	no	naturally present in the environment