

City of Mountain Park

WSID# GA1210007

2021 Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

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. In 2021, 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 its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that Mountain Park has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last year's (2021) 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 continued 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.

Where does my water come from?

The Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority has two (2) surface water sources supplying 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.

Source water assessment and its availability

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 your 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:

1. Delineating the water supply watershed for each drinking water intake,
2. Developing an inventory of potential sources of contamination,
3. Determining the susceptibility of drinking water sources to identified potential sources of contamination, and
4. 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

An explanation of the Water Quality Data Table

The tables show the results of our water quality analyses. Every contaminant *regulated 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	2021	ppm	4	4	0.89	0.59 – 0.89	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth	NO
Lead ²	2020	ppb	AL =15	0	2.0	n/a	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	NO
Copper ³	2020	ppm	AL =1.3	0	0.040	n/a	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	NO
Nitrate/Nitrite ⁴	2021	ppm	10	10	0.74	0.30 – 0.74	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 Of the 50 sites tested 1 exceeded the action level. The next round of testing is due in 2023.								
³ Of the 50 sites tested none exceeded the action level. 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	Highest Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) Stage 2	2021	ppb	80	0	56.3 ¹ Highest LRAA at site 502	27.4-78.7	By-products of drinking water disinfection	NO
HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids) Stage 2	2021	ppb	60	0	31.0 ¹ Highest LRAA at site 502	18.5-39.1	By-products of drinking water disinfection	NO
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)	2021	ppm	TT	n/a	1.8	0.9 – 1.80	Decay of organic matter in the water withdrawn from sources such as lakes and streams	NO
Chlorite	2021	ppm	1.0	0.8	0.42	0.041 – 0.42	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NO
Chlorine Free	2021	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2.00	0.00–2.00	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	0.14	n/a	2021	NO	Soil runoff
	TT = percentage of samples <0.3 NTU		100%	n/a			
Notes: 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 Source
Total Coliform	none	none	2 or more TC+ samples in a month	0	2021	NO	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	One Positive Sample*	0	n/a	0	2021	NO	Human or animal fecal waste

* 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

Cobb County- Marietta Water Authority

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	TT Level 1 Assessment Trigger	Level Detected	Sample Dates	Violation	Likely Source
Total Coliform	TT	n/a	Exceeds 5.0% TC+ samples in a month	1	06/28/2021	NO	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	One Positive Sample*	0	n/a	1	06/28/2021	NO	Human or animal fecal waste

Notes:
Recheck samples were absent for Total Coliform and *E. coli*. Sample was collected by an inexperienced sampler during COVID reduced staffing.

* 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+ repeat sample result

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated Contaminants PFAS	Date of Test 8/5/21 Quarles WTP ng/L	Date of Test 4/6/21 Wyckoff WTP ng/L	No Maximum Limit MCL By EPA	Aesthetic Standards SMCL pCi/L	EPA Limit Met by CCMWA?	Sources of Contaminant in Drinking Water	Frequency of Test
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) ¹	2.4	Not detected	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	PFOAs come from a wide range of consumer products, stain-resistant carpet, water-repellent clothes, paper and cardboard packaging, ski wax, and foams used to fight fires. PFOA is also created when other chemicals break down.	No requirement
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) ¹	2.3	Not detected	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	PFOA can still be found in older consumer products in which it was used before phase-out. PFOA is used in household goods including non-stick coatings like Gore-Tex or cookware (think Teflon), or in carpet and furniture that have been treated to be stain resistant.	No requirement
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) ²	2.2	Not detected	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	PFBS is the replacement chemical for Scotchguard water repellent. It has been used as a surfactant in industrial processes and in water-resistant or stain-resistant coatings on consumer products such as fabrics, carpets, and paper.	No requirement
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	Not detected	Not detected	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	Breakdown product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, couches, carpets. A 7-carbon version of PFOA	No requirement

Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	Not detected	Not detected	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	Sources include firefighting foams, textile coating, metal plating and in polishing agents	No requirement
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	Not detected	Not detected	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	PFNA is used as surfactant for the production of the fluoropolymer polyvinylidene fluoride	No requirement
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	Not detected	Not detected	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	PFDA is a fluorosurfactant and has been used in industry, with applications as wetting agent and flame retardant.	No requirement
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)3	3.4	Not detected	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	PFHxA is breakdown product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging and household products.	No requirement
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	Not detected	Not detected	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	PFDoA is a product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, soft furnishings and carpets.	No requirement
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	Not detected	Not detected	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	PFTrDA is a product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, soft furnishings and carpets.	No requirement
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	Not detected	Not detected	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	PFUnA is a product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, soft furnishings and carpets.	No requirement
N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	Not detected	Not detected	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	Sources include stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, soft furnishings and carpets.	No requirement
N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	Not detected	Not detected	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	Sources include stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, soft furnishings and carpets.	No requirement
HFPO-DA/GenX	Not detected	Not detected	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	Sources include food packaging, paints, cleaning products, non-stick coatings, outdoor fabrics and firefighting foam.	No requirement
4,8-dioxia-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	Not detected	Not detected	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	Sources include food packaging, paints, cleaning products, non-stick coatings, outdoor fabrics and firefighting foam.	No requirement
9CI-PF3ONS/F-53B Major	Not detected	Not detected	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	Sources include food packaging, paints, cleaning products, non-stick coatings, outdoor fabrics and firefighting foam.	No requirement

11CI-PF3OUdS/F-53B Minor	Not detect ed	Not detect ed	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	Sources include food packaging, paints, cleaning products, non-stick coatings, outdoor fabrics and firefighting foam.	No requirement
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA)	Not detect ed	Not detect ed	n/a	No EPA Limit	n/a	Sources include food packaging, paints, cleaning products, non-stick coatings, outdoor fabrics and firefighting foam.	No requirement
<p>1PFOA and PFOS- The EPA only has health advisories for PFOA and PFOS, which are 70 ppt (ng/L). This is combined or individual. The detects for these compounds for Quarles were 2.4 and 2.3 ng/L respectively. Well below the health advisory level.</p>							
<p>2PFHxA- The State of Illinois has a health advisory for PFHxA, while EPA does not. The Illinois health advisory is 560,000 ppt (ng/L). The detected amount for Quarles was 3.4 ng/L.</p>							
<p>3PFBS- The State of Illinois has a health advisory for PFBS, while EPA does not. The Illinois health advisory is 2,100 ppt (ng/L). The detected amount for Quarles was 2.2 ng/L.</p>							

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

Why are there contaminants in my 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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:

- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 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, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Additional Information for Lead

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. 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>.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/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).

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- 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.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

For the person responsible for preparing this report, more information about this report can be obtained by contacting Jennifer Zalokar at 770-993-4231.

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