

2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

**CITY OF ARNOLDSVILLE
*WSID #2210004***

The City of Arnoldsville is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to give you information about the quality of water and services that we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water sources are six wells that are each approximately 250 feet to 400 feet deep, and they commonly draw from crystalline formations. The type of water is ground water. These properties are protected by City Ordinances which prohibit certain types of activities that could contaminate the water sources. Our Wellhead Protection Plan is on file at City Hall. Water treatment, disinfecting with chlorine, is performed at each of these sites. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, samples are pulled on a regular basis as required by the EPA and sent to the State of Georgia EPD Laboratories in Atlanta for testing.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements and that we had no violations during 2022.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the City Clerk at 706- 742-5036 or our State Certified Class II Water Treatment Plant Operator, Water Superintendent George Spearing at 706-743-8537. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at Arnoldsville City Hall.

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 the 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 at 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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 or 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, 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amounts 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.

Arnoldsville Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water, according to Federal and State laws. This shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. All drinking water, may be reasonably, expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level – The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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 – The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Regulated substances not listed below were not found in your drinking water.

Detected Substance	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Amount Detected	Range Detected	Is it within Standards and SAFE to Drink?	Probable Source
Lead (a) (a1)	ppb	0	AL=15	1.6	0-1.6	YES	Corrosion of Household plumbing
Copper (a) (a2)	ppb	1300	AL=1300	290	4.2-290	YES	Corrosion of Household plumbing
Nitrate/ Nitrites	ppm	10.0	10.0	1.30	0.29-1.30	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage.

Parameter/Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Water System Results	Range Of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source Of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.56	0.43-0.69	2022	NO	Water additive to control microbes

Lead: 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 Arnoldsville Water Department 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>.

We at Arnoldsville Water Systems work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect and conserve our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Drinking water is our most precious commodity.

The Water System ID number for the City of Arnoldsville is 2210004.

Water Conservation Tips

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.
- Be aware and observe state-wide and local outdoor watering bans.

For more information on how you can help conserve our water, go to the following website: www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach/index.html.