2024 REPORT

WATER QUALITY REPORT

SAFE. CLEAN. QUALITY.

We are proud to deliver safe, high-quality drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal standards to Carrollton residents.

est. 1829
CARROLLTON
georgia

This report includes detailed testing information and water quality data from January 1 through December 31, 2024.

GA 0450002

carrolltonga.com/watertreatment

CARROLLTON'S DRINKING WATER IS ALTOGETHER SAFE

Protecting the City of Carrollton's water quality is our most important job. Our dedicated team performs hourly tests throughout the treatment process to ensure our water is safe. We analyze thousands of samples from our water sources and homes every year to enable us to meet or exceed all water quality requirements of the Georgia Environmental Protection Division and the federal EPA.

Our staff works hard to maintain, repair and improve our water treatment facility and equipment so our customers do not experience any disruption in service.

STRAIGHT FROM THE SOURCE

The City of Carrollton draws its water from the Little Tallapoosa River.
We also have three reservoirs:

- Lake Buckhorn, *through which the Little Tallapoosa River runs*
- Sharpe Creek Reservoir, *flows into the Little Tallapoosa River*
- Lake Carroll, *flows into Curtis Creek, then flows into the Little Tallapoosa River*

Source Water Assessment may be found at carrolltonga.com

2024 WATER SAMPLING RESULTS

The chart below shows the findings of the City of Carrollton's water testing after treatment and how they compare to national standards. We tested thousands of water samples over the past year and all results met EPA standards. *The data presented is from testing completed from January 1 - December 31, 2024, unless otherwise noted.*

Learn more at carrolltonga.com/watertreatment

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REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Average Results	Range Detected	Meets EPA Standard	Major Sources
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.67	0.43 – 1.98	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.71	0.09 – 0.87	Yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids (HAA's)(ppb)	60	N/A	28	20 – 50	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)(ppb)	80	N/A	36	10 – 70	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	1.7	1.4 – 2.1	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)			0.03	0.01 - 0.07	Yes	Soil runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacterial, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

TAP WATER SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FOR LEAD AND COPPER ANALYSIS FROM 30 HOMES THROUGHOUT THE SERVICE AREA

Analyte (units)	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	Range Detected	Meets EPA Standard	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	8/16/23	0	15 ppb	0 - 77	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	8/16/23	1.3	1.3 ppm	0.026 - 0.16	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

WE ARE **ONE OF FEW CITIES** THAT **FILTER 100% OF THE WATER TWICE**

WE ARE ON **REDUCED MONITORING FOR LEAD AND COPPER** EVERY 3 YEARS DUE TO OUR CONSISTENTLY LOW READINGS

AWARD WINNING

We consistently earn awards for the quality and dependability of our water system.

GAWP PLATINUM
2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024

GAWP GOLD
2004, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

WATER QUALITY REPORT CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT
2005

WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
2004

GAWWA/GAWP DISTRICT 3 DRINKING WATER TASTE TEST WINNER
2009, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021

GAWWA BEST TASTING TAP WATER IN GEORGIA
2017

GAWWA PEOPLE'S CHOICE
2018, 2021

LABORATORY QUALITY ASSURANCE
2005, 2012, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2024

WaterFirst
CARING FOR OUR WATER RESOURCES

SUSTAINABLE EFFORTS

Maintaining the City of Carrollton's water system requires ongoing upkeep of storage tanks, routine sampling and flushing the lines and fire hydrants. **Our water system contributes to the Fire Department's Insurance Service Office top rating of Class 1.** This rating is **earned by fewer than 1/4 of one percent of fire departments nationwide** and saves residents money in insurance costs.

LEARN MORE

Learn more about city initiatives and opportunities for community involvement during our **Mayor and Council meetings,** held the first Monday of each month at 6pm at the Public Safety Complex. **For meeting information and agenda details, visit carrolltonga.com.**

MODEL WATER TOWER COMPETITION

Carrollton hosts, in collaboration with GAWP and GAWWA, the **Georgia Model Water Tower Competition** each year. Students learn about engineering design while being introduced to some of the careers available in the water profession. The students compete individually or in teams to design and build working model water towers, which are tested and judged on competition day.

EXPLORE THE PLANT

Come see first-hand how the water treatment and testing process works. Upon request, **we offer tours** to schools, colleges, universities and to the general public. **To schedule a tour, contact Drew Strickland at astrickland@carrollton-ga.gov or 770-830-2021.**

DIVE IN

Swim classes, water aerobics, competitive swim, lap and open swim - we offer a ton of fun aquatic activities for you to enjoy. Our newly renovated Midtown Water Park promises a splashy, fun-soaked summer for the whole family. **Learn how you can take a dip at carrolltonga.com/aquatics.**

TIPS FOR CONSERVATION

SAVE WATER

Stay informed. Follow us on Facebook and Instagram @OriginalCarrolltonGA for water-saving tips and more!

Every Georgian should follow the non-drought schedule for outdoor water use, according to the Georgia Water Stewardship Act, which went into effect in 2010. It allows daily outdoor watering for purposes of planting, growing, managing or maintaining ground cover, trees, shrubs or other plants only between the hours of 4pm and 10 am by anyone whose water is supplied by a water system permitted by the Environmental Protection Division.

SHUT WATER OFF WHILE BRUSHING TEETH

CHECK FOR LEAKS AND HAVE THEM REPAIRED

RUN FULL LOADS OF LAUNDRY AND DISHES

AVOID TOXIC PRODUCTS, PESTICIDES AND CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS

KEEP A PITCHER OF COLD WATER IN THE FRIDGE TO DRINK

REPLACE HIGH FLOW SINK AERATOR TO SAVE 1.5 GALLONS A MINUTE

FILL BATHTUB UP ONLY HALF WAY

HOW MUCH H2O?

HOW MANY GALLONS OF WATER DOES IT TAKE TO GROW ONE APPLE?

HOW MANY GALLONS OF WATER DOES THE AVERAGE PERSON USE EACH YEAR?

Email your answers to cnelms@carrollton-ga.gov for a free prize!

https://epd.georgia.gov/non-drought-outdoor-water-use-schedule

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN WATER?

Drinking water comes from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. The categories of potential pollution sources found in the Source Water Assessment are animal feed lots, non-point storm water, airports, hazardous waste facilities and roads that cross over streams. 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 animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants and radioactive contaminants. **More on the Source Water Assessment may be found at carrolltonga.com.**

PRECAUTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR LEAD

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant individuals, infants (both formula and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service line and in home plumbing. Carrollton is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water and wish to have your water tested, **contact the City of Carrollton Water Filter Plant at 770-830-2021.** Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

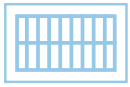
The **lead service line inventory** is a requirement of every municipality in the United States. The EPA is requiring all municipalities to create a working spreadsheet of what material all the water pipes are made out of that are under the municipality's service area. This includes both sides of the meter, the municipality controlled side and the customer controlled side. The purpose of this inventory is to find, identify, and eventually remove all of the lead lines from service. The City of Carrollton's inventory can be accessed by contacting the Water Plant, and requesting your location's pipe data. **The contact information is 770-830-2037 or servicelineinventory@carrollton-ga.gov.**

YOU CAN HELP PROTECT OUR WATER SOURCES

LIMIT TOXIC PRODUCTS, PESTICIDES AND CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS

DO NOT POUR HAZARDOUS WASTE DOWN THE DRAIN OR INTO SEWERS

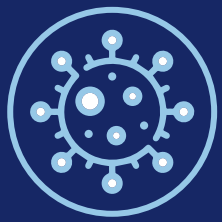
CLEAN UP PET WASTE



KEEP STORM DRAINS CLEAR OF DEBRIS AND LITTER

PROPERLY DISPOSE OF MEDICATIONS

LEARN ABOUT SOURCE WATER CONTAMINANTS



MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

TERMS TO KNOW

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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

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

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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 contamination.

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

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

ppm (Parts Per Million): Parts Per Million or milligrams per liter (corresponds to one minute in two years)

ppb (Parts Per Billion): Parts Per Billion or micrograms per liter (corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years)

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): The measure of the cloudiness of the water.

N/A-Not Applicable: Does not apply.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

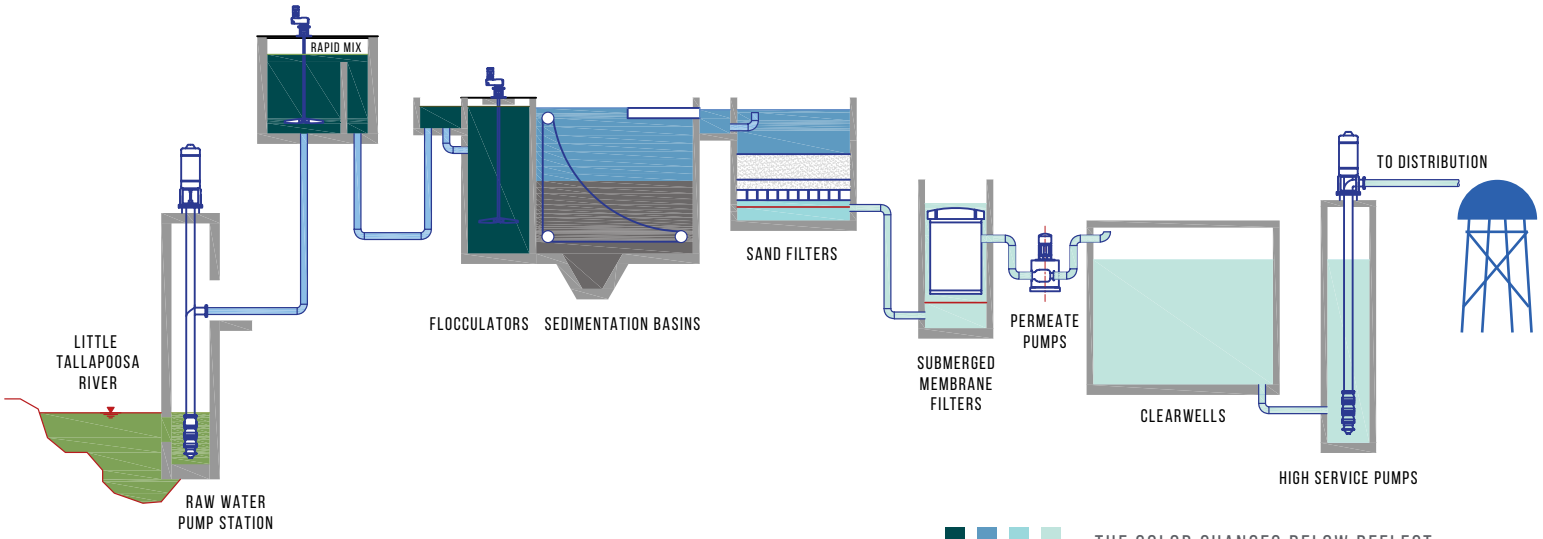
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. **The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.**

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

A CLOSER LOOK AT
HOW IT WORKS
TO KEEP YOUR WATER CLEAN AND SAFE TO DRINK

See how Carrollton's water flows through the filtration process before it gets to your tap.

Learn more at carrolltonga.com/watertreatment



THE COLOR CHANGES BELOW REFLECT THE **WATER GETTING CLEANER** THROUGH THE PROCESS

CONNECT WITH US

DREW STRICKLAND, WATER FILTER PLANT SUPERINTENDENT
ETHAN TURNER, LABORATORY ANALYST

CARROLLTON WATER TREATMENT
1006 NORTH PARK STREET, CARROLLTON, GA 30117
770-830-2021 · FAX: 770-214-0950 · CARROLLTONGA.COM