Water Quality Data

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. The following table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of 2019. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Lead And Copper

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 Stockbridge 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*.

Opportunities For Public Participation

Stockbridge City Council meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at 6:00 PM inside City Hall located at 4640 N. Henry Blvd. The Henry County Water Authority Board meets at 8:00 AM on the second Thursday of every month at 1695 Hwy. 20 West in McDonough.

Contaminants And Health Risks Found In Drinking 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 (800-426-4791).

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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, in some cases, 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 prior to treatment include the following:

- 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, which 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, 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 can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

2019 Annual

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Stockbridge

Where Community Connects

Carter & Sloope
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

(770) 389-7900

www.cityofstockbridge.com

City of Stockbridge, Georgia
4640 N. Henry Blvd. | Stockbridge, GA 30281

Stockbridge Water System
PWSID # : 1510004
Prepared in Accordance With:
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
National Primary Drinking Water
Regulation 40 CFR Parts 141 and 142

Is My Water Safe?

The City of Stockbridge (City) is pleased to report that your community's drinking water met or exceeded all safety and quality standards set by the State of Georgia and EPA during the year 2019. This Water Quality Report is intended to inform our customers of where their drinking water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our employees are committed to providing you with safe, dependable tap water on a year around basis and are proud to provide the following information.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City operates three (3) groundwater wells withdrawing from the Crystalline Rock Aquifer to produce approximately 400,000 gallons per day. To supplement additional demand, the City receives water from Henry County Water Authority who uses a network of five (5) surface water sources for drinking water production as follows: (1) Indian Creek, (2) Long Branch Creek, (3) Upper Towaliga River, (4) Lower Towaliga River and (5) Tussahaw Creek.

Why Is This Water Considered Safe?

The City protects the groundwater wells from contamination and surface water is protected through a State approved Water Supply and Watershed Protection Plan as well as county ordinances that assure these watershed areas and our water supply are protected in the future.

Both HCWA and the City of Stockbridge's water treatment plants are award-winning and operated around the clock by trained State Certified Operators performing hundreds of daily tests to ensure your drinking water meets all State and Federal requirements before it leaves the treatment plant. The latest technology in monitoring equipment is being used to assure customers that their water has been treated to the highest standards possible.

Water in the distribution system is monitored continuously for bacteriological quality, chlorine residual, corrosiveness, the presence of contaminants and other parameters by state certified laboratory analysts and the Georgia Environmental Protection Division laboratories. This extensive testing ensures that the water is of the highest quality. For additional information on the water system or to obtain source water assessment information please contact Donald Mullis, Water Superintendent at (770) 474-1232, or by email: *DMullis@cityofstockbridge-ga.gov.*

City of Stockbridge Table of Detected Contaminants

Results represent of mixture of water produced by Stockbridge and HCWA

Substance	Units	MCLG	MCL	Water System Maximum	Range Detected	Violation Y/N	Probable Source
Regulated Contaminants							
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Ratio	TT ≥ 1	TT ≥ 1	1.0	1.2 – 2.2	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	NTUs	TT	TT	Highest for year 0.82	% of samples <0.3 NTU 97.92%	NO	Soil runoff
Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs)							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	0	80	28.34*	0 – 76.8	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	0	60	16.88* (Stockbridge) 28.10 (HCWA)	0 – 49.0	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	2.25	0.03 – 2.78	NO	Added to water for disinfection
*TTHMS and HAA5s = Annual averages are used for compliance							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.75	0.43 – 1.10	NO	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate/Nitrite	ppm	N/A	10	0.43	N/A	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Substance	**Units**	**MCLG**	**Action Level**	**Stockbridge 90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples above Action Level**	**Violation Y/N**	**Probable Source**
Copper	ppb	N/A	1300	90	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	ppb	N/A	15	1.4	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Substance	**Units**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Water System Maximum**	**Range Detected**	**Violation Y/N**	**Probable Source**
Unregulated Contaminants							
Zinc	ppb	N/A	5000	50	N/A	NO	
Total Coliform	p/a	0	<2/mon	0	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium	ppm	N/A	500	16	N/A	NO	
HAA6Br	ppb	N/A	N/A	6.69	4.190 - 8.493	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA9	ppb	N/A	N/A	34.79	22.620 – 47.768	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.02	0 – 0.015	NO	Component of benzene hexacloride (BHC); formerly used as an insecticide
Ethoprop	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.04	0.041 – 0.041	NO	Used as an insecticide
Manganese	ppb	N/A	N/A	15.79	2.02 – 36.2	NO	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements & minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and firework

Terms And Abbreviations Used In Table

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCGLs allow for a margin of safety.
- 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ppm (mg/L) – Parts per million or milligrams per liter. Is the equivalent of one penny in ten thousand dollars.
- ppb (µg/L) – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter. Is the equivalent of one penny in ten million dollars.
- Turbidity Units (NTU) - Measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.