

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2025

System ID # GA1950003

City of Danielsville

April 2026

Special 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 Danielsville 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>.

IMMUNOCOMPROMISED LANGUAGE

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

DRINKING AND BOTTLED WATER LANGUAGE

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)

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER AND PRESENCE OF CONTAMINANTS LANGUAGE

The City of Danielsville in Madison County has both ground water serviced by 4 wells and purchased surface water purchased from Madison County water system. 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, in some cases, 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 the following:

- 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 storm 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- 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 number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Special points of interest:

- Multiple tests are performed annually to confirm our water quality.
- Call City Hall at (706) 795-2189 to report problems, ask questions or for information on the water system.
- All test results noted in the report are from data collected during 2025

City of Danielsville Water System

Water Quality Report 2025

Regulated Contaminants Table:

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	2.97	2.97-2.97	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	24.1	24.1-24.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2025	0.1	0 -0.29	4	4.0	ppm	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	2	0 – 1.99	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Uranium	08/08/2023	14.22354	14.22354 – 14.22354	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper Table

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.41	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2025	0	15	1.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Contaminants that may be present in Source water before we treat it could include:

Microbial contaminants (such as viruses and bacteria) may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants (such as salts and metals) may be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Terms and Abbreviations Found in this Report:

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - The United States Environmental Protection Agency (Federal Level).

Environmental Protection Division (EPD) - The Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (State Level).

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)- the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.;

Treatment Technique (TT) – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.;

Not Applicable (N/A) - does not apply at this time;

Not Detectable (ND) - if a contaminate is present it is at levels below what current technology is able to detect.;

Present/Absence (P/A)- The Presence or Absence of these bacteria in the water

ppb– parts per billion molecules;

ppm– parts per million molecules. Also, may be expressed milligrams per liter;

mg/L– milligrams of substance per a liter of liquid.

Pesticides and Herbicides 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Violations Table

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	05/21/2023	2025	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

**2025 CCR Supplemental Lead and Copper CCR Information
For (GA1950003) City of Danielsville Water System**

Required Lead Language: *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. **City of Danielsville** 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 formula, 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 City Hall at (706) 795-2189. 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>.*

Lead and Copper Range Data.

Analyte	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Range		Units	Violation
				Low	High		
Lead	8/05/2025	0	15	0	2.6	ppb	No
Copper	8/05/2025	1.3	1.3	0.01	0.45	ppm	No

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for Danielsville please visit

https://gadrikingwater.net/DWWPUB/JSP/NonTcrSamples.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=2869&tinwsys_st_code=GA&tsaanlyt_is_number=25&tsaanlyt_st_code=HQ&history=1&counter=0

When opening the link above please click the printer icon next to each individual sampling event and download to view.

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 City of Danielsville please scan the QR code below, search for Madison County and then City of Danielsville. Click Download to view or contact City Hall at (706) 795-2189 to set up a time to view.

