

Cornelia 2015 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.

Detected Organic Contaminants	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results*	Detection Range	Violation	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	MG/L	NA	NA	1.00	0.79-1.70	No	Decay of organic matter in the water withdrawn from water sources such as lakes and streams.
Detected Organic Contaminants	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results***	Detection Range		
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	29.6	ND-44.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes	ppb	80	NA	42.6	ND-56.1	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Microbiological Contaminants	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results ⁺	Detection Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria¹	Coliform Detected	1	0	0	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Detected Inorganic Contaminants	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results*	Detection Range	Violation	Typical Source
Sodium 23	ug/l	NA	NA	4600	NA	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Lead and Copper Monitoring Results							
Parameter/Units	Action Level	MCGL	City of Cornelia Results	# Above Action Level	Violation No/Yes	Sample Date ²	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead ug/l	15	0	12	2	No	9/10/2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper ug/l	1300	0	120	2	No	9/10/2014	
Turbidity	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results**	% of Samples within limits	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity³	NTU	1	0	0.29	100.0%	No	Soil runoff and erosion

Note1: The City of

Note2: The City of Cornelia qualifies for reduced monitoring. Next sampling event scheduled for 2017.

Note3: Turbidity is

* Value represents annual average.

** Value represents highest level detected.

*** Value represents Highest Quarter Locational Running Annual Average

+ Value

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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances 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

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