City of Helen Water System
2018 Water-Quality Report
Water System ID #3110001

The City of Helen 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 your water comes from, what it contains, and the risks your water testing and treatment are designed to prevent.

The City of Helen 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. Regularly scheduled City Council meetings are held on the 1st Tuesday of each month at 7:00 am and the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 3:00 pm at City Hall. Any comments are welcomed; please contact us at The City of Helen – 25 Alpenrosen Strasse – Helen, GA 30545 or (706) 878-2733.

Water Source
The City of Helen's water system is supplied by a system of five ground water wells. The City also maintains an emergency connection to the White County Water Authority's system. The water from the wells is treated with chlorine and fluoride before entering the system. The City completed a Wellhead Protection Plan in 2007 with EPD. A copy of this report can be obtained at the water department office.

How to Read This Table
The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected in 2018 (unless otherwise indicated) from the City of Helen's 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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inorganic Contaminant</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Detected</th>
<th># Above AL</th>
<th>Major Sources</th>
<th>Violation?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>City of Helen</td>
<td>09-2018</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>AL = 15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>City of Helen</td>
<td>09-2018</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>AL = 300</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>City of Helen</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>City of Helen</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volatile Organic Contaminant</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MRDL</th>
<th>MRDLG</th>
<th>Detected (Highest)</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Major Sources</th>
<th>Violation?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine Residual</td>
<td>City of Helen</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>1.79-2.03</td>
<td>Water disinfectant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHMs</td>
<td>City of Helen</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>34.075</td>
<td>1.5-7.8</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAAS</td>
<td>City of Helen</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>10.07</td>
<td>0-3.4</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Key
AL = Action Level
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
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)
mg/L = milligrams per liter
p/a = presence/absence (microbial)
Cl = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Required Additional Health Information

Water-Quality Table Footnotes
1 ppb of lead reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken.
2 ppb of copper reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken.

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:

- 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. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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).

Lead in Drinking Water
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. The City of Helen 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.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance
If you have any questions please contact the City of Helen’s Public Works Director, Ross Hewell at (706) 878-2733. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com. A copy of this Water Quality Report is available at City Hall. This report contains water quality information from the City of Helen’s water system (WSID 3110001).

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