



**CITY OF CAVE SPRING - GA 1150000
ANNUAL DRINKING WATER
QUALITY REPORT
2021 Water Testing Results**

This is the annual report for the City of Cave Spring drinking water. The information in this report was taken from sample reports for 2021. This report will include where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by Federal and State regulatory agencies

The Water System I.D. Number is GA1150000

The city gets its water from springs located in Rolater Park.

This Water Quality Report is required for all community water systems by the 1996 Safe Drinking Act Amendments.

Terms and definitions:

- *Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Action levels are reported at the 90th percentile for homes at greater risk,
- *Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a Contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- *Not Detected-Analyzed for, but not detected.
- *PPB-Part-per-billion (The equivalent to one gallon of a substance to one billion gallons of water). PPM-Part-per-million (The equivalent to one gallon of a substance to one million gallons of water).
- *Treatment Technique-A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- *Turbidity (NTU) – Measurement of suspended particles in drinking water.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

**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 which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas productions, mining or farming.*

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

**Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemical, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum productions, and can also come from gas station, urban storm water runoff and septic system.*

**Radioactive contaminants, which can be normally occurring or be the results of oil and gas productions and mining activities.*

In order 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious problems 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 Cave Spring 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>

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottles 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.

City of Cave Spring Drinking Water Analysis 2021

Detected Inorganic Contaminants

Parameter (units)	MC L	MCL G	Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation ? No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminate
Fluoride mg/L	4	4	1.05	.92-1.37	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate ppm	10	10	.433	Annual Test	2020	No	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural

Detected Organic Contaminants

Parameter (units)	MC L	MCL G	Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation ? No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminate
Chlorine ppm	4.0	4.0	1.05	0.87-1.21	2021	No	Water additive to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes ug/L	80	80	BMDL	No Range	2021	No	By-products of chlorination

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results

Parameter (units)	AL	MCLG	Water System Results 90 th Percentile	# of sites above AL	Violation ? No/Yes	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminate
Lead ug/L	15	15	3.7	0	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper ug/L	1300	1300	98.1	0	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbiological Monitoring Results

Biological Parameter (presence/absence of bacteria)	MCL (number of detections)	MCLG (number of detections)	Water System Results (number of detections)	Sample Date Month/Year	Violations No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminate
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 positive	0	0	2021	No	Naturally present in the environment

Special Requirements for Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Results meet or surpass state and federal drinking water regulations. No maximum contaminant levels were violated.

This is the 23rd water quality report for the City of Cave Spring. A report similar to this will be made available annually. No individual mailings will be sent. If you have any questions about your water or its quality, please call Billy Baker with The City of Cave Spring Monday through Friday, 8:00 to 4:30, at 706-777-3382.