City of Cartersville
WATER DEPARTMENT

2022 Annual Water Quality Report

WATER SYSTEM ID: 0150002

The Cartersville Water Department (CWD) is pleased to present the 2022 Consumer Confidence Report. This report summarizes the results of thousands of water quality tests performed on over four billion gallons of water produced during 2022.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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

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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

CONTAMINANTS AND HEALTH RISKS FOUND

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

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).

NOTICE TO THE IMMUNO-COMPROMISED

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).

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

The CWD uses raw water from Lake Allatoona, a surface water impoundment managed by the United States Corps of Engineers.

The Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) was updated in January 2020. The overall watershed susceptibility to pollution ranking was: Low—Medium. A copy of the draft SWAP can be found here: https://www.cityofcartersville.org/DocumentCenter/View/3885/SWAP-Report-Cartersville

MANDATORY LEAD STATEMENT

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 CWD 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, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure, information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

CONTACT INFORMATION

For more information about any item contained in this report contact Sidney Forsyth, Director, Cartersville Water Department Director at P.O. Box 1390 Cartersville, GA 30120 or call 770-607-6234.

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/27/2020	1.3	1.3	0.22	1	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/27/2020	0	15	3.2	1	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measurements, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
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.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation. has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.
na:	not applicable.
Mrem::	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion—or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	Milligrams per liter or parts per million—or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	1.5	0.45—1.55	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	29.50	11.2—36.0	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Toal Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	44.25	9.9—55.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2022	0.81	0.70—0.99	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.54	0.54—0.54	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use:; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Toal Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirement set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation section.