Carnesville Water System
2025 Water-Quality Report
Water System ID GA1190001

The Carnesville 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 customers. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The Carnesville 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. City Council meetings occur on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm at City Hall. Comments are welcomed; please contact us at the City of Carnesville – 919 Hull Ave – Carnesville Georgia, 30521.

Water Source

The Carnesville Water System is supplied by ground water from one well (101) located on Little Street, one spring source located on Gainesville Street and has an agreement with Franklin County to purchase water. The well withdraws water from the Piedmont Crystalline-Rock aquifer. The method of disinfection is chlorination.

How to Read This Table

The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected in 2025 from the Carnesville Water System unless noted otherwise. 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 a 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.

Lead and Copper Results	Date	Units	AL	MCLG	Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
Copper[1]								
City of Carnesville	2025	ppb	1300	1300	120	6.8-650	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Franklin County	2025				97	2.3-380		NO
Lead[2]								
City of Carnesville	2025	ppb	15	0	1	0-1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Franklin County	2025				0	0-1.8		NO
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)								
City of Carnesville	2025	ppb	60	N/A	19.35	0-0	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Franklin County	2025				14.825	17.3-20.3		NO
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)								
City of Carnesville	2025	ppb	80	N/A	23.88	0-0	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Franklin County	2025				17.35	22.6-29.7		NO
Inorganic Contaminants	Date	Units	MRDL	MRDLG	Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
Chlorine Residual								
City of Carnesville	Daily	ppm	4	4	0.99	0.95-1.11	Water Disinfectant	NO
Franklin County	2025				1.02	1.02-1.02		NO
Fluoride								
City of Carnesville	Daily	ppm	4	4	0.68	0.62-0.76	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Franklin County	2024				0.66	N/A		NO
Nitrate								
City of Carnesville	2025	ppm	10	10	2.1	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Franklin County	2025				4.6	0.778-4.6		NO

Microbiological Contaminants	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Value	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
Total coliform								
City of Carnesville	Monthly	p/a	1 positive sample monthly	0	1	N/A	Naturally present in the environment	NO
Franklin County					1	N/A		NO
Radioactive Contaminants	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
Alpha Emitters								
City of Carnesville	2023	pCi/L	15	0	6.19	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Franklin County	2025				5.82	0-5.82		NO
Uranium								
Franklin County	2023	pCi/L	20	0	28.9507	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	NO

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

1 ppb of copper is reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken.
2 ppb of lead is reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken.

Table Key

AL = Action Level
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
p/a=presence/absence (microbial)
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for GA1190001 Carnesville

Violation: E.coli: Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated wuth human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems. During the period, 6/17/2025-2025, we failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. these needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were bring used at the time the positive sample was collected.

Violation: Consumer Confidence Rule: The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems. During the period 7/1/2020-2025, we failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

What Should You Do? There is nothing you need to do at this time.

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 bottled 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).

CCR Supplemental Lead and Copper CCR Information For (GA1190001) 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. Carnesville 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 Scott Davis at 706-498-2521. 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 Carnesville, please contact Scott Davis at 706-498-2521.

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 the City of Carnesville, please contact Karen Little at 706-384-3905, or email at karenlittle@truvista.net. Or follow the Link below to access the GA EPD public dashboard to locate the Carnesville SLI. https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com/

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

If you have any questions please contact the Carnesville Water System, Scott Davis at 706-498-2521 or at ascottdavis@yahoo.com. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com. A copy of this Water Quality Report will be posted at the Carnesville City Hall. This report contains water quality information from the Carnesville Water System (WSID GA1190001).

Este informe contiene information muy importante. Traduscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.