2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT/
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)
Water System: Dawsonville ID #GA0850000
City of Dawsonville
PO Box 6, 415 Hwy 53 E
Dawsonville, GA 30534
(706) 265-3256
www.dawsonville-ga.gov

The City of Dawsonville is pleased to announce the community's drinking water has met or exceeded all safety and quality standards set by the EPA and EPD of Georgia. This 2015 Water Quality report provides our customers with detailed accounts of all the monitoring and testing results gathered from water quality testing during the previous year. Our employees are committed to providing you with safe, dependable tap water on a year round basis and proud to provide the information listed below.

City Council Meetings are held on the first Monday and work sessions on the third Monday of every month at 5:00 pm in the G.L. "Pete" Gilleland Council Chambers located on the second floor of the Dawsonville Municipal Complex. All meetings are open to the public.

Where does my water come from?
The City obtains almost all of its drinking water from 4 production wells and 1 production spring owned and operated by the City of Dawsonville. Additionally, water was also obtained in November and December from the Etowah Water & Sewer Authority who obtains surface water from the Etowah River in the Coosa River Basin.

Educational Information
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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. USEPA/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 include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals that 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 chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Lead Specific Information: 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 Dawsonville 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 (1-800-426-4791) or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Definitions
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs 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. MCLGs 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 contamination.

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

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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) or mg/l (milligrams per liter) – Equivalent to one second in approximately 11.5 days

ppb (parts per billion) or ug/l (micrograms per liter) – Equivalent to one second in 31.7 years

CITY OF DAWSONVILLE – TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS						
SUBSTANCE	**YEAR SAMPLED**	**UNITS**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**RESULTS**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Chlorine	2015	ppm	4	4	1.90	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride	2015	ppm	4	4	1.10	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2014	ppb	80	NA	8.34	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAA5s)	2014	ppb	60	NA	5.12	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Tetrachloroethylene	2015	ppb	5	0	.38	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Lead	2013	ppb	15	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2013	ppb	1300	0	84	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2015	ppm	10	10	1.03	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
4-Bromofluorobenzene	2015	ppb	3.92-6.28	NA	5.03	By-product of drinking water disinfection
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	2015	ppb	4.02-6.09	NA	4.92	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform	2015	ppb			.33	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	2015	ppb			.25	By-product of drinking water disinfection

ETOWAH WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY – TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS						
REGULATED SUBSTANCES & UNIT OF MEASURE	**YEAR SAMPLED**	**MCL/MRDL**	**MCLG/MRDLG**	**AMOUNT DETECTED**	**RANGE LOW TO HIGH**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	4	4	1.37 mg/L	.2-2.0 or 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride	2015	4	4	.78 mg/L	.50-2.0 or 4.0	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additives that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum or factories
TTHMs (total trihalomethanes) (ppm)	2015	80 ppb or.080 mg/L		9.34 ppb or .0094 ppm	19.1-52.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2015	35% Removal	35% Removal	.54 mg/L	35% >2.0 – 4.0	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	2015	TT	TT	.04	.01-.30 NTU	Soil runoff – a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
Turbidity (Lowest monthly % of samples meeting limit)	2015	TT	TT	100		Soil runoff – Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
Lead – mg/L	2015		1.5	0.0		Plumbing materials
Copper	2015		1.3	.006		Plumbing materials

For more information, please contact Gary Barr, Utilities Director at (706) 531-6454.