



2020 Annual Water Quality Report

Water System ID 0150000

City of Adairsville Water Department

The Adairsville Water Department is pleased to present: The 2020 Consumer Confidence Report. This report Summarizes the results thousands of water quality tests performed on approximately 613 million gallons of water during 2020.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water Include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travel 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.

COMTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that May come from sewage treatment plants, septic system Agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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.

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 chemical, which are by-products 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.

CONTAMINANTS AND HEALTH RISKS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminates in bottled water health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amount 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 call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water (1-800-426-4790).

NOTICE TO THE IMMUNO-COMPRISED

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-comprised 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 (188-426-4191).

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

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

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances in the 20th century.

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. City of Adairsville 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>.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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

| Drinking Water Analysis | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--|---|
| Contaminant (units) | MCL G | MCL, TT Or MRDL | Amount Detected | Range of Detection | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.2 | .70 | 1.44 | 2020 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | .77 | NA | NA | 2020 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use and natural organic material |
| Total Trihalomethanes | NA | 60 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 3.89 | 2020 | No | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids | NA | 80 | 0 | NA | NA | 2020 | No | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| Fluoride | 4 | 4 | .86 | .58 | 1.06 | 2020 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR) | NA | TT | 0 | NA | NA | 2020 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity (NTU) | NA | 1.0 | 100 | .02 | .24 | 2020 | 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 .23. 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 | Exceeds AL | Typical Source | |
| Copper action level at consumer taps | 1.3 | 1.3 | .22 | 2020 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Lead action level at consumer taps | 0 | 15 | 7.6 | 2020 | 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 | Definition |
|-------|--|
| MRDL | 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 |
| MRDLG | 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. |
| AL | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements of which a water system must follow. |
| TT | Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water |