Water Quality Report
Vienna, GA

Public Water System I.D. Number – GA 0930004
Your water meets all state and federal regulations for safety

Last year we conducted numerous tests for more than 80 drinking water contaminants. We are proud to inform you that the City of Vienna did not have any violations of water quality parameters during 2019 with 3 regulated contaminants detected. This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water we provide last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. We are committed to informing you with the information because we want you to be informed. For more information about your water call 229-268-4744 and ask for Nathan Jordan.

Special population advisory

Your water may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, irradiation treatment, or kidney transplants, infants, and elderly persons can be particularly at risk from contaminants. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers, EPA/CDC for Disease Control guidelines on how to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

Drinking water sources

Your water comes from the Cretaceous and Chachal Creek groundwaters. The water is pumped into five ground water wells located throughout the City of Vienna. Source water assessment information may be obtained from the Georgia Environmental Protection Division, Drinking Water Program, Floyd Towers East, Suite 1362, 205 Butler St. S.E., Atlanta, GA 30334

Participation opportunities

Our City Council meets twice a month at City Hall. Please feel free to participate in these meetings on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 7:00PM. Additional information regarding these meetings can be obtained by contacting City Administrator, Michael Beverone, at 229-268-4744

Contaminants in 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. 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before it is treated include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 stormwater runoff,

Terms & Abbreviations

- AL: Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must meet to protect public health.
- 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 possible by considering the treatment technology and other factors.
- MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or anticipated risk to health. MCLGs allow for minor violations.
- MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: the level of a high-level disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbiological contaminants.

Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)

- Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm) 4 0.72 0.08 0.54 1.0 2019 No Water additive used to control microbial contamination
- Total Trihalomethanes (THM) ppm NA 0.8 1.2 2019 No By-product of Drinking Water Chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

- Barium (ppm) 2 0.08 0.06 0.08 2017 No Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
- Fluoride (ppm) 4 0.72 Avg. 0.22 1.10 2019 Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes hardening of cement; Erosion of fertilizer and aluminum factories
- Nitrate (ppm) 10 0.35 ND 0.35 Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Rule used to set MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

- pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppb: parts per billion or milligrams per liter – (corresponds to one million in two years)
- ppcg: parts per trillion or micrograms per liter – (corresponds to one billion in two years)
- N/A: not applicable
- ND: Not detected at testing limit
- RAA: Running Annual Average
- avg: Average

Lead and Copper

1 During the most recent round of Lead and copper testing, 0 out of 20 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level for copper or lead. Lead and Copper values are 90th percentile values.

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Prepared by Jacobs