

City of Cornelia Water Quality Information 2021

Is my water safe?

The City of Cornelia Water Works conducted more than 40,000 analyses for potential contaminants in our drinking water during the previous year. Cornelia Water Works is committed to the continual provision of quality drinking water on a year around basis. Your City is diligent in their efforts to not only meet but exceed federal and state standards.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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).

Where does my water come from?

Hazel Creek and the Camp Creek Reservoir provide water for treatment and distribution to the City of Cornelia's water customers.

Source water assessment and its availability

Hazel Creek and the Camp Creek Reservoir provided an ample and safe supply of water for treatment and distribution to the city's water customers.

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, 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, 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. In the interest of public health, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) implements regulations to monitor the level of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) implements regulations to monitor the level of contaminants in bottled water.

How can I get involved?

The City of Cornelia Mayor and Commission meet monthly on the first Tuesday of each month. A public forum is held at each meeting to allow citizens to ask questions or express concerns.

Where can I get a copy of the City of Cornelia 2021 Water Quality Report?

The Water Quality Report will be posted on the City of Cornelia's website (www.corneliageorgia.org). A copy is available on request, email dbennett@corneliageorgia.org. Also, a hard copy is available at the Cornelia City Hall located at 181 Larkin St. Cornelia, Ga. 30531.

The City of Cornelia Water Quality Report will not be mailed.

Cornelia 2021 Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Organic Contaminants	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results*	Detection Range	Violation	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	MG/L	NA	NA	1.02	0.61-1.60	No	Decay of organic matter in the water withdrawn from water sources such as lakes and streams.
Disinfection Byproducts	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results***	Detection Range	Violation	Typical Source
Total Halo acetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	38.1	8.7-43.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes (THMs)	ppb	80	NA	38.6	13.9-57.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Microbiological Contaminants	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results	Detection Range	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria ¹	Coliform Detected	1	0	0	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Inorganic Contaminants	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results*	Detection Range	Violation	Typical Source
Sodium 23	ug/l	NA	NA	6300	NA	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Lead and Copper	Action Level	MCLG	Results**	# Above Action Level	Violation No/Yes	Sample Date ²	Typical Source
Lead ug/l	15	0	30	1	No	9/22/2021	Corrosion of household copper plumbing installed before 1986.
Copper ug/l	1300	0	140	0	No	9/22/2021	
Filtered Turbidity	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results**	% of Samples within limits	Violation	Typical Source
Filtered Turbidity ³	NTU	1	0	0.30	100.0%	No	Particles too small to be removed by filtration.

Note¹: The City of Cornelia is required to collect and analyze 7 microbiological samples per month.

Note²: The City of Cornelia has returned to standard monitoring.

Note³: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. Excessive turbidity can affect the disinfection process.

* Value represents annual average.

** Value represents highest level detected.

*** Value represents Highest Quarter Locational Running Annual Average

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than that at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated levels of lead in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
For more information please contact:	

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