

2021 ROCKMART

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Rockmart's Water Treatment Department is committed to providing residents with the highest quality drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal standards. This report includes detailed testing information and water quality data from January 1 through December 31, 2021.



2021 SAMPLING RESULTS

During the past year, we have collected thousands of water samples in order to determine the presence of microbiological, organic, inorganic and volatile organic contaminants. The charts below show only those contaminants that were detected in our water. All of the substances listed are below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), but we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present. [MCL MCLG Average](#)



2021 SAMPLING RESULTS

| Contaminants (Units) | Year Sampled | MCL | MCLG | Average Results | Range Detected | Violation | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2021 | 4 | 4 | 1.15 | 0.88 - 1.20 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2021 | 4 | 4 | 0.85 | 0.66 - 1.10 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 2021 | 60 | N/A | ND | ND | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm) | 2021 | 10 | 10 | 0.65 | 0.65 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Organic Carbons (TOCs) | 2021 | TT | N/A | ND | ND | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) | 2021 | 80 | N/A | ND | ND | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 2021 | TT=0 -30 NTU 95% | 100% | 0.03 | 0.01- 0.04 | No | Soil runoff |

TAP WATER SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FOR LEAD AND COPPER ANALYSIS FROM 20 HOMES THROUGHOUT THE CITY OF ROCKMART SERVICE AREA

| Contaminants (Results) | Year Sampled | Action Level | MCLG | Amount Detected 90th% | Sites Above Action Level | Violation | Typical Source |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 2021 | 15 | 0 | 1.6 ppb | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Copper (ppm) | 2021 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.21 ppm | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

IS OUR TAP WATER SAFE TO DRINK



WHAT CONTAMINATES DRINKING 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.

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 30 seconds to 2 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](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The City of Rockmart draws its water from wells, approximately 290ft deep, pumping clear, cold (64 degrees year round) water from the Newalla Limestone and Knox Group aquifer

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.

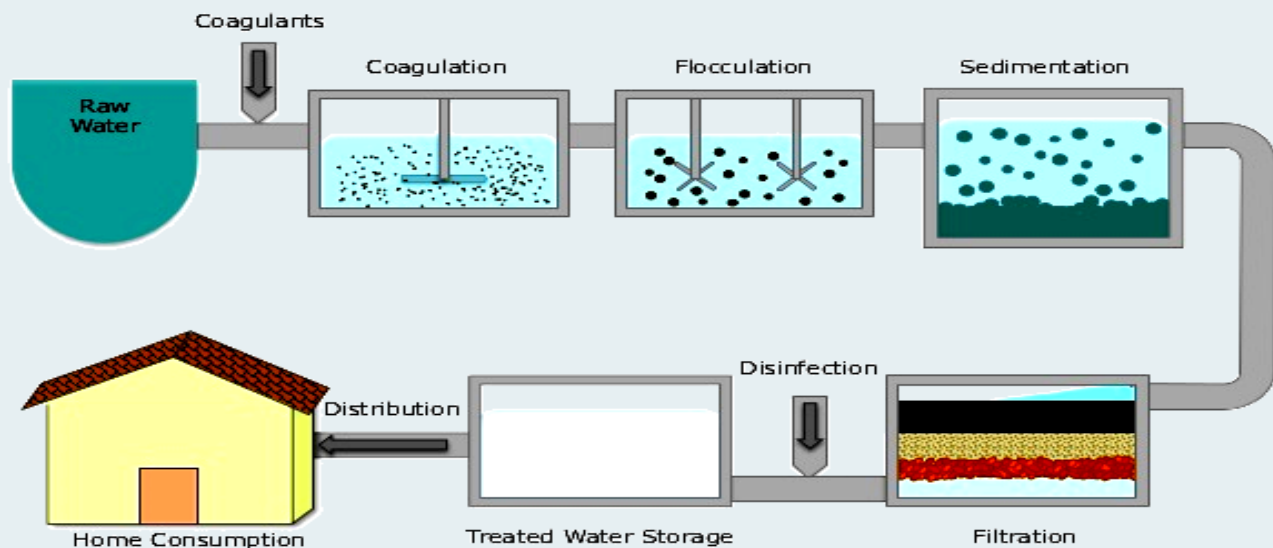
Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

WATER CONSERVATION

All Georgians 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.

<https://epd.georgia.gov/non-drought-outdoorwater-use-schedule>

Water Treatment Process



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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.**

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, 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.

TERMS TO KNOW

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's 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. MCLG's 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. MRDLG's 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.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THIS REPORT PLEASE CONTACT EDDIE MITCHELL,
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