

Statham Water System

2023 Water-Quality Report - Water System ID #0130001



The Statham Water System is pleased to present a summary of the quality of water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual “Consumer Confidence” report to customers. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The Statham Water System is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting our drinking water. The City Council meets the first Thursday of every month at 6:30 pm at City Hall located at 327 Jefferson Street. Comments are welcomed; please contact us at City of Statham, P.O. Box 26, 327 Jefferson Street Statham, GA 30666.

Water Source

The city supplies drinking water from an artesian spring system located on Oak street, which produces approximately 120,000 gallons per day. The City also maintains interconnections with the City of Winder and Barrow County, for the purchase of wholesale water.

How to Read This Table

The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected in 2023 unless otherwise noted, from Statham water system, Barrow County water system, and the City of Winder. Please note the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which triggers treatment or other requirement, which a water system must follow.

Inorganic Contaminant	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected	# Above AL	Major Sources	Violation?
Lead¹								
City of Statham	2021	ppb	AL=15	0	1.1	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Barrow County	2022				0	0		NO
City of Winder	2022				0.52	0		NO
Copper²								
City of Statham	2021	ppb	AL =1300	1300	510	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Barrow County	2022				59	0		NO
City of Winder	2022				207	0		NO
Fluoride								
City of Statham	Monthly	ppm	4	4	0.72	Range 0.66-0.81	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Barrow County	Monthly				0.78	0.57-0.95		NO
City of Winder	Monthly				0.76	0.63-0.94		NO
Nitrate/Nitrite								
City of Statham	2023	ppm	10	10	2.7	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits	NO
City of Winder	2023				1.09	N/A		NO
Chlorine Residual								
City of Statham	Monthly	ppm	MRDL	MRDLG	1.25	1.14-1.36	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Barrow County	Monthly		4	4	0.96	0.74-1.22		NO
City of Winder	Monthly		2.04	1.68-2.51	NO			
Volatile Organic Contaminant								
TTHM's								
City of Statham	Quarterly	ppb	80	n/a	40.825	12.8-41.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Barrow County	Quarterly				63.25	21-62		NO
City of Winder	Quarterly				45	N/A		NO
HAA5								
City of Statham	Quarterly	ppb	60	n/a	46.75	9.3-52	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Barrow County	Quarterly				54.28	14-69		NO

City of Winder	Quarterly				33	N/A		NO
Xylene							Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories	
City of Statham	2023	ppm	10	10	0.00058	ND-0.001		NO
Microbial Contaminant	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Value	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
Total Coliforms								
City of Statham	Monthly	p/a	1 positive sample	0	0	N/A	Naturally present in environment	NO
Barrow County	Monthly		monthly		0	N/A		NO
City of Winder	Monthly				0	N/A		NO
Total Organic Carbon								
City of Winder	2023	ppm	TT	N/A	1.17	0.9-1.49	Naturally present in environment	NO
Turbidity								
City of Winder	2023	NTU	TT= 0.3	N/A	0.06	0.02-0.45	Soil Runoff	NO

Water-Quality Table Footnotes
 1 ppb of copper is reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken.
 2 ppb of lead is reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken.

Table Key

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
 ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l) one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
 NTU = nephelometric units, measure of the clarity of water
 p/a=presence/absence (microbial)

Violation: CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content: We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

CCR Report: We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled 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 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 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:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) 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.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- (E) 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 are available from the 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. The City of Statham Water System 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



National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

If you have any questions please contact Matthew Speed at (678) 315-1813. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com. This report contains water quality information from the City of Statham's water system (WSID0130001).

Este informe contiene information muy importante. Traduscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.