

CITY OF
DAWSONVILLE

City Council Meetings
for the balance of
2009:

7:00 P.M.

Dates:

- ◆ July 6, 2009
- ◆ August 3, 2009
- ◆ September 14, 2009
- ◆ October 5, 2009
- ◆ November 9, 2009
- ◆ December 7, 2009

Location:

City Hall

415 Hwy. 53 East,
Suite 100

Dawsonville, GA

In the G.L. "Pete"
Gilleland Council
Chambers

We are open to any
suggestions, questions,
or complaints. For any
information Please
contact Public
Works Director
Gary Barr
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maintenance

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Dawsonville Profile

City News for the Residents of Dawsonville.

2008 Water Quality Report—System ID: CP0850000



Mayor Cox and Water & Sewer Superintendent Gary Barr at a well source.

The City of Dawsonville is pleased to announce that for the year 2008 the City has met and exceeded all requirements set by the EPA and EPD of Georgia.

This report is comprised of data collected over 12 months which includes daily on-site testing as well as state required tests.

Water Sources: The City's drinking water sources are comprised of four wells and one spring. These sources provide the City residents with a dependable, secure water supply.

The City is committed to providing quality water and customer service to our customers. Public works employees are available around the clock to cover everything from daily maintenance and operations to late night emergencies. In 2009 public works staff has completed over 100 hours of classroom training. These classes benefit the employees and the citizens alike by providing a more knowledgeable staff to operate the water system.

The City is proud of its unaccounted water loss reports for 2008—it was 5.13 % which is one of the best in the state. The city's well system is an outstanding model of how to build a ideal water system. Numerous other municipalities tour Dawsonville's facilities and leave with a better understanding and ideas to incorporate into their system. The City is honored that Dawsonville's Public Works Department staff will be teaching a seminar on ground water exploration and management for the largest organization of drinking water professional in the south this year.

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 can acquire naturally occur-ring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock options, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 which may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and sep-tic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the results of oil and gas production and mining activities. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Substance	MCL	MCL Goal	Amount in City System	In Compliance	Source of Substance
Chlorine	4.0 MG/L	4.0 MG/L	1.19 MG/L	YES	Required by state
Fluoride	4.0 MG/L	.7-1.30 MG/L	.99 MG/L	YES	Required by state for strong teeth
PH	NA	NA	7.62	YES	Minerals in water
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0	0 (24 Test Per Year)	YES	Naturally present in surface water
TTHM's	80 PPB	NA	21.2PPB	YES	Chlorination by product
HAA5's	60 PPB	NA	5.2PPB	YES	Chlorination by product
Radiological Monitoring	NA	0	No BETA Particles Detected	YES	Radioactivity
Lead	15 PPB	NA	2.5 PPB	YES	Home Plumbing
Copper	1300 PPB	NA	290 PPB	YES	Home Plumbing
Dichlorobenzene	3.5-6.5 PPB	NA	Low-high 4.1-6.0 PPB	YES	Chlorination by product
Bromofluorobenzene	3.5-6.5 PPB	NA	Low-High 4.4-5.6 PPB	YES	Chlorination by product

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 microbiological contaminants.

MG/L (Milligrams per liter) Parts per Billion (PPB): One part per billion is equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in 10 million dollars

Additional Health Information: The presence of contaminants (substances) 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 at 1-800-426-4791. Additional water quality information can be found on these websites: www.epa.gov/safewater/, www.dnr.state.ga.us/epd, and www.awwa.org.

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).

Notice to immune-compromised people

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).

LEAD Specific Information: 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 Dawsonville 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.