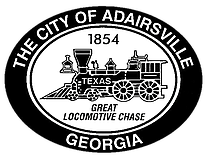
**2019 Annual Water Quality Report**

Water System ID 0150000

City of Adairsville Water Department



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| The Adairsville Water Department is pleased to present: | **CONTAMINANTS AND HEALTH RISKS** | **SOURCE WATER INFORMATION** |
| The 2019 Consumer Confidence Report. This report | In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA | matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms |
| Summarizes the results thousands of water quality tests | prescribes regulation that limit the amount of certain | Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection |
| performed on approximately 650 million gallons of water | contaminants in water provided by the public water | involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants |
| during 2019. | systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations | to kill bacteria and other microorganisms |
| **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR** | health. | Disinfection is considered to be one of the major |
| **DRINKING WATER** |  | public health advances in the 20th century**.** |

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|  | Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably |  |
| The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water | be expected to contain at least small amount of some | **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD** |
| Include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, | contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not |  |
| and wells. As water travel over the surface of the land or | necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More | If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious |
| through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring | information about contaminants and potential health effects | health problems, especially for pregnant women and |
| minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and | can be obtained by call the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water | young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from |
| can pick up substances resulting from the presence of | (1-800-426-4790). | Materials and components associated with service lines |
| animals or from human activity. |  | and home plumbing. City of Adairsville is |
|  | **NOTICE TO THE IMMUNO-COMPRISED** | responsible for providing high quality drinking water, |
| **COMTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT** |  | but cannot control the variety of materials used in |
| **IN SOURCE WATER** | Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants | plumbing components. When your water has been sitting |

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|  | in drinking water than the general population. Immuo- | for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead |
| **Microbial contaminants,** such as viruses and bacteria that | comprised persons such as persons with cancer | exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes |
| May come from sewage treatment plants, septic system | undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone | before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are |
| Agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. | Organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other | concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have |
| **Inorganic contaminants** such as salts and metals, which can | immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants | your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, |
| Be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, | can be particularly at risk from infections. These people | testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize |
| Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas | should seek advice about drinking water from their health | exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water |
| Production, mining, or farming. | Care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means | Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. |
| **Pesticides and herbicides,** which may come from a variety | to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and |  |
| Of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and | other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe |  |
| residential uses.  **Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic | Drinking Water Hotline (188-426-4191). |  |
| And volatile organic chemical, which are by-products | **SOURCE WATER INFORMATION** | **CONTACT INFORMATION** |
| of industrial process and petroleum, and can also come gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. **Radioactive contaminants,** which can be naturally Occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. | The Adairsville Water Department uses raw water from  Lewis Spring. Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water.  Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic | For more information about any item contained in report contact Lisa Eury, Water and Wastewater Manager, City of Adairsville Water Department at 116 Public Square Adairsville, Georgia 30103 or cell 470-529-5692 |

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| **Drinking Water Analysis** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Contaminant**  **(units)** | **MCL G** | **MCL,**  **TT**  **Or**  **MRDL** | **Amount**  **Detected** | **Range of Detection** | | | | **Sampl e**  **Date** | | **Violation** | **Typical Source** |
| **Low** | **High** | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.26 | .40 | 1.96 | | | 2019 | | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | .46 | NA | NA | | | 2019 | | No | Runoff from fertilizer use and natural organic material |
| Total  Trihalomethanes | NA | 60 | 4.1 | NA | 1.7 | | | 2019 | | No | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetcic Acids | NA | 80 | 1.0 | NA | 8.3 | | | 2019 | | No | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| Fluoride | 4 | 4 | .81 | 0 | 1.09 | | | 2019 | | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Total Coliform  Bacteria  (RTCR) | NA | TT | NA | NA | NA | | | 2019 | | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity (NTU) | NA | 1.0 | 100 | .01 | .28 | | | 2019 | | No | Soil run off and erosion |
| 100% of the samples were below the TT value of 1. A value less than 95% constitutes of TT violation. The highest single measurements were a .28. any measurement in excess of 5 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Contaminants** | **MCLG** | **AL** | **Detected Amount** | **Sample Date** | **#**  **Samples that**  **Exceeds**  **AL** | | | **Exceed s**  **AL** | | **Typical Source** | |
| Copper action level at consumer taps | 1.3 | 1.3 | .34 | 2017 | 0 | | | No | | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Lead action level at consumer taps | 0 | 15 | 1.7 | 2017 | 0 | | | No | | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Term Definition  ppm ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) ppb ppb: part per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L  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 | | | | | |  | Term  MRDL  MRDLG  AL  TT | | Definition  The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants  Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MMRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.  Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements of which a water system must follow.  Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water | | | |