WATER QUALITY REPORT 2021

System ID # GA2410001 City of Tallulah Falls Water System March 2022

Special Information

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. [Name of Water System] 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.

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED LANGUAGE

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. EP*NCDC* 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)

DRINKING AND B01TLED WATER LANGUAGE

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 (l-800-426-4791)

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER AND PRESENCE OF CONTAMINANTS LANGUAGE

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 the following:

- 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 runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or fanning.
- 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Special points of interest:

- Multiple tests are performed annually to confirm our water quality.
- Call City Hall at (706) 754-6040 to report problems, ask questions or for information on the water system.
- Our drinking water met or exceeded all safety and quality standards.
- All test results noted in the report are from data collected during 2021

City of Tallulah Falls Water System

Water Quality Report 2021

Regulated Contaminants Table:

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	0	4	0.60	.6	2.11	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	0	60	<6	NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	0	80	<4	NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform P/A	0	TT	A	NA	NA	2021	No	Naturally present in the environment

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Lead & Copper Table:

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	Action Level (AL)	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation
				Low	High		
Copper - (ppm)	0	AL= 1.3 ppm	0.0852	.0078	.32	2020	No
Lead - (ppb)	0	AL= 15 ppb	1.46	NA	.0027	2020	No

Contaminants that may be present in Source water before we treat it could include:

Microbial contaminants (such as viruses and bacteria) may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants (*such* as salts and metals) may be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Terms and Abbreviations Found in this Report:

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other Requirements which a water system must follow.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - The United States Environmental Protection Agency (Federal Level).

Environmental Protection Division (EPD) - The Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (State Level).

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)- the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.;

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)- the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.;

Treatment Technique (TT) – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.;

Not Applicable (N/A) - does not apply at this time;
Not Detectable (ND) - if a contaminate is present it is at levels below what current technology is able to detect.;
Present/Absence (P/A)- The Presence or Absence of these bacteria in the water
Ppb– parts per billion molecules;
Ppm– parts per million molecules. Also, may be expressed milligrams per Liter;
Mg/L– milligrams of substance per a Liter of liquid.
Pesticides and Herbicides 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 byproducts 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.