

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION**

**Watershed Protection Branch**  
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive  
Suite 1152, East Tower  
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

**Georgia Environmental Protection Division Public Drinking Water  
Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form**

Community Water System (CWS) Name: City of WHITE

Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number: 0150004 Reporting Year: 2020

The CWS identified above does hereby confirm that a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers. The water system further certifies that the information contained in the report is accurate and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted for the same time period to the Division (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).

Certified and attested by the following person:

Signature: Jimmy D. Nichols  
Name: JIMMY D. NICHOLS  
E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 06-19-2020  
Title: OPERATOR IV  
Phone: 770-382-5466

The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public Notice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes)

EPD requests the following material in order to gather information on distribution methods utilized by Community Water Systems. Please mark and/or fill out all items which apply to your CCR program or means of report distribution.

**For ALL community water systems, indicate the method(s) used for CCR notification and/or distribution:**

**Note:** For systems serving >10,000 persons, a "good faith effort" must be made to your "other" water system consumers by three or more of the following methods (mark all methods utilized):

- CCR is posted on the Internet at a publicly available site:  
http:// City of WHITE ga.gov
- Notification of Electronic CCR with direct URL
  - utility bill  email  publication in newspaper  other (e.g., bill insert, newsletter, postcard)
- Electronic Delivery of CCR
  - Direct e-mail delivery of CCR (  attached  embedded  direct URL to CCR)
  - If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:  
http:// \_\_\_\_\_
- Electronic Delivery with customer option to request paper CCR
- US Postal Service mailing to all consumers within the service area (attach list of zip codes used)
- Advertised availability of CCR to local news media (attach announcement used)
- Published CCR in local newspaper (attach physical copy of paper publication)
- Posted CCR notice of availability in prominent public location(s) (attach list)
- Directly delivered individual CCR copies to all residents in the community
- Directly mailed individual CCR copies to each customer receiving a water bill
- Included notice of availability with water bill
- Other direct delivery methods were utilized such as (please list below):

**Indicate the number of "consumers served" or "population served" by your water system:**

- <500 consumers served
- 501 - 9,999 consumers served
- 10,000 - 99,999 consumers served
- >100,000 consumers served

**Send completed CCR certification form AND a copy of final CCR to the following address:**

GA EPD, Drinking Water Compliance Unit  
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE  
Floyd Towers East, Suite 1152  
Atlanta, GA 30334

**Important Due Dates:** July 1-Deadline for CCR to EPD and Consumers  
October 1-Deadline for CCR Certification Forms to EPD

# City of White

## Annual Water Quality Report

(2019 Water Testing Results)

- This is the annual report on the City's drinking water. The information in this report was taken from sample reports for 2019. 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 City of White has been producing drinking water for its citizens since May, 1958. Water System I.D. Number: 0150004.
- The city gets its water from two wells located on School Street and a third well located on Richards Road. The water from these three wells is pumped through the distribution system to a 500,000 gal. storage tank.
- The City of White has a connection to the Bartow County Water System for emergency use.
- This Water Quality Report is required for all community water systems by the 1996 Safe Drinking Act Amendments.

### Definitions:

- Action Level-The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Action levels are reported at the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile for homes at a 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 a 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 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 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 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 White 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)

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 (1-800-426-4791)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, stream, 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 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 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 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.

### Drinking Water Analysis Regulated Substances DETECTED CONTAMINANTS TABLE

| Contaminant             | Maximum Amount Detected                     | MCL  | MCLG                             | Typical Source of Contaminate   | Health Effects   |
|-------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Copper                  | 90 Percentile= 260 ppb (ug/L)               | Action Level: 90% Of the homes tested must have copper levels less than 1300 ug/L. No samples were above the action level. | Action Level is 1300 ug/L (ppb). | Corrosion of household plumbing   | Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal physician. |
| Lead                    | 90 Percentile= 0 ppb (ug/L)                 | Action Level: of the homes tested must have lead levels less 15ug/L(ppb)   | 0 parts per billion (ug/£)       | Corrosion of household plumbing   | Infants and children Who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental Development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or hi h blood pressure.  |
| Fluoride                | .69 mg/L (ppm)<br>Range .42-1.23 MG/L (ppm) | 4 mg/L (ppm)   | 4 mg/L (ppm)                     | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive   | Some people who drink water Containing fluoride well in excess Of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth   |
| Nitrate                 | 3.68 mg/L (ppm)<br>Range: 1.1-5.9           | 10 mg/L (ppm)  | 10 mg/L (ppm)                    | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits | Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby s drome,   |
| HAAS (Haloacetic Acids) | Avg. Year 4.62 ug/L (ppb)                   | 60 ug/L (ppb)  | N/A                              | By-Product of drinking water disinfection   | Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.   |

|                              |                                      |             |                               |   |   |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) | Avg. for year.<br>8.41 ug/L<br>(ppb) | 80uyL (ppb) | 0 parts per billion<br>(ug/L) | By-product of drinking water chlorination | Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk Of getting cancer. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---|---|

**Special Requirements for Nitrate**

- Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is 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.

**Your Views Welcome:**

If you are interested in learning more about the water system and water quality or have questions relating to this water quality report, please contact White City Hall.

The City Council meets the first Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. For more information:  
<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.