

City of Demorest Water System

2023 Water-Quality Report - Water System ID #1370004



The City of Demorest Water System is pleased to present a summary of the quality of water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The City of Demorest Water System is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting our drinking water. Regularly scheduled City Council meetings are held on the 1st Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Municipal Conference Center. Any comments are welcomed; please contact us at The City of Demorest – 250 Alabama St – Demorest, GA 30535 or (706) 778-4202.

Water Source

The City of Demorest is a Purchased Water System. The City of Demorest Georgia Water System Identification Number is 1370004. The City of Demorest purchases water from The City of Baldwin Water surface water treatment facility located at 288 Coldwater Drive, Demorest GA., and The City of Toccoa surface water facility located at 2611 Falls Road, Toccoa GA. The City of Demorest also operates two permitted groundwater wells. The Garrison Road Well is located at 415 Crystal way, and the Mize Road Well is located at 571 E. Mize Road, Demorest GA. Groundwater Withdrawal Permit Number 068-0004. Chemicals used for treating the wells are chlorine for disinfection, fluoride for the prevention of tooth decay, and a phosphate blend for corrosion control.

How to Read This Table

The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected in 2023 unless otherwise noted. Please note the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbiological contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which triggers treatment or other requirement, which a water system must follow.

Inorganic Contaminants	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
Lead¹								
						# above AL		
City of Demorest	2021	ppb	AL =15	0	9.8	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Copper²								
						# above AL		
City of Demorest	2021	ppb	AL =1300	1300	51	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Nitrate/Nitrite								
City of Demorest	Annually	ppm	10	10	0.28	N/A		NO
Fluoride								
City of Demorest	Daily	ppm	4	4	0.62	0.51-0.83	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth	NO
Chlorine Residual								
City of Demorest	Daily	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.04	0.705-1.19	Water disinfectant	NO
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
TTHMs, Total Trihalomethanes								
City of Demorest	Quarterly	ppb	80	n/a	27.2	13.1-44.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HAA5, Haloacetic Acids								
City of Demorest	Quarterly	ppb	60	n/a	35	15.8-45	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO

Microbiological Contaminants	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Value	Major Sources	Violation?
Total Coliforms							
City of Demorest	Monthly	p/a	1 Positive Sample	0	0	Naturally present in environment	NO

Water-Quality Table Footnotes
 1 ppb of copper is reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken.
 2 ppb of lead is reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken.

Table Key

- ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l) one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- NTU = nephelometric units, measure of the clarity of water
- TT = treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- p/a=presence/absence (microbial)

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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 Environmental Protection Agency'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 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:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) 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.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come
- (E) 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 amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

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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 Demorest 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>



National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

If you have any questions please contact the City of Demorest Water Superintendent, Bryan Popham at (706) 778-4202 or email at bpopham@cityofdemorest.org. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com. A copy of this Water Quality Report is posted on the City's website. Printed copies will be available at City Hall. This report contains water quality information from the City of Demorest's water system (WSID1370004).

Este informe contiene information muy importante. Traduscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.