

BARTOW COUNTY

Water Consumer Confidence Report 2023

Water System ID Number: GA0150001

IMPORTANCE OF SAVING WATER | PRECAUTIONS | DATA



**MORE
INFORMATION**



770-387-5170

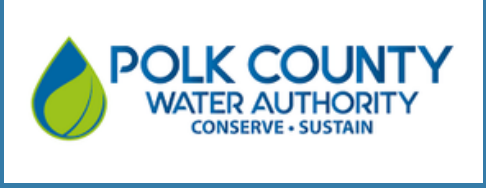


www.bartowcountyga.gov/departments/water/index.php

Where does my water come from?

Acquiring, maintaining and distributing pristine water resources are the primary operational responsibilities and priorities of the Bartow County Water Department. The majority (93%) of our water utility system resources are obtained through contracts with the cities of Adairsville and Cartersville, as well as from water purchase agreements with Cobb-Marietta Water Authority, Cherokee County Water & Sewerage Authority, and the Polk County Water, Sewer & Solid Waste Authority. The remaining water supply (7%) is provided from our independently owned and operated Bolivar Spring Water Treatment Plant, located in Northeastern Bartow County. Surface water drawn from Lake Allatoona in Eastern Bartow County by our major suppliers constitutes approximately 87% of the total potable (drinkable) water volume in our water system.

Last year, the Bartow County Water System was responsible for processing, treating and distributing approximately 2.7 billion gallons (7.45 million gallons per day) of water to our services customers.



We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.



Play your part, be water smart!

Wise Water Use



Are there any special precautions I need to take?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as: people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 healthcare providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).



Did you know?

The average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per day. Luckily, there are many low-cost to no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference.

Contact information:

Information about this report can be obtained from Mark Wallace of the Bartow County Water Department at 770-607-6309

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

PROTECT THE SOURCE

Maintaining Water Resources Now and into the Future



1. Practice Conservation

One of the best ways to ensure sustainable water resources for the future is to practice conservation and smart water use practices today.



2. Support Watersheds

Watershed health is essential to protecting water supply. Most water infrastructure spending focuses on built infrastructure, but investment in watershed conservation is essential to ensure water security.



3. Ensure Quality

From source to faucet to waste, maintaining water quality requires an intersectional approach. Contaminants can enter waterways from runoff, groundwater pollution, and older infrastructure.



4. Grow Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure is an important part of how drinking, wastewater, stormwater agencies can provide innovative, effective, affordable water services.

- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.eps.gov/watersense for more information.
- Source water assessments can be obtained through our water source providers below:
 - [City of Cartersville Water Department](#)
 - [Cobb County Water System](#)
 - [Cherokee County Water & Sewerage Authority](#)

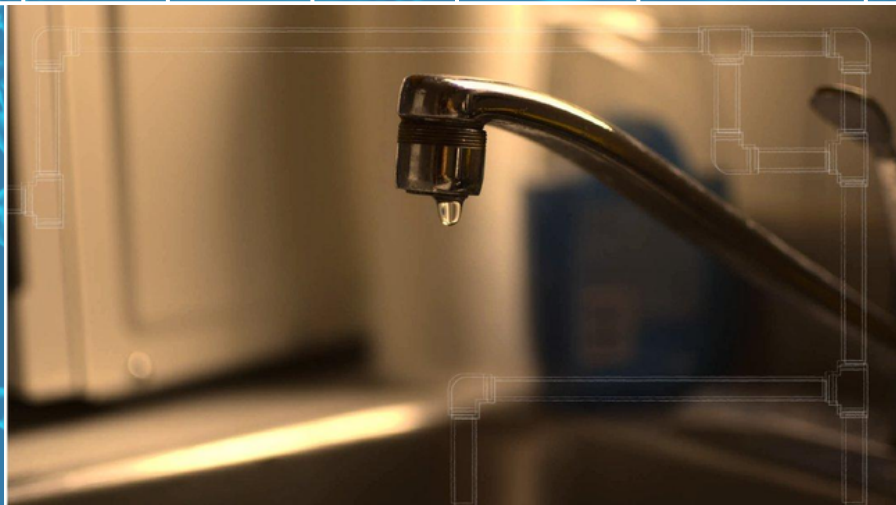
WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

Contaminants	MCLG or MDRLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1	NA	NA	2022	No	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	34	14.2	42	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	51	15.8	71.7	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (% Removal)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.89	NA	NA	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen](ppm)	10	10	5.6	2.3	5.6	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	1	.14	NA	NA	2022	No	Soil runoff
100% of the samples were below the TT value of 1. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was .14. Any measurement in excess of 5 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								

COPPER & LEAD CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.22	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	8	2022	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits



UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
MCGL	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.
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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection 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 contaminants.
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.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

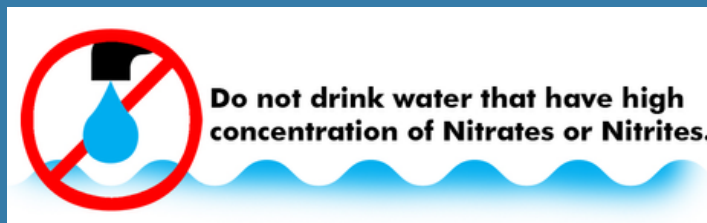
LEAD STATEMENT

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. BCWD 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, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>



NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your healthcare provider.



CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plans, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 chemical, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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.