

WALKER COUNTY WATER AND SEWERAGE AUTHORITY
2020 Annual Water Quality Report

The Walker County Water & Sewerage Authority is pleased to report that your community's drinking water met or exceeded all safety and quality standards set by the State of Georgia and EPA during the previous year. This 2020 Water Quality Report provides our customers with detailed accounts of all the monitoring and testing results gathered from water quality testing during the previous year. Our employees are committed to providing you with safe, dependable tap water on a year round basis and are proud to provide the enclosed information.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public board meetings and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet on the second Tuesday of every month at the Walker County Water & Sewerage Authority, 4665 Happy Valley Road, Flintstone GA 30725.

Contact Information

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Brandon Whitley, General Manager, at (706) 820-1455 or Randall Haney, Water Production Superintendent, at (706) 375-6603.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Dalton Utilities' drinking water is produced from the following sources: • Surface water from the Conasauga River and Coahulla Creek, located in the Dawnville community, and groundwater from Freeman Springs, located in West Whitfield County, were all rated as having LOW susceptibility to pollution. • Surface water from Mill Creek, located in the City of Dalton, was rated as having LOW to MEDIUM susceptibility to pollution because of proximity to a railroad and major thoroughfares. • Dalton Utilities purchased water from Eastside Utilities, Catoosa Utilities and Chatsworth Water Commission. To obtain copies/information on water quality reports and/or source water assessments conducted by these water providers, please contact Walker County Water and Sewer Authority (706)375-6603.

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.

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 5NTU 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

Regulated Substances

| Substance (UNIT OF MEASUREMENT) | Year Sampled | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | Amount Detected | Range Low-High | Violation | Typical Source |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2020 | [4] | [4] | 2.1 | 1.0-2.9 | NO | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids [HAA]-IDSE Results (ppb) | 2020 | 60 | NA | 15.0 | ND-15.0 | NO | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] | 2020 | 80 | NA | 27.2 | 1.5-27.2 | NO | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Organic Carbon (% Removal) | 2020 | TT | NA | 1.7 | 0.69-1.7 | NO | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2020 | 4 | 4 | 0.8 | 0.7-.81 | NO | Water additive that promotes strong teeth. |
| Nitrate | 2020 | 10 | 10 | 0.47 | Nd-0.47 | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use. |
| Barium(ppm) | 2020 | 2 | 2 | 0.069 | 0.069-0.069 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria % | 2020 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | NO | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit) | 2020 | TT% of samples <0.3 NTU=99% | NA | 0.36 | .05-.36 | NO | Soil runoff. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Tap water samples were collected for Lead and Copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community. | | | | | | | |
| Substance (UNIT OF MEASUREMENT) | Year Sampled | AL | MCLG | Amount Detected (90 th % Tile) | Sites above AL/total sites | Violation | Typical Source |
| Copper (ppm) | 2020 | 1.3 | 1.3 | .48 | 0/10 | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead (ppb) | 2020 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0/10 | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Unregulated Contaminants | Year Sampled | MCL | MCLG | Monthly average | Range Low-High | Does it meet Standards | Typical Source |
| Aluminum | 2020 | N/A | N/A | 120 | ND-120 | N/A | Added to water as a coagulant |
| Sodium | 2020 | N/A | N/A | 8,900 | Nd-8,900 | N/A | Naturally present in the environment: by product of water treatment process |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC) | Year Sampled | MCL | MCLG | Monthly average | Range Low-High | Does it meet Standards | Typical Source |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | 2020 | N/A | N/A | 3.8 | ND-120 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chlorodibromomethane (ppb) | 2020 | N/A | N/A | 30 | ND-30 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chloroform (ppb) | 2020 | N/A | N/A | 14 | ND-14 | N/A | |