Water Quality Data for 2020
City of Clarkesville Filtration Plant
ESG Operations, Inc.
WSID# GA1370002

Your water IS safe to drink

As a customer of the Clarkesville Water System, the quality of your drinking water is important to us. We take pride and care in distributing safe drinking water and are proud to report that we met or exceeded all safety and quality standards set by the State of Georgia and EPA for the year 2020.

The information contained in this report will provide details on where your water comes from, what is in your water, and how your water compares to the standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The report is posted on the City of Clarkesville's website (www.cityofclarkesvillega.com) and copies are available at Clarkesville City Hall. Please contact **Nancy Gosnell, Water Operations Supervisor, ESG Operations, Inc. (706) 754-4796 or Joe Deputy, ESG Project Manager (706) 754-4216** with questions or concerns about this report or your water.

Where does my water come from?

The Clarkesville Water System obtains all of its water from the Soque River, a surface water source. The headwaters of the Soque River are in the vicinity of Tray Mountain. Clarkesville is fortunate in that, except for agriculture, it is the first commercial or municipal user of this water. However, it is extremely important to understand that anything that happens in the Soque River Watershed area between Tray Mountain and Clarkesville could have an impact on our water supply. Therefore, we should all be concerned with protecting this sensitive and vital watershed area

We Welcome the Community's Participation.

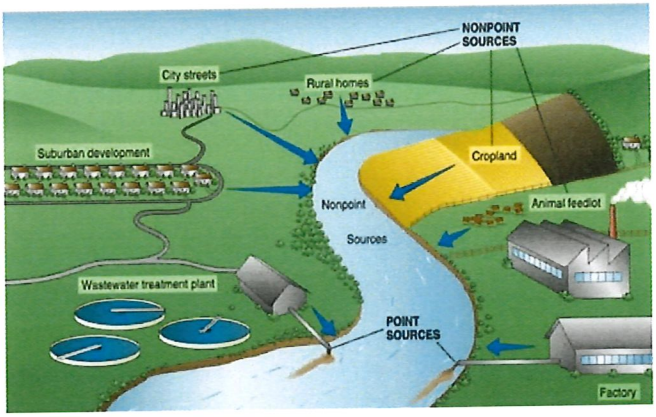
Water System related issues are often discussed at Clarkesville City Council meetings which are scheduled for the first Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall. Your participation and comments are welcome at these meetings.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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, or infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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. The following is a list of contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it.



Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems;

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

Water Quality Data Table

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants detected during the 2020 calendar year. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The EPA or the state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Clarkesville 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.

Conservation is the Key

Water conservation is important now more than ever. There are several ways to conserve water daily. One is to check for a toilet leak by adding food coloring to the tank. If the toilet is leaking, color will appear in the bowl within 30 minutes. Another is to insulate your water pipes. You'll get water faster and avoid wasting water. For other great conservation tips and tools, visit WWW.conservewatergeorgia.net.

Remember every drop counts!

Key Terms & Abbreviations:

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Water suppliers are required to notify residents when an MCL is exceeded.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the level of a contaminant in drinking water at which there is no known or anticipated health threat to a person who consumes the water.

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (numerical units of measure based upon photometric analytical techniques for measuring the light scattered by finely divided particles of substance in suspension)

Parts per billion (ppb): parts per billion or micrograms per liter (one part per billion is equivalent to 4.5 drops in a 60,000 gallon swimming pool).

Parts per million (ppm): parts per million or milligrams per liter (one part per million is equivalent to 4.5 drops in a 55 gallon barrel of water).

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant.

Turbidity: 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.

Detected Inorganic Contaminants Table					
Substance	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Clarkesville Results**	**Violation**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	~~.39 - 1.15~~ .37 - 1.05	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth;
Nitrate (ppm)	10.0	10.0	~~Not Detected~~ .63	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppb)	None established	None established	~~5700~~ 7200	NO	Naturally occurring salts

	Detected Organic Table				
Substance	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Results**	**Violation**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	0.060	n/a	~~.027~~ .023	NO	Byproduct of Water Chlorination
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	0.080	n/a	~~.035~~ .021	NO	Byproduct of Water Chlorination

Microbiological Contaminants Table					
Substance	**TT**	**MCLG**	**Result**	**Violation**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Total Coliform (%)	2 samples/Month	0	0 ✓	NO	Human and Animal fecal waste

Turbidity Table (2016)					
Substance	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Result**	**Violation**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Turbidity	95% of data <.300 on Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) each month	0	.32 ~~.26~~ ~~100% within limit of <.300~~ 99.99% within ~~100%~~ limit of <.300 each month	NO	Soil runoff and erosion

Detected Lead and Copper (2016 results) (Lead and Copper are sampled every three years, due 2019)					
Substance	**AL**	**Results (90%)**	**Range**	**Violation**	**Typical source of contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	**15**	~~1.1~~ 1.05	0-2.5 0-4.0	**No**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	**1300**	~~270~~ 190	~~0-95~~ 0-240	**No**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants				
Substance	**QC Range**	**Results**	**Violation**	**Typical source of contaminant**
4-Bromofluorobenzene	~~3.5 - 6.1~~ 3.89 - 5.75	~~5.26~~ 4.37	**No**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Dichlorobenzene	~~3.6 -5.8~~ 4.00 - 5.75	~~5.15~~ 4.49	**No**	Discharge from industrial factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Chloroform	**None Established**	~~5.9~~ 8.1	**No**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	**None Established**	~~1.2~~ 2.1	**No**	By-product of drinking water chlorination