



2019 Annual Water Quality Report

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

We are once again proud to present our Annual Water Quality Report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. Over the years we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet on the 1st Monday of each month beginning at 6:00 p.m., at the Chickamauga Civic Center, located at 1817 Lee Clarkson Rd.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The City of Chickamauga's water is provided from a 330 ft deep well located at the Coke Ovens. Our well produces 900,000 to 1.2 million gallons daily of pure ground water to you the customer each and every day. Small amounts of chlorine gas is injected as a precaution against any bacteria that may be present. Fluoride is added for prevention of tooth decay.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A Source Water Assessment is a study, unique to each water system, which provides basic information about drinking water. Source water assessments identify the area of land that impacts the raw water used for drinking water and identifies the major potential sources of contaminant sources. Copies of our Source Water Assessment are available upon request. To receive a copy, please contact City Hall at (706) 375-3177 between 9:30 AM and 4:00 PM Mon. - Fri.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For more information on this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Rusty Haney, Water Superintendent, at (423) 322-7016.

Important Health Information

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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/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).

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 that 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 farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which 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, 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 that 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.

TABLE DEFINITIONS

AL (Action level): The concentration of a contaminate which, if exceeded, triggers Treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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

NA: Not Applicable

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water.

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water.

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

TABLE

Regulated Substances							
SUBSTANCE (Unit Of Measure)	Year sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range LOW-HIGH	Violati on	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	0	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	[4]	[4]	1.2	1-Jan	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	1.1	1.1-1.2	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	N/A	60	2	0-2.0	NO	Water disinfection By-Product
Trihalomethane	2019	80	N/A	0.012	N/A	NO	Water disinfection By-Product
Sodium 23 (ug/L)	2016	N/A	N/A	1400	N/A	NO	Mineral Deposits
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community once every three years							
SUBSTANCE (Unit Of Measure)	Year sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th%TI LE)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violati on	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	1.3	0.13	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0	2.5	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
For more information please contact Rusty Haney (Water Superintendent) (423) 322-7016 8:30 a.m. --- 4:30 p.m.							