

Contaminants (Results)	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Average Results	Range Detected Low - High	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	4	1.08	0.90 - 1.31	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.83	0.70 - 1.07	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	60	ND	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate / Nitrite (ppm)	10	0.65	0.65	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbons (TOCs)	TT	ND	ND	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	ND	ND	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	0.3	0.03	0.02- 0.14	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analysis from 20 homes throughout the service area.

Contaminants (Results)	MCLG	(AL)	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding (AL)	Exceeds (AL)	Typical Source
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.0021	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.6	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

For More Information about this report please contact
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 Phone: 770-684-2349

Term Definitions

- 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.
- 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
- ppm** ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (corresponds to 1 minute in two years)
- ppb** ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (corresponds to 1 minute in 2000 years)
- NA** NA: not applicable
- NTU** (Nephelometric Turbidity Units)
- ND** ND: not detected

CITY OF ROCKMART ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN

2022

PWS ID# 2330002

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 testing completed from January 1 through December 31, 2022. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

How Can I Get Involved?

If you have any questions about this report or comments concerning your water system, please contact The City of Rockmart at P.O. Box 231, Rockmart, Georgia 30153 or by calling 770-684-5454. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled council meetings. They are held on the 2nd Tuesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. in the council chambers located in the Municipal Building.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Rockmart draws its water from wells approximately 290ft deep, pumping clear, cold (64 degrees year around) water from the Newalla Limestone and Knox Group aquifer.



Euharlee Creek

Important Health 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead in Drinking Water

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 Rockmart 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>.

Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken thousands of water samples in order to determine the presence of radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Although all of the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel that it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

Sources of Drinking Water

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, 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.