



2023 Water Quality Report

APRIL 2024

YOUR DRINKING WATER

The City of Winder (WSID# GA130002) is pleased to report that our community's drinking water met or exceeded all safety and quality standards set by the State of Georgia and Environmental Protection Agency during 2023.

This Water Quality Report provides our customers with detailed accounts of all the monitoring and testing results gathered from water quality testing during 2023. We are committed to providing you with safe, dependable tap water on a year round basis and are proud to provide the enclosed information.

WHAT IS YOUR DRINKING WATER SOURCE?

Water sources for the City of Winder include the Mulberry River and Fort Yargo Lake. The City has developed a Water Protection Plan to protect these water sources. The City stores water from the Mulberry River at the Laurel Lane Reservoir and at the Water Plant Reservoir. Under normal condition, these water sources are generally adequate to meet the City's water demand.

During drought periods, the City supplements its water production by purchasing water from Barrow County. The water source for Barrow County is the Bear Creek Water Plant, which treats water from the Bear Creek Reservoir and the Middle Oconee River.

INFORMATION ABOUT CONTAMINANTS

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).

Biological: may come from human, agricultural or wildlife sources.

Inorganic: can be naturally occurring, from urban storm water runoff, from industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, or from farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides: may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemicals: can be by-products of industrial or domestic processes, storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Materials: can be naturally occurring or be the result of mining or other processes.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems.

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CITYOFWINDER.COM

WINDER WATER SYSTEM FACTS



3 PUMP STATIONS

SERVES
51,000



CUSTOMERS

8 STORAGE Tanks



6 ELEVATED
2 GROUND



STORING
8.25 MILLION
GALLONS OF WATER

412 MILES OF
WATER MAINS



The City of Winder contracts with ESG Operations, Inc. for the operation, maintenance, and management of its Water Treatment Facilities. The Highway 53 Water Treatment Plant is operated 24 hours per day for 365 days per year. ESG Operations, Inc. employs a staff of five Class I Operators (the highest certification that can be achieved), and one Class III Operator and a additional state certified Lab Analyst. Should you have any questions regarding the information in this brochure, please contact any of the individuals listed at left for assistance.

DRINKING WATER TEST RESULTS

Regulated Substance Tested & Detected	Unit	Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowed (MCL)	Winder Amount Detected	Barrow County Amount Detected ⁽¹⁾	Is the water safe?	Probable Source
Copper	ppb	1300	1300	207 (2022)	59 (2022)	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	0	15	0.52 (2022)	0 (2022)	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Flouride	ppm	2	4	0.76 (Avg) 0.63 - 0.94	0.78 (Avg) 0.57 - 0.95	YES	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Turbidity	NTU	N/A	TT = 0.3	0.06 (Avg) ⁽²⁾ 0.02 - 0.45	0.03 (Avg)	YES	Soil runoff
Chlorine	ppm	4.0	4.0	2.04 (Avg) 1.68 - 2.51	0.96 (Avg) 0.74 - 1.22	YES	Water disinfectant
Trihalomethanes, Total (THMs)	ppb	N/A	80	45	63.25 (RAA)	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	N/A	60	33	54.28 (RAA)	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	N/A	TT = N/A	1.17 (Avg) 0.90 - 1.49	1.6 (Avg) 1.3 - 1.7	YES	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform ⁽³⁾	%	0	< 5% Positive	0	0	YES	Bacteria naturally present in the environment; Used as an indicator for other harmful bacteria
Barium	ppm	N/A	2	0.02	N/A	YES	Naturally present in the environment
Chromium	ppb	N/A	100	0.76	N/A	YES	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate	ppm	N/A	10	1.09	N/A	YES	Naturally present in the environment

- AL** Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
- MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level or Maximum Allowed - The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water by EPA
- MCLG** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no expected or known risk to health
- ml** Milliliter - One thousandth of a liter
- N/A** Not applicable
- NTU** Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- ppm** Parts per Million - 1 part per 1,000,000
- ppb** Parts per Billion - 1 part per 1,000,000,000
- RAA** Running Annual Average
- TT** Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- Turbidity** The measure of the cloudiness of water - A good indicator of water quality and effectiveness of filtration
 - < Less than
 - > Greater than

NOTICE TO IMMUNE-COMPROMISED PEOPLE

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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).

A NOTE ABOUT LEAD

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. Our 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

¹The City of Winder supplements its water production by purchasing water from Barrow County during the year.

²The value (0.30 NTU) shown in the table above indicates that all turbidity readings should be below 0.30 NTU 95% of the time. On one occasion, the turbidity reading was above the threshold. Out of approximately 35,000 turbidity readings, we were substantially under the threshold 99.99999919% of the time.

³Of all samples taken and tested for total coliform (bacteria), all tests came back negative, indicating that no bacteria were detected in your water.

The presence of these 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 (800-426-4791).

If you are interested in reviewing a copy of Winder's Source Water Assessment Plan, please call 770-867-7978.