

WATER QUALITY REPORT

**SAFE.
CLEAN.
QUALITY.**

We are proud to deliver safe, high-quality drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal standards to Carrollton residents.

2023 REPORT



This report includes detailed testing information and water quality data from January 1 through December 31, 2023.

carrolltonga.com/watertreatment

GA 0450002

CARROLLTON'S DRINKING WATER IS ALTOGETHER SAFE

Protecting the City of Carrollton's water quality is our most important job. Our dedicated team performs hourly tests throughout the treatment process to ensure our water is safe. We analyze thousands of samples from our water sources and homes every year to enable us to meet or exceed all water quality requirements of the Georgia Environmental Protection Division and the federal EPA.

Our staff works hard to maintain, repair and improve our water treatment facility and equipment so our customers do not experience any disruption in service.



WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN WATER?

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 animal feed lots, non-point storm water, airports, hazardous waste 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 carrolltonga.com.**

PRECAUTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR 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 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 thirty seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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 800-426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

YOU CAN HELP PROTECT OUR WATER SOURCES



LIMIT TOXIC PRODUCTS,
PESTICIDES AND CHEMICAL
FERTILIZERS



DO NOT POUR HAZARDOUS
WASTE DOWN THE DRAIN
OR INTO SEWERS



CLEAN UP
PET WASTE



KEEP STORM DRAINS
CLEAR OF DEBRIS
AND LITTER



PROPERLY DISPOSE
OF MEDICATIONS



STRAIGHT FROM THE SOURCE

The City of Carrollton draws its water from the Little Tallapoosa River. We also have three reservoirs:

- Lake Buckhorn, through which the Little Tallapoosa River runs
- Sharpe Creek Reservoir, flows into the Little Tallapoosa River
- Lake Carroll, flows into Curtis Creek, then flows into the Little Tallapoosa River

Source Water Assessment may be found at carrolltonga.com



2023 WATER SAMPLING RESULTS

The chart below shows the findings of the City of Carrollton's water testing after treatment and how they compare to national standards. We tested thousands of water samples over the past year and all results met EPA standards. *The data presented is from testing completed from January 1 - December 31, 2023, unless otherwise noted.*

Learn more at carrolltonga.com/watertreatment

GA 0450002

REGULATED SUBSTANCES						
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Average Results	Range Detected	Meets EPA Standard	Major Sources
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.61	1.10 - 1.94	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.71	0.40 - 0.86	Yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids (HAA's)(ppb)	60	N/A	18.4375	15 - 28	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)(ppb)	80	N/A	30	20 - 50	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	1.5	1.2 - 1.7	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.32	0.32	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)			0.03	0.01 - 0.08	Yes	Soil runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacterial, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analysis from 30 homes throughout the service area (2023 data)

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	Amount Detected 90th%	Sites Above Action Level	Meets EPA Standard	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	15	0	6.8 ppb	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.13 ppm	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems



WE ARE ONE OF FEW CITIES THAT FILTER 100% OF THE WATER TWICE



WE ARE ON REDUCED MONITORING FOR LEAD AND COPPER EVERY 3 YEARS DUE TO OUR CONSISTENTLY LOW READINGS

AWARD WINNING



We consistently earn awards for the quality and dependability of our water system.

GAWP PLATINUM

2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023

WATER QUALITY REPORT CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

2005

WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

2004

GAWWA/GAWP DISTRICT 3 DRINKING WATER TASTE TEST WINNER

2009, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021

GAWWA BEST TASTING TAP WATER IN GEORGIA

2017

GAWWA PEOPLE'S CHOICE

2018, 2021

LABORATORY QUALITY ASSURANCE

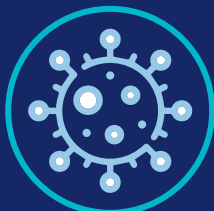
2005, 2012, 2020, 2021, 2022

WaterFirst
CARING FOR OUR WATER RESOURCES





LEARN ABOUT SOURCE WATER CONTAMINANTS



MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.



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.



PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES 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 can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

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 feasible 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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 contamination.

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.

ppm (Parts Per Million): Parts Per Million or milligrams per liter (corresponds to one minute in two years)

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

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): The measure of the cloudiness of the water.

N/A-Not Applicable: Does not apply.

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.

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. **The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.**

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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.

TIPS FOR CONSERVATION

SAVE WATER

Stay informed. Follow us on Facebook and Instagram @OriginalCarrolltonGA for water-saving tips and more!



Every Georgian should follow the non-drought schedule for outdoor water use, according to the Georgia Water Stewardship Act, which went into effect in 2010. It allows daily outdoor watering for purposes of planting, growing, managing or maintaining ground cover, trees, shrubs or other plants only between the hours of 4pm and 10 am by anyone whose water is supplied by a water system permitted by the Environmental Protection Division.



SHUT WATER OFF WHILE BRUSHING TEETH



CHECK FOR LEAKS AND HAVE THEM REPAIRED



RUN FULL LOADS OF LAUNDRY AND DISHES



AVOID TOXIC PRODUCTS, PESTICIDES AND CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS



KEEP A PITCHER OF COLD WATER IN THE FRIDGE TO DRINK



REPLACE HIGH FLOW SINK AERATOR TO SAVE 1.5 GALLONS A MINUTE



FILL BATHTUB UP ONLY HALF WAY

HOW MUCH H2O?



HOW MANY GALLONS OF WATER DOES IT TAKE TO GROW ONE APPLE?



HOW MANY GALLONS OF WATER DOES THE AVERAGE PERSON USE EACH YEAR?

Email your answers to cnelms@carrollton-ga.gov for a free prize!

SUSTAINABLE EFFORTS

Maintaining 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 1.** This rating is **earned by fewer than 1/4 of one percent of fire departments nationwide** and saves residents money in insurance costs.

LEARN MORE

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. **For meeting information and agenda details, visit carrolltonga.com.**

MODEL WATER TOWER COMPETITION

Carrollton hosts, in collaboration with GAWP and GAWWA, the **Georgia Model Water Tower Competition** each year. Students learn about engineering design while being introduced to some of the careers available in the water profession. The students compete individually or in teams to design and build working model water towers, which are tested and judged on competition day.

EXPLORE THE PLANT

Come see first-hand how the water treatment and testing process works. Upon request, **we offer tours** to schools, colleges, universities and to the general public. **To schedule a tour, contact Drew Strickland at astrickland@carrollton-ga.gov or 770-830-2021.**

3 WAYS TO

DETECT LEAKS



CHECK YOUR UTILITY BILL

It's likely that a family of four has a serious leak if its winter water use exceeds 12,000 gallons per month. Look for spikes—is your water use a lot higher than it was last month?



READ YOUR WATER METER

Find your water meter, which is usually near the curb in front of your home. Use a screwdriver to remove the lid on your meter, which is usually marked "water."



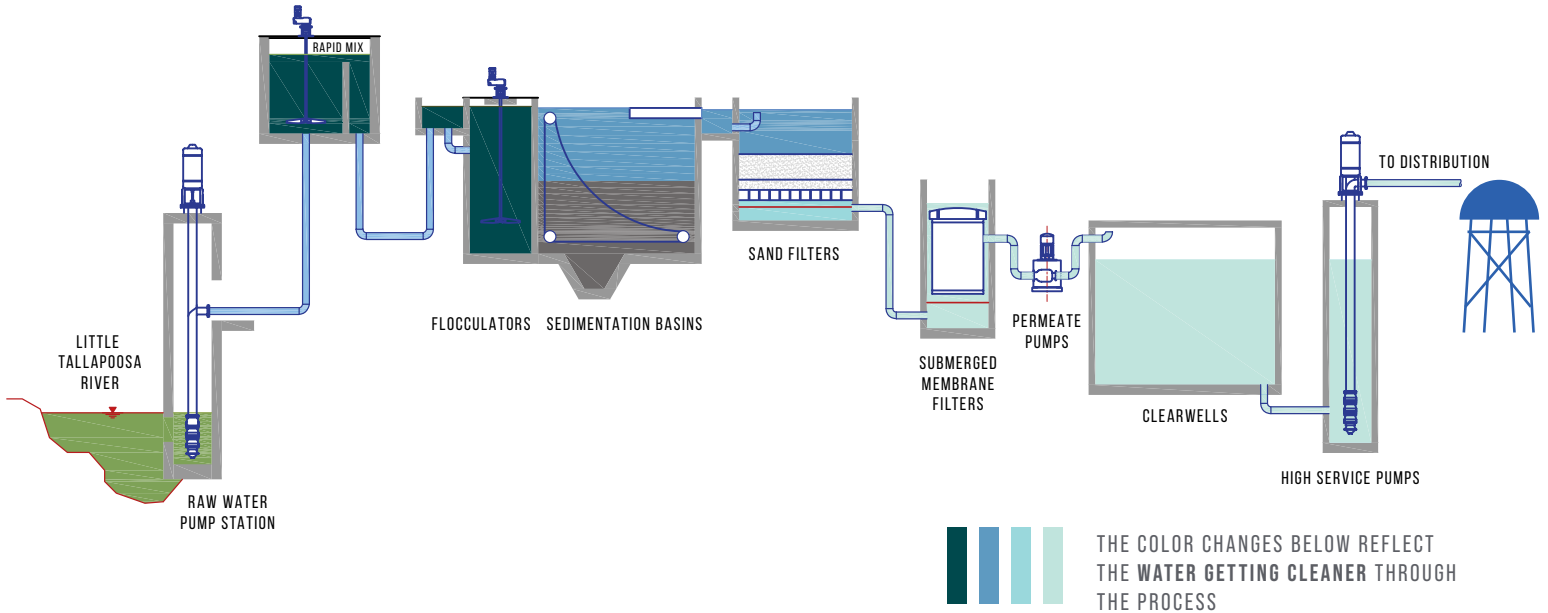
TAKE A TOILET TEST

Put a few drops of food coloring into the tank of your toilet and let it sit for 10 minutes. If color shows up in the bowl, you have a leak. Flush afterwards to avoid staining. Replace your old toilet flapper if it is torn or worn.

A CLOSER LOOK AT HOW IT WORKS TO KEEP YOUR WATER CLEAN AND SAFE TO DRINK

See how Carrollton's water flows through the filtration process before it gets to your tap.

Learn more at carrolltonga.com/watertreatment



CONNECT WITH US

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