**GET INVOLVED**

Learn more about city initiatives and opportunities for community involvement during our **Mondays at 6 p.m.** at the Public Safety Complex. For more information and agenda details, visit carrollton-ga.gov.

**Camillon hosts, in collaboration with**

Carrollton hosts, in collaboration with Georgia Model Grassroots, the **Georgia Model Water Tower Competition** each year. Students learn about engineering design and competition while being introduced to some of the many career opportunities available in the field. For more information, visit carrollton-ga.gov.

**WATER TOWER COMPETITION**

Come see first-hand how the water treatment and testing process works. Carrollton has earned a long list of awards, including Best Tasting Tap Water in the state.

**POLLUTION AND CONTAMINANTS**

Drinking water comes from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, and wells. The city is responsible for providing water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The City of Carrollton's Water Treatment Department is committed to providing residents with high quality drinking water. Carrollton has a long list of awards, including Best Tasting Tap Water in the state. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, Carrollton has a long list of awards, including Best Tasting Tap Water in the state.

**LEAD IN DRINKING WATER**

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 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the materials used in plumbing components. When water has been standing for several hours, it allows the lead from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing to leach into the water. This is especially true in older homes, buildings and service lines. Carrollton has a long list of awards, including Best Tasting Tap Water in the state.

**IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, diabetics and people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people with HIV/AIDS or other immunocompromised conditions, pregnant women, and young children may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health provider about appropriate means of having their drinking water treated. Carrollton has a long list of awards, including Best Tasting Tap Water in the state.

**TERMS TO KNOW**

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)**

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed to contaminate drinking water. The MCLs are not necessarily health-based. MCLs are legally enforceable standards. Carrollton has a long list of awards, including Best Tasting Tap Water in the state.

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)**

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.

**MDL (Maximum Detectable Limit)**

The lowest level of a contaminant that can be detected or measured. Carrollton has a long list of awards, including Best Tasting Tap Water in the state.

**A (Action Level)**

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers health-based requirements that a water system must follow. Carrollton has a long list of awards, including Best Tasting Tap Water in the state.

**ENHANCED TREATMENT TECHNIQUES**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Carrollton has a long list of awards, including Best Tasting Tap Water in the state.

**Lead in drinking water is primarily from**

Leaving tap water to sit for several hours before using it can help reduce exposure to lead for those living in older homes, buildings and service lines. Carrollton has a long list of awards, including Best Tasting Tap Water in the state.

**TERMS TO KNOW**

**PPM (Parts Per Million)**

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

**ppb (Parts Per Billion)**

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

**NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit)**

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed to contaminate drinking water. Carrollton has a long list of awards, including Best Tasting Tap Water in the state.

**N/A**

Does not apply.
Source Water Contaminants

Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, can come from sewage treatment plants, animal uses, or soil and animal wastes.

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.

Radioactive contaminants either come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic organic chemicals, industrial by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and use, also containing gas stations, urban storm water runoff and waste systems.

Reductive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

We also have three reservoirs:

- The City of Carrollton draws its water from the Little Tallapoosa River.
- Lake Carroll, which flows into Curtis Creek, then flows into the Little Tallapoosa River.
- Sharp Creek Reservoir, which flows into the Little Tallapoosa River.

Source Water Assessment may be found at carrollton-ga.gov.

Water Conservation

All Georgians should follow the non-drought schedule for outdoor water use, according to the Georgia Water Stewardship Act, which went into effect in 2010. It states daily outdoor watering for purposes of planting, growing, managing or maintaining a home, yard or other plants only between the hours of 6 p.m. and 10 a.m. for anyone whose water is supplied by a water system permitted by the Environmental Protection Division. https://epd.georgia.gov/non-drought-outdoor-water-use-schedule.

You can Help Conserve and Protect Our Water

- Install water-efficient fixtures and appliances
- Fix any leaks and replace them repaired
- Use full loads of laundry and dishes
- Avoid using pesticides and chemical fertilizers

2018 SAMPLING RESULTS

During the year 2018, we have collected thousands of water samples in order to determine the presence of microbiological, organic and inorganic contaminants. The charts below show the presence of these contaminants within the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), but we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present. Find out more at carrollton-ga.gov.

Inorganic Contaminants

- Iron: 0.5 ppm, range detected: 0.01-0.7 ppm
- Lead: 0.03 ppm, range detected: 0.34-1.99 ppm
- Copper: 0.15 ppm, range detected: 0.84-1.99 ppm
- Fluoride: 4 ppm, range detected: 0.5-4 ppm

Organic Contaminants

- Pesticides: 68 ppb, range detected: 20-90 ppb
- Chlorine Dioxide: 1.3 ppm, range detected: 1.00-1.65 ppm
- Chlorine: 0.15 ppm, range detected: 0.10-0.15 ppm
- Fluoride: 1.3 ppm, range detected: 1.00-1.65 ppm

Microbial Contaminants

- Total coliform: 0.01-0.07
- Total coliforms: 0.04-0.05
- Cryptosporidium: 0.01-0.07
- Giardia: 0.01-0.07

2018 AWARDS & ACCOLADES

- Photo Municipal Drinking Water Taste Test Winner 2017
- People’s Choice 2018
- Laboratory Quality Assurance 2005-2017
- GAWWA Best Tasting Tap Water in Georgia 2009, 2017
- Drinking Water Taste Test Winner GAWWA/GAWP District 3 2018
- GAWWA Peoples Choice 2017
- Laboratory Quality Assurance 2005-2017
- GAWWA Peoples Choice 2017

2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT

2018 CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

You can find more information at carrollton-ga.gov.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units)</th>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Average Results</th>
<th>Range Detected</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Major Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>0.84-1.99</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.05-0.63</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Water additive which promotes strong teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (HAA's) (ppb)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>30-55</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-Product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>37-68</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-Product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon (ppm)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>1.4-2.1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>TT=0.15</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>95% Samples ≤0.10 NTU</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.07-0.07</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tap Water Samples Were Collected for Lead and Copper Analysis From 30 Homes Throughout The Service Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units)</th>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Sites Above Action Level</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.1 ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.15 ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>