The City of Carrollton’s Water Treatment Department is committed to providing residents with the highest quality drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal standards. Carrollton has earned a long list of awards, including Best Tasting Water in the state. In a new challenge to drinking water safety, we remain dedicated to protecting our source water, water conservation, and community education.

In this report, we will provide detailed testing information and water quality data from January 1 to December 31, 2019. We are happy to report that there were no violations for this reporting period.

Important Health Information
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably contain at least trace 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 USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Some people may be more susceptible to contaminants in drinking water, such as the general population, immuno-compromised persons, children, and persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, patients who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immunosuppressed conditions, and infants or elderly persons and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should consult their health care provider if they have any questions on using tap water.

The City of Carrollton’s Water Treatment Department team provides award-winning water to you.

Terms to Know
- MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as possible, using the best available treatment technology.
- 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 (Method Detection Limit): The lowest level at which an instrument is able to detect drinking water. There is not necessarily a health effect, and MDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

ALTOGETHER DEDICATED
The City of Carrollton’s Water Treatment Department is committed to providing residents with the highest quality drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal standards. Carrollton has earned a long list of awards, including Best Tasting Water in the state. In a new challenge to drinking water safety, we remain dedicated to protecting our source water, water conservation, and community education.

SUSTAINABLE EFFORTS
Planning the City of Carrollton’s water system requires ongoing upkeep of storage tanks, routine sampling and flushing the lines and fire hydrants. Our water system contributes to the Fire Department’s Insurance Service Office top rating of Class 5. This rating is earned by fewer than 1/4 of one percent of fire departments nationwide and saves residents money in insurance costs.

WHAT YOU CAN DO
- Get involved
- Learn more about city initiatives and opportunities for community involvement during our Mayor and Council meetings, held the first Monday of each month at 6pm at the Public Safety Complex.
- Information and agenda details, visit carrolltonga.com.
- Conservations’ headquarters, in collaboration with G&B and GWS, the Georgia Model Water Tower Competition. Student learn about engineering design while being introduced to some of the careers available in the water profession. The students compete individually and in teams to design and build working model water towers, which are tested and judged on competition day.

Come see first-hand how the water treatment and distribution processes work. Upon request, we offer tours to schools, colleges, universities, and to the general public. To schedule a tour, contact Robert Moore at 770-830-2021 or smoore@carrollton-ga.gov.

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 sitting for several hours, minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap for 10 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you have concerns about lead in water, consider having your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline 800-426-4791 or EPA’s safeWater.gov.

Pollution and Contaminants
Drinking water comes from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The categories of potential pollution sources found in the Source Water Assessment are microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants and radioactive contaminants. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants and radioactive contaminants. More on the Source Water Assessment may be found at carrolltonga.com.

Connecting with Us
Carrollton Water Treatment 1050 North Park Street, Carrollton, GA 30117 770-830-2021 • Fax: 770-214-0950 • CARROLLTONGA.COM

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### Lead in Drinking Water

This report includes lead data from water samples collected from public drinking water systems in Carrollton. The source data for this report is obtained from the USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) and other sources.

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The U.S. EPA regulates contaminants in drinking water to protect public health. Some contaminants are naturally present in water, some come from agriculture, and others come from industrial or sewage discharge. The City of Carrollton must use the best available treatment methods to remove contaminants from water. There is no known or expected risk to public health from drinking water as protected 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.

### Terms to Know

- **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are established to protect public health.
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- **MGLD (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that at least 50% of the population may be at risk from_tile disease caused by low levels of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

#### 2019 Report

Four water systems in the City of Carrollton meet or exceed all state and federal standards. Carrollton’s water systems continue to receive state and federal recognition.

### Water Quality

### Regulated Substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MRDL</th>
<th>MRDLG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clorine (ppm)</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon (ppm)</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>0.01</td>
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### Pollutant Sources

Pollutants can come from many sources, such as industrial, agricultural, and sewage discharge. The categories of potential pollution sources found in the Source Water Assessment are microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants and radioactive contaminants.

### Water Quality

Water quality is measured by various indices, such as turbidity, pH, and total dissolved solids.

### Lead in Drinking Water

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### 2019 Report

Four water systems in the City of Carrollton meet or exceed all state and federal standards. Carrollton’s water systems continue to receive state and federal recognition.
SUSTAINABLE EFFORTS

Placing the City of Carrollton’s water system in a positive position for future energy savings and cost control. Our water system contributes to the Fire Department’s Water Tower Competition. Each year, students compete individually and as teams, to build and defend water model water towers, which are tested and judged on competition day.

COME see first-hand how the water treatment and distribution process works. Upon request, we offer tours to schools, colleges, universities and to the general public. To schedule a tour, contact Robert Moore at 770-830-2021 or rmoore@carrollton-ga.gov.

POLLUTION AND CONTAMINANTS

Drinking water comes from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. The categories of potential pollution sources found in the Source Water Assessment are microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, total organic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, radioactive contaminants and radionuclides.

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GET INVOLVED

Carrollton holds a collaboration with GAWWA, the Georgia Model Water Tower Competition. Each year, students learn about engineering design while being introduced to some of the career options available in the water profession. The students compete individually and as teams, to build and defend water model water towers, which are tested and judged on competition day.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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ALTGETHER DEDICATED

The City of Carrollton’s Water Treatment Department is committed to providing residents with the highest quality drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal mandates. Carrollton has earned almost all of its points, including 100% Testing the Water in the state. In new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain dedicated to protecting our water source, water conservation and community education. In this report, we outline detailed testing information and water quality data from January 1 to December 31, 2019. We are happy to report that there were no violations for this reporting period.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably contain at least trace amounts of certain 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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

Some people may be more susceptible to contaminants in drinking water, because they generally lack immune system protection. Such groups include people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, patients who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immunosuppressive disorders, and infants. Some people’s increased risk from these health conditions may be compounded by other health problems or immune deficiencies that may increase the risk of infections. These people include from their health care providers or by contacting the EPA’s CEC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidance on appropriate measures to lessen the risk of infection.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA regulates contaminants which, if exceeded, triggers health-based standards called MCLs. The South Carrollton Water Treatment Plant removes over 99% of all contaminants. Our water system contributes to the Fire Department’s Insurance Service Office top rating of Class 1. This rating is earned by fewer than 1/4 of one percent of fire departments nationwide.

TERMS TO KNOW

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. MCLGs are goals or standards that the public health is to strive to achieve. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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N/A-Not Applicable: Does not apply.
Microbiological contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, can come fromaman-hand treatment plants, animal wastes, and infected humans.

Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, agricultural or bioterrorist water treatment plants, and gas production, mining or farming.

Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and non-synthetic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and use are found coming from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radionuclides contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of nuclear and nuclear production and very active.

Radioactive contaminants also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and industrial and domestic wastewater discharges, oil spills, and gas production, mining or farming.

Organic chemical contaminants such as petroleum products and petroleum production and use are found coming from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, urban storm water runoff, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

We also have three reservoirs:

Lake Carroll, which flows into Curtis Creek, then flows into the Little Tallapoosa River.

Lake Buckhorn, through which the Little Tallapoosa River runs.

Little Tallapoosa River as it flows through Carrollton.

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such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and industrial processes and petroleum production and can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and refining.

Inorganic contaminants including synthetic and metal salts and metals, can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and industrial processes and petroleum production and can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or result from nuclear and non-nuclear activities.

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ALTOGETHER DEDICATED

POLLUTION AND CONTAMINANTS

Drinking water comes from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. The categories of potential pollution sources found in the Source Water Assessment are actual levels, non-point storm water, agricultural, household facilities and roads that cross over streams. 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 animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants and radioactive contaminants. More on the Source Water Assessment may be found at carrollton.gata.gov.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

It is 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 sitting for several hours, minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap for 10 to 30 seconds before using water for drinking. If you have concerns about lead in your water, consider having your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater/lead.

TERMS TO KNOW

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) The U.S. government agency responsible for water quality, air quality, and environmental protection. RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) The act that regulates waste disposal and hazardous waste. AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers regulatory or other requirements that a water system must follow. TT (Treatment Technique): A required process or treatment technology. This is the level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers regulatory or other requirements that a water system must follow. MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLG's are set as close to the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) as is feasible and appropriate. MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG as is feasible and appropriate. MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The level of a drinking water disinfectant that is set to protect public health. MRDLGs are not enforceable standards. MCLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of turbidity. N/A-Not Applicable: Does not apply.

Detected Violation Major Sources

Ground water, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants and radioactive contaminants. More on the Source Water Assessment may be found at carrollton.gata.gov.

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IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably 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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to certain contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised, pregnant women, the elderly, and patients with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, people who have HIV/AIDS or other immunocompromising conditions, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about their health concerns from their health care providers.

Student teams to design and build working model water systems and to the general public. To schedule a tour, contact Robert Moore at 770-830-2021 or rmoore@carrollton.gata.gov. To learn more about city initiatives and opportunities for participation, check out the Carrollton City Website at carrollton.gata.gov. Visit our Facebook page at Carollton City, Georgia, or in teams to design and build working model water systems and to the general public. To schedule a tour, contact Robert Moore at 770-830-2021 or rmoore@carrollton.gata.gov. To learn more about city initiatives and opportunities for participation, check out the Carrollton City Website at carrollton.gata.gov. Visit our Facebook page at Carollton City, Georgia.