City of Mountain Park

WSID#: GA1210007

2020 Water Quality Report

City of Mountain Park, 118 Lakeshore Drive, Mountain Park, GA 30075 Phone: (770)993-4231

Is my water safe?
In 2020, as in years past, your tap water met all U.*S.* Environmental Protection Agency and state drinking water standards. The City of Mountain Park and the Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority vigilantly safeguards it water supplies and once again we are proud to report that Mountain Park has not violated a maximum contaminate level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last years (2020) water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with helpful information.

Who provides my water?
You are a customer of the Mountain Park Water System. We distribute treated water to you and collect wastewater in a manner safe to your families and to the environment. The City of Mountain Park purchases water from Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority (CCMWA), a utility providing treated drinking water on a wholesale basis to other cities and counties in the region. CCMWA treats drinking water using state-of-the-art equipment and ensures water quality through continues monitoring and testing. Water is delivered to more than 300 customer accounts representing approximately 600 plus people in the Mountain Park Water System's service area.

The CCMWA and the Atlanta Regional Commissioner (ARC), completed a source water assessment itemizing potential sources of water pollution to our surface drinking water supplies. This information can help you understand the potential for contamination of you drinking water supplies and can be used to prioritize the need for protecting drinking water sources.

A Source Water Assessment is a study and report which provides the following information:

- Delineating the water supply watershed for each drinking water intake,
- Developing an inventory of potential sources of contamination,
- Determining the susceptibility of drinking water sources to identified potential sources of contamination, and
- Increasing public involvement in and awareness of drinking water watershed concerns.

For more information on this project visit the Source Water Assessment "from the ARC at Environmental Planning Division, Atlanta Regional Commission, 229 Peachtree St, NE, International Tower Suite 100, Atlanta, GA 30303; ATTN: Source Water Assessment

Where does my drinking water come from?
The Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority has two (2) surface water sources suppling two treatment facilities. The Wyckoff Treatment Division is supplied from Lake Allatoona, a Corps of Engineers impoundment in north Cobb, south Cherokee and south Bartow counties. The Quarles Treatment Division receives water from the Chattahoochee River. After treatment at these plants, water is transported to various areas within Cobb County and then is fed into the City of Mountain Park distribution lines and finally to your home.

How is my water treated?
The process begins by pumping untreated water from Lake Allatoona or the Chattahoochee River into sedimentation basins where large particles are removed and he water is disinfected. The water is then directed to a process called flocculation, which is a gentle mixing of the water with a coagulant. This allows particles, called "floc", to form and settle, clarifying the water. Next the water is put through a filtration system where water flows through sand filters, trapping even smaller particles. After filtration, chemicals are added for final disinfection. Except for chlorine and fluoride, every chemical used in the treatment process is removed before the finished water is distributed to you.

An explanation of the Water Quality Data Table

The tables show the results of our water quality analyses. Every contaminant r*egulated by EPA* that was detected in the water, even at trace levels, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our finding, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL, MCLG, AL, and TT are important:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must implement.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a

disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbiological contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

Key to Table	
AL – Action Level	ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level	ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:	TT – Treatment Technique
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit	n/a – not applicable
MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	n/d – not detected
MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	BDL – Below Detection Limits

Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant	**Date Tested**	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Detected Level**	**Range**	**Major Sources**	**Violation**
Fluoride[1]	2020	ppm	4	4	0.93	0.70 – 0.93	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth	NO
Lead[2]	2020	ppb	AL =15	0	2.0	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	NO
Copper[3]	2020	ppm	AL = 1.3	0	0.040	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	NO

Nitrate/Nitrite[4]	2020	ppm	10	10	0.59	0.28 – .59	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits	NO

Notes:

[1]Fluoride is added to water to help in the prevention of dental cavities (caries) in children.

[2]The next round of testing is due in 2020.

[3]The next round of testing is due in 2023.

[4]Nitrate and Nitrite are measured together as N.

Disinfection By-Products, By-Product Precursors and Disinfectant Residuals

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) Stage 2	2020	ppb	80	0	**45.8** Highest reported level	**31.6 – 49.9**	By-products of drinking water disinfection	NO
HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids) Stage 2	2020	ppb	60	0	**25.1**[1] highest reported level	**17.8 – 29.0**	By-products of drinking water disinfection	NO
TOC(Total Organic Carbon)	2019	ppm	TT	n/a	1.7	1.40 –1.70	Decay of organic matter in the water withdrawn from sources such as lakes and streams	NO
Chlorite	2019	ppm	1.0	0.8	0.48	0.33 – 0.48	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NO
Chlorine Free	2019	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2.06	0.00– 2.06	Drinking water disinfectant	NO

Note:

[1]The highest detected LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average).

Turbidity							
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Found**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical source**
Turbidity[3]	TT = 1 NTU	0	0.13	n/a	2020	NO	Soil runoff
	TT = percentage of samples <0.3 NTU		100%	n/a			

Note:

[3]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Systems collecting fewer than 40 Total coliform samples per month

Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**TT Level 1 Assessment Trigger**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Dates**	**Violation**	**Likely S**
Total Coliform	none	none	2 or more TC+ samples in a month	0.00%	xx/xx/xx	No	Naturally pr enviro
E. coli	One Positive Sample*	0	n/a	0.00%	xx/xx/xx	No	Human or anim

* A PWS will receive an E. coli MCL violation when there is any combination of an EC+ sample result with a routine/repeat TC+ or EC+ sample result

Cryptosporidium Information

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can

overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. The monitoring of our source water performed in 2013 had **no detection** of cryptosporidium. Testing was only required for a period of nine months in 2013.

Required Additional Health Information

- To ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

- Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to 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 EPA's ***Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.***

- 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 of Mountain Park 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.

- The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

  b) Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

  c) Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

  d) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic (man-made) and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

  e) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and

gas production and mining activities.

- 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 people, and infants can be particularly at risk. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the EPA's ***Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.***

Please contact Karen Segars at City Hall at (770) 993-4231 with questions or concerns.

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