

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.

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 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The City of Carrollton draws its water from the Little Tallapoosa River. We are also fortunate enough to have three reservoirs. The Little Tallapoosa River runs through one of these reservoirs, Lake Buckhorn. Sharpes' Creek Reservoir flows into the Little Tallapoosa River, and Lake Carroll flows into Curtis Creek, which then flows into the Little Tallapoosa River. Lake Carroll and Sharpes' Creek have restrictions on them to aid in protecting our water sources. Lake Carroll restrictions may be obtained by calling the City of Carrollton Recreation Department @ (770) 832 – 1161. Sharpes' Creek Reservoir restrictions may be obtained by going to : www.carrollton-ga.gov.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The categories of potential pollution sources found in the Source Water Assessment are; confined animal feed lots, NPDES storm water, mining, airports, hazardous waste facilities, LAS permit holders, and roads that cross over streams. A copy of the Source Water Assessment may be viewed on the City's Website: www.carrollton-ga.gov, water quality. Click to view the Source Water Assessment.



Lake Carroll Spillway

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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 Carrollton is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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:

- Take short showers.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead.
- Run your clothes and dishwasher only when they are full.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food & Drug Administration (FDA) sets regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in bottle water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of impurities. The presence of these impurities does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about these impurities and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1 - 800 - 426 - 4791). www.epa.gov/safewater

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 (1 - 800 - 426 - 4791).

CONTINUING OUR COMMITMENT

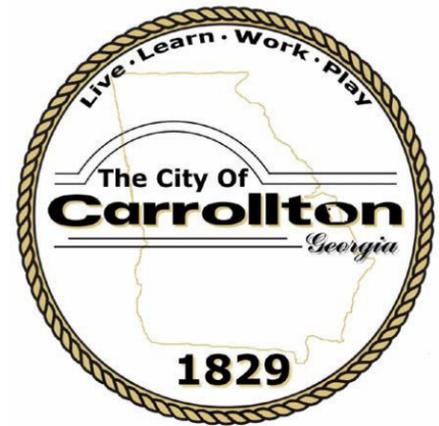
We are proud to once again present to you our annual water quality report. This edition covers all testing completed from January 1 through December 31, 2013. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets and exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation and community education and while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

QUESTIONS

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Connie Nelms, Water Plant Superintendent, at (770) 830 - 2021.

AWARDS

- Laboratory Quality Assurance Award 2012, 2005
- Gold Award 2011, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2004
- Drinking Water Taste Test District Winner 2009
- Outstanding Operations Award 2004



Annual Water Quality Report

Water Testing performed in 2013

PWS ID#: 0450002

WATER QUALITY DATA

During the past year we have taken thousands of water samples in order to determine the presence of radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants.

The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Although all of the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel that it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations for these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL (MCLG)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Amount Detected	Average Range Detected	Violation	Probable /Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	2013	4	4	1.06	.67 – 1.28	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	4	4	.67	.24 – .86	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	2013	60	N/A	38	30 – 60	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	2013	10	10	.26	.24 – .28	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria (# positive samples)	2013	1 positive monthly sample	N/A	1	N/A	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2013	TT	N/A	1.9	1.2 – 2.6	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2013	80	N/A	42	20 – 80	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	2013	TT = 0.15 NTU 95% Samples ≤ 0.10 NTU	0 100%	.03	.02 – .09	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from 30 homes throughout the service area

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Amount Detected 90th %	# of Sites above Action Level	Violation	Probable /Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2011	15	N/A	2.5	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	2011	1.3	N/A	.29	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL (MCLG)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Amount Detected	Average Range Detected	What does this information mean?	Probable /Typical Source
Chlorate (ppb)	2013	N/A	N/A	110	N/A	See below *	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium, Total (ppb)	2013	N/A	N/A	.29	.26 – .31	See below *	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2013	N/A	N/A	.15	.06 – .22	See below *	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium (ppb)	2013	N/A	N/A	35	34 – 36	See below *	Erosion of natural deposits

*Unregulated Substances — The information in the above unregulated substances table is part of the US EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule III (UCMR III). The City of Carrollton was selected to participate with hundreds of other US Water Systems in this major testing program. UCMR III is intended to provide EPA with information about the occurrence of that may be found in potable water supplies. The information gathered on these substances will be used to possibly revise drinking water standards for the future. It is important to remember that none of the items listed in the table above are currently under any regulations.

SOURCE WATER SUBSTANCES

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL (MCLG)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Amount Detected	Average Range Detected	What does this information mean?	Probable /Typical Source
Cryptosporidium (oocysts/L)	2013	N/A	N/A	1	0 – 1	See below **	Runoff from livestock/fertilizer use
Giardia (oocysts/L)	2013	N/A	N/A	6	0 – 6	See below **	Runoff from livestock/fertilizer use

*Cryptosporidium — Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water, our monitoring also indicates the absence of these organisms in our finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

TABLE DEFINITIONS

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.

MRDL — Maximum Residual Disinfection :

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

NTU :

Nephelometric Turbidity Units

Oocysts/L :

number of oocysts in one liter.

ppm :

parts per million or milligrams per liter

ppb :

parts per billion or micrograms per liter

TT — Treatment Technique :

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

N/A :

Not Applicable

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The mayor and city council meet on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. in the City Public Safety Complex, 115 West Center Street, Carrollton, Georgia. Please feel free to participate in any of these meetings or visit us on our website @ www.carrollton-ga.gov.

IS MY WATER SAFE?

Yes! We run thousands of tests a year to ensure that your drinking water is at the highest quality. We have met and surpassed all federal and state drinking water standards.

