

**Barrow County Water System**  
**2024 Water-Quality Report - Water System ID #0130031**

The Barrow County 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 its customers. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. Barrow County 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 Barrow County Board of Commissioners meets each month on the second and fourth Tuesday at 6:00 pm in the Commission Meeting Room located on the second floor of the Historic Courthouse, 30 North Broad Street in Winder, GA. Any comments are welcomed; please contact our office at 770-307-3014.



**Water Source:** Barrow County purchased all of its drinking water from the Upper Oconee Basin Water Authority. The water supply sources for the Upper Oconee Basin Water Authority are Bear Creek and the Middle Oconee River.

## How to Read this Table

The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples collected in 2024 unless otherwise noted from the Barrow County Water System. 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 contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Table Key	Water-Quality Table Footnotes
AL = Action Level	1 ppb of lead reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level	2 ppb of copper reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)	
p/a = presence/absence (microbial)	3 Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness in water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

#### **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 bottle 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).

#### **2024 CCR Supplemental Lead and Copper CCR Information For (GA0130031) Water System**

##### **Lead in Drinking Water**

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Barrow County is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formulas, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Dewayne Moss at 404-597-8867. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for Barrow County Water System, please contact Dewayne Moss at 404-597-8867 or email at [dmoss@barrowga.org](mailto:dmoss@barrowga.org).**

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### Lead Service Line Inventory

The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water.

**To access the SLI for Barrow County, please contact Dewayne Moss.**

### National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

If you have any questions please contact the Barrow County Water System Distribution Superintendent, Dewayne Moss at (404) 597-8867 or email at [dmoss@barrowga.org](mailto:dmoss@barrowga.org) . Water quality data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at [www.waterdata.com](http://www.waterdata.com). Water system customers will receive notice of availability of the CCR through a notice posted on the water bill. A copy of this water quality report will not be mailed to each individual customer; copies will be available at the Barrow County water department. This report contains water quality information from the Barrow County Water System WSID 0130031.



*Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.*