Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GA1370005 MOUNT AIRY

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

MOUNT AIRY is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name J a m e s K i m s e y

Phone 7 0 6 7 6 8 8 5 8 9

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Sources of Drinking Water

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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- 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 contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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

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. We 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.

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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.

Source Water Information

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CITY HALL WELL		GW	Active	Dicks Hill post office
JUD PITTS RD WELL		GW	Active	Jud Pitts
PINNACLE PT 3RD ST WELL		GW	Active	Pinnacle Pt
SCHOOLHOUSE WELL		GW	Active	Dicks Hill old shool house
WILSON ROAD WELL	WILSON ROAD WELL	GW	Active	Wilson Rd

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2025	0	15	4.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
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.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 or 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.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

Water Quality Test Results

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	15	0 - 30.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	11	0 - 22.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	1	0 - 0.58	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR REPORT	07/01/2021	2025	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/07/2023	2025	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

2025 CCR Supplemental Lead and Copper CCR Information
For Mt. Airy GA__137005_____

Required Lead Language: *Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. City of _Mt.Airy_____* ***(Water System Name)*** *is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact _James Kimsey7067688589_____* ***(Water System Contact Information)****. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

Lead and Copper Range Data.

Analyte	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Range		Units	Violation
				Low	High		
Lead	9/10/2025	0	15	0	13	ppb	No
Copper	9/10/2025	1.3	1.3	.0028	0.110	ppm	No

The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water.

To access the SLI and all individual Lead Tap Sample results for __Mt Airy_____ (WATER SYSTEM NAME) please contact Publicworks Director James Kimsey 7067688589__publicworks@townofmtairy.com_____ (Position, Name, Phone, Email)

The SLI can also be accessed by visiting https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com/

City of Cornelia

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System ID: GA1370003

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.

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).

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 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.

2025 CCR Lead and Copper Information for GA1370003 Water System.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Cornelia is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Keith Ethridge by emailing kethridge@cornelia.city or by calling 706-778-4832. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for The City of Cornelia, please contact Keith Ethridge by emailing kethridge@cornelia.city or by calling 706-778-4832.

The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions(LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water.

The SLI for The City of Cornelia produced the following results:
The system inventory does not include lead service lines.

- Non-Lead: 1040 service lines
- Lead: 0 service lines
- Galvanized: 124 service lines
- Unknown: 1691 service lines

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 Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4.00	4.00	1.57	1.27	1.76	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	24.2	20.0	28.5	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	32.3	24.4	41.0	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (% Removal)	NA	TT	36	20	59	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.80	.59	1	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.74	NA	NA	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.087	.021	.11	0	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	0	3.8	0	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances
None

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
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: ETHRIDGE, KEITH
Address: PO Box 785
CORNELIA, GA 30531
Phone: 706-778-4832

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

City of Demorest Water System
2025 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 6:00 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 Buys its Water from The City of Baldwin Water Treatment Plant at 288 Coldwater Drive, Demorest GA., and The City of Toccoa Water Treatment Plant 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. Permit Number 068-0004. Chlorine is added to the well supply for disinfection and fluoride is added for prevention of tooth decay. Phosphate is added at the Garrison Road well for purposes of corrosion control.

How to Read This Table

The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected in 2025 unless otherwise noted from the City of Demorest water system. 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 of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Action Level: 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?
Lead[1]							Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
City of Demorest	2024	ppb	AL =15	0	2	0-14		NO
Copper[2]							Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
City of Demorest	2024	ppb	AL =1300	1300	40	1.9-100		NO
Nitrate/Nitrite							Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits	
City of Demorest	Annually	ppm	10	10	0.575	0.364-0.575		NO
Fluoride							Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth	
City of Demorest	Daily	ppm	4	4	0.5	0.44-0.63		NO
Antimony							Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics: Electronics; solder	
City of Demorest	2024	ppb	6	6	3.5	0-3.5		NO
Chlorine Residual								
City of Demorest	Daily	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.35	1.14-1.59	Water disinfectant	NO
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
TTHMs, Total Trihalomethanes							By-product of drinking water chlorination	
City of Demorest	Quarterly	ppb	80	n/a	31	0-104		NO
HAA5, Haloacetic Acids							By-product of drinking water chlorination	
City of Demorest	Quarterly	ppb	60	n/a	38	0-81.58		NO
Microbiological Contaminants	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Value	Range	Major Sources	Violation?

Total Coliforms							Naturally present in environment	NO
City of Demorest	Monthly	p/a	No positive samples	0	3	n/a		
Radioactive Contaminants	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Value	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
Combined Radium 226/228							Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
City of Demorest	2025	pCi/L	5	NA	15.59	N/A		
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium								NO
City of Demorest	2025	pCi/L	15	NA	76.3	N/A		

UCMR-5 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Below you will find the table of listed unregulated contaminants found. These results are listed in ppb (parts per billion). Information about these contaminants can be found at https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule and https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/data-summary-fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

City of Demorest's Unregulated Contaminants Rule Table

Contaminants	Sample Year	Value
Lithium	2025	11.1 ppb
PFPeA	2025	0.0038 ppb

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.
3 Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness in water. We monitor turbidity

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 from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
(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).

CCR Supplemental Lead and Copper CCR Information For (GA1370004) Water System

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Demorest is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formulas, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Bryan Popham at 706-778-4202. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for The City of Demorest, please contact Matthew Speed at mspeed@eminc.biz or 678-315-1813.

Lead Service Line Inventory

The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water.

To access the SLI for the City of Demorest, please contact Public Works Director, Bryan Popham at 706-778-4202

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

If you have any questions please contact the City of Demorest's Public Works Director, Bryan Popham at 706-778-4202 . 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 fo Demorest's water system (WSID1370004).

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

TOCCOA HAS A SAFE AND SECURE WATER SUPPLY

This is the twenty eight edition of our water quality report as federally required. The City of Toccoa Water System - operated by over thirty dedicated individuals - continues to provide a quality, safe product for Toccoa, Stephens County and beyond. Please review this report carefully and feel free to contact us if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

Harry Scott
City of Toccoa
Utilities Director

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

Under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), EPA collects nationally representative drinking water occurrence data to support EPA's future regulatory determinations and, as appropriate, assist in the development of national primary drinking water regulations (NPDWRs).

For each UCMR cycle, EPA establishes a new list of contaminants for monitoring, specifies which systems are required to monitor, identifies the sampling locations, and defines the analytical methods to be used. The 5-year UCMR 5 cycle spans 2022 – 2026, with preparations in 2022, sample collection from 2023 – 2025, and completion of data reporting in 2026.

UCMR 5 specifies monitoring for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. All systems are required to report their data to EPA. The analytical results from UCMR are stored in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) for drinking water. For a summary of the UCMR results, tips for querying NCOD, and health effects information (including reference concentrations), please refer to the UCMR Occurrence Data webpage.

The Public Notification Rule requires that all systems notify their customers of the availability of UCMR results and we are required to report UCMR results in this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

The City of Toccoa had NO contaminants that were above the lowest detectable limit of the 29 contaminants specified for testing.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES (January – December, 2025)

Substance Tested (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low/High Copper/Lead	Amount Detected	Violation	Probable Source
Copper (ppb)	1300	1300[1]	51*	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	—	0.78	No	Additive that promotes strong teeth
Lead (ppb)	0	10	0*	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT = 1.0 NTU Percentage of samples <0.30 NTU	—	0.11	No	Soil runoff and erosion (NTU - nephelometric turbidity units - a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.)
Total Coliform (bacteria)	0%	5%	—	0%	No	Coliform bacteria are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present

*Copper and Lead samples were collected in October, 20225. The sample collection date resulted in a monitoring violation. Please see the attached Notice of Violation Letter.
[1]Action Level for Copper and Lead (Note: Number of Sites that exceed Action Level = 0)
"Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system."

Stage 2 - Disinfections By-Products Table below: LRAA (Single Site Running Average)

Substance Tested (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Sample Date	Maximum LRAA	Range Detected	Violation	Probable Source
Total Trihalolmethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	0	80	Quarterly 2025	78	23.9 - 137.8	NO	By-product of water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	0	60	Quarterly 2025	51.8	19.9—71.8	NO	By-product of water disinfection

NOTE: The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GEPD) has determined that the concentration of certain water quality parameters does not change frequently within our system; therefore, some of the data presented in this report is greater than one year old.

Violations for **Disinfections By-Products** (DPB) levels are determined using the LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average) which is defined as the running average of quarterly samples collected at a specific monitoring location.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal ppm = parts per millions or milligrams per liter ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

The Water Laboratory is certified to perform bacteriological analysis. Samples are taken from various sites approved by GEPD and analyzed for coliform bacteria. Samples taken from all new water mains are also analyzed for compliance with EPD requirements before the mains are put in service and taps can be made.

THE SOURCE OF TOCCOA'S WATER

Our main source of drinking water is Lake Toccoa located on Highway 17 Alternate approximately 2.5 miles north of the city. The lake is supplemented by pumping water from Davidson Creek Reservoir and Lake Yonah. This drinking water quality report shows that our drinking water is safe and meets or exceeds federal and state requirements. The amount of drinking water treated in 2025 totaled 2.05 billion gallons!

CITY OF TOCCOA WATER UTILITY MISSION STATEMENT

- To provide safe, potable water and services to the citizens of Toccoa and Stephens County.
- To preserve the public health by the protection of quality and quantity of water available through the state and federal laws sound management practices and operating procedures.
- To keep the public well informed and to maintain the development and training of employees.

TOCCOA'S 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 mineral and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from human & animal activity. 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 *https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information-system-sdwis-federal-reporting.*

If you require further assistance with translation or the ability to obtain a copy of the CCR due to disabilities. Please contact the City of Toccoa at 706-886-8451.

FIND OUT MORE ABOUT TOCCOA'S WATER

We appreciate the comments we receive from our customers. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water we provide to you every day. Our goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our valuable water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. To keep our valued customers informed about our water utility, tours can be arranged by calling John Estes at 706-282-3264. Additionally, the City of Toccoa City Commission meets on the second and fourth Monday of every month at 5pm. Your participation is welcome.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS CONCERNING THIS REPORT OR OUR WATER UTILITY, CONTACT THE CITY OF TOCCOA AT 706-886-8451.
FOR BILLING INQUIRIES, PLEASE CALL 706-282-3222

Compliance tap sampling data for lead is available for public review. To access this data, please contact City Hall at 706-886-8451 or visit the Utilities department on the 3rd floor of City Hall. This information includes the most recent results from our lead monitoring program and is provided to help you make informed decisions about your drinking water.

As part of our commitment to ensuring safe and high-quality drinking water, the City of Toccoa Water Utility has developed a comprehensive Service Line Inventory (SLI). This inventory identifies the materials used in water service lines throughout our distribution system, including whether any lines are made of lead, galvanized requiring replacement or are of unknown material. The SLI is a critical tool for protecting public health and complying with the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). It helps us identify and prioritize areas for lead service line replacement and ensures transparency with our customers.

How to access the Service Line Inventory:
Customers can review the Service Line Inventory By:
(1) Georgia EPD website link https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com/#map and search by street address,
(2) Call our water Utilities office at 706-282-3257,
(3) Visit City Hall Utilities department during normal business hours.
If your property is identified as having a lead or unknown service line, you will receive a direct notification with additional information and guidance.

TOCCOA'S WATER IS MONITORED FOR SAFETY

The City of Toccoa Water Treatment Facility, located at 2611 Falls Road, routinely monitors your drinking water according to federal and state laws. Our laboratory performed more than 77,757 chemical analyses and 852 microbiological lab tests during calendar year 2025. Drinking water, including bottled water, may possibly be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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).

LEAD SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

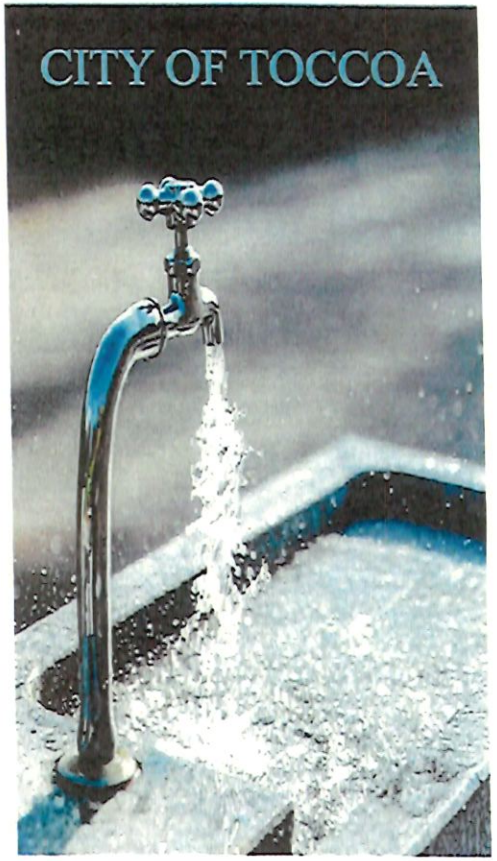
Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula -fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing.

The City of Toccoa is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.

Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or lead plumbing, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Customer Service at City Hall by calling 706-886-8451.



Drinking Water Quality Report

Issued: July, 2026
Reporting Year: 2025

PWSID# GA2570001
P.O. Box 579
Toccoa, GA 30577
706-282-3257
www.cityoftoccoa.com

City of
Baldwin Water System
2025 Water-Quality Report
Water System ID # GA 1370001

The City of Baldwin 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 Baldwin 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 drinking water. Regular City Council meetings occur the first and third Tuesday of each month, at 6:00 pm. Meetings are held at the Municipal Court Building located at 155 Willingham Avenue in Baldwin. The public is welcome.

Water Source

The City of Baldwin's water system is supplied by surface water from the Chattahoochee River. The water is then treated at the Water Treatment Plant at 288 Cold Water Drive before entering the system. The following chemicals are used in the treatment process, poly-aluminum chloride, poly-phosphate, hydrofluorosilicic acid, soda ash, and sodium hypochlorite. In 2003 the Georgia Mountains Regional Development Authority conducted a source water assessment identifying potential pollution sources which may poses a risk to Baldwin's water sources. The overall source susceptibility rating is "Low". A copy of this report is available at City Hall for review.

How to Read This Table

The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected in 2025 from The City of Baldwin's water system. 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.

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

Volatile Organic Contaminant	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected (Highest)	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
TTHMs City of Baldwin	Quarterly	ppb	80	0	47.68	15.6-64.1	Byproduct of disinfection	NO
HAA5s City of Baldwin	Quarterly	ppb	60	0	56.3	20-74.1	Byproduct of disinfection	NO
Inorganic Contaminants	**Date**	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Detected**	**Range**	**Major Sources**	**Violation?**
Copper[1] City of Baldwin	2023	ppb	AL=1,300	1300	130	2-260	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Lead[2] City of Baldwin	2023	ppb	AL=15	0	4.5	0-28	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride City of Baldwin	Daily	ppm	4	4	1.03	0.88-1.22	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive	NO
Nitrate City of Baldwin	Annual	ppm	10	10	0.4	n/a	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Chlorine Residual City of Baldwin	Daily	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDL = 4	2.14	1.95-2.3	Water disinfectant	NO
Microbiological Contaminants	**Date**	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Value**	**Range**	**Major Sources**	**Violation?**
Total Organic Carbon City of Baldwin	2025	ppm	TT	N/A	0.77	0.57-1.05	Naturally present in the environment	NO
Turbidity[3] City of Baldwin	Continuous	NTU	TT	n/a	0.21	n/a	Soil runoff	NO
Turbidity City of Baldwin	Continuous	NTU	95% samples ≤0.3	n/a	100.00%	n/a	Soil runoff	NO
Total coliform City of Baldwin	Monthly	n/a	No positive sample	0	1	n/a	Naturally present in the 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.
3 Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness in water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Table Key

AL = Action Level
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

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 from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

(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 contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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).

CCR Supplemental Lead and Copper CCR Information For (GA1370001) Water System

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Baldwin is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formulas, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Tiera Morrison with the City of Baldwin at 706-778-6341. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To access all Individual Lead Tap Sample results for the City of Baldwin, please contact Matthew Speed at mspeed@eminc.biz or 678-315-1813.

Lead Service Line Inventory

The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water.

To access the SLI for the City of Baldwin, please contact Tiera Morrison at 706-778-6341.

If you have any questions, please call Tiera Morrison with the City of Baldwin at 706-778-6341. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com. Individual copies of this report will not be mailed. Copies of this report are available at Baldwin City Hall. This report contains water quality information from the Baldwin water treatment plant (WSID 1370001). Member: Georgia Rural Water Association (GRWA) www.grwa.org

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