



CONTAMINANTS

THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER
BEFORE WE TREAT AND PROTECT OUR WATER SUPPLY

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 **EPA'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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.



Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- ➔ **Pesticides & herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential use.
- ➔ **Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring.
- ➔ **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.



www.esginc.net



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

Water utilities across the United States are required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide its customers with an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) by adding a provision requiring all community water systems to deliver to their customers an annual water quality report which contains information on the water system's source water, levels of any detected contaminants, compliance with drinking water rules and other educational information.

In 2020, as in years past, the City of Barnesville met all state and federal regulations for water quality.



PWS ID GA 1710000 | CITY OF BARNESVILLE, GEORGIA



WATER QUALITY

2020 | ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

YOUR WATER MEETS ALL FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS FOR WATER QUALITY



Last year we conducted more than **1400 tests for over 86 drinking water contaminants**. This brochure provides customers a snapshot of the quality of the water we provided last year.

Included are details regarding where your water comes from, what it contains, and how our water compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. Recognizing that water is essential to life, we are committed to providing you with pertinent information regarding the quality of your water. For additional information about your local water services, please contact Dusty McCallum or Christy Allison at 770-358-2356.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

If you are interested in participating in water policy decisions, please contact City Hall for a schedule of City Council Meetings.

These meetings are open to the public. You can reach City Hall at 770-358-0181.

**YOUR WATER IS
SAFE TO DRINK!**

High quality water is more than the dream of the conservationists, more than a political slogan; high quality water, in the right quantity at the right place at the right time, is essential to health, recreation, and economic growth.



SPECIAL POPULATION ADVISORY

YOUR HEALTH IS OUR HIGHEST PRIORITY

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/Center for Disease Control guidelines on how to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

HOTLINE
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791

Water Quality Monitoring

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. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.



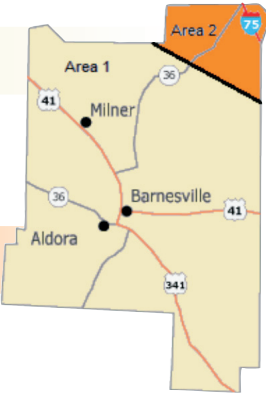
WHERE YOUR DRINKING WATER COMES FROM

AREA 1 DRINKING WATER

WATER FOR AREA 1 COMES FROM THE EADY CREEK RESERVOIR AND THE TOWALIGA RIVER.

AREA 2 DRINKING WATER

WATER FOR AREA 2 COMES FROM A BLEND OF THE OCMULGEE AND TOWALIGA RIVERS.



Detailed source water assessment information may be obtained by contacting the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GEPD) at 404-651-5167.

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2020 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants

in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from testing completed January 1 through December 31, 2020. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.



UNDERSTANDING THE DATA



2020 CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

WATER QUALITY DATA

SUBSTANCE	MCL in mg/L	MCLG	AREA 1 LEVEL DEFECTED	AREA 2 LEVEL DEFECTED	VIOLATION (Y or N)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Total Coliform Bacteria 2020	<5%positive	0	0	1	N	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) 2020	0.3	N/A	0.30 max 100% below the TT value of 0.3 *	1.00 max 100% below the TT value of 0.3 *	N	Soil runoff into natural waters
* 100 % of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3 NTU. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.30. Any measurement in excess of 1 NTU is a violation unless otherwise approved by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GAEPD).						
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Copper (ppm) Current	1.3 AL	0	0.19 2020	0.19 2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm) 2020	4	4	Average 0.65	Average 1.08	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb) Current	15 AL	0	1.1 2020	1.4 2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) 2020	10	10	Not Detected	1.025	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Haloacetic Acids (ppm) 2020	0.06	N/A	0.040 Range: (0.024-0.077)	0.042 Range: (0.022-0.061)	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppm) 2020	0.08	N/A	0.038 Range: (0.028-0.066)	0.066 Range: (0.041-0.091)	(AREA 1) N (AREA 2) N¹	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- AL (Action Level) — The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- 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 (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.
- N/A (Not Applicable)
- ND (Not detectable at testing limit)
- NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units)
- pCi/l (picocuries per liter) — A measure of radioactivity.
- ppm (parts per million or milligrams per liter) — Corresponds to one minute in two years
- ppb (parts per billion or micrograms per liter) — Corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years
- TT (Treatment Technique) — A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity: Turbidity has no health affects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms.

Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short period of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

Fluoride: Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

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. The City of Barnesville 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 visit www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.