PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID **GA 1370002**

CITY OF CLARKESVILLE

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

This report contains essential information regarding the source of your water, its composition, and how it measures up against the standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). You can find the report on the City of Clarkesville's website (**www.clarkesvillega.com**), and physical copies are available at Clarkesville City Hall. For any questions or concerns about this report or your water, please reach out to Joseph Conard, Water Filtration Plant Manager, at (762) 230-3227, or Joe Deputy, Project Manager, at (706) 754-4216.

SPANISH (ESPANOL) ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE LA CALIDAD DE SU AGUA BEBER. TRADUSCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

CLARKESVILLE
We Call it Home.

WWW.CLARKESVILLEGA.COM

Clarkesville Water Treatment Plant

We are honored to present the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report, your annual overview of Clarkesville's drinking water quality. We understand that assurance is paramount, and we are proud to reinforce our commitment to delivering both the highest quality water and a reliable water system. The findings within this report demonstrate that Clarkesville's water consistently adheres to, and often exceeds, all state and federal safety standards.

Our dedication is to the community of Clarkesville. We are focused on maintaining and enhancing our water infrastructure to meet your evolving needs. Our professionals are committed to providing top-tier service.

We encourage you to review this report, which provides insights into our water sources, treatment methods, laboratory analyses, and community initiatives. We recognize that interpreting water quality data can be challenging, and we welcome your questions. For further information or inquiries, please contact us directly at 762-230-3227 or via email at jconard@inframark.com .

2025 was a year of significant achievement for our water treatment plant, and at the heart of every success are our dedicated operators and technicians.

We proudly received our eleventh Platinum Award from GAWP, signifying over a decade of exceeding drinking water standards and 100% compliance. This remarkable feat is a direct result of the unwavering dedication, expertise, and meticulous work of our operators and technicians, who ensure our systems run flawlessly.

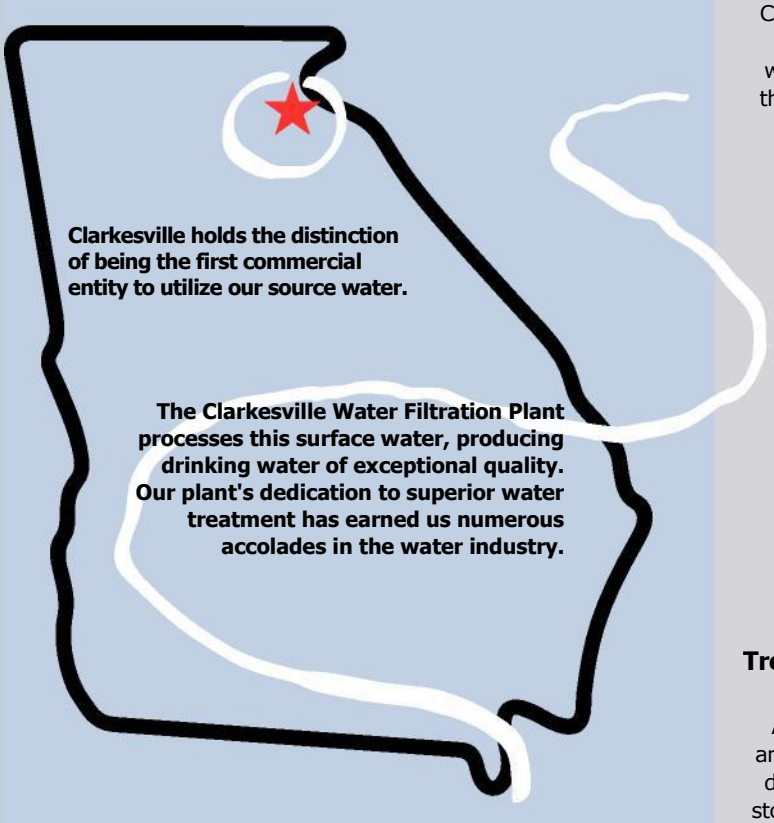
Our commitment to treatment excellence was recognized by the EPD, placing Clarkesville on reduced Total Organic Carbon (TOC) monitoring. This only occurs when a Water Treatment Plant maintains less than 1.0ppm TOC over the course of an entire year.

These accolades underscore our unwavering commitment to providing safe, reliable, and high-quality water to the Clarkesville community, a commitment that is brought to life daily by the hard work and dedication of our exceptional operators and technicians.

We've compiled this report with a commitment to providing you with the most current and accurate information about your drinking water. The results presented here reflect our comprehensive monitoring efforts, conducted from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, unless otherwise noted. These findings represent the most recent testing performed in strict accordance with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations, ensuring the reliability and integrity of the data we share with you.

Soque To Tap: Provide You With Safe & Clean Drinking Water

Did you know Clarkesville's water comes from the pristine Soque River?

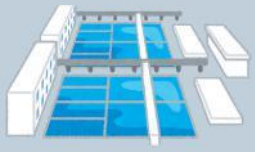


Clarkesville holds the distinction of being the first commercial entity to utilize our source water.

The Clarkesville Water Filtration Plant processes this surface water, producing drinking water of exceptional quality. Our plant's dedication to superior water treatment has earned us numerous accolades in the water industry.

The Soque:

Clarkesville's tap water is withdrawn from the Soque River.



The Treatment Facility:

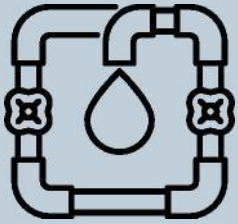
Your drinking water is treated at the Clarkesville Water Filtration Plant.

Water Testing:

Throughout the treatment process and before final distribution to your homes and businesses, you water is tested for to meet all state and federal regulations.

Treated Water Storage

After Treatment and Testing, your drinking water is stored in elevated tanks until you need it.



Water Distribution

Following treatment, the clean water is distributed through an extensive network of pipes, meticulously maintained by the City of Clarkesville's Utility Department.

Residences and Businesses

We extend our drinking water services to more than 5,500 individuals within our service area.

Get Involved

We believe in fostering a strong connection between our community and the water we provide. There are numerous opportunities for you to learn more and become actively involved. Whether you're interested in touring our water treatment plant to see our processes firsthand, attending City Council meetings to stay informed about local decisions, or volunteering with the Soque River Watershed Association (SRWA) to protect our natural resources, there's a place for you. City Council meetings are held on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at Clarkesville City Hall. To explore volunteer opportunities with SRWA, please visit www.soque.org. To schedule a plant tour, please contact Joseph Conard at jconard@infranmark.com.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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:

- Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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, 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; and 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.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report.

All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health.

A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State of Georgia EPD requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

2025 TESTING RESULTS

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Sample Date	Meets EPA Standards	Substance	Typical Source	MCLG	MCL	Highest Amount Detected	Range Detected (Lowest to Highest)
2025	YES	Arsenic (ppb)	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	0	10	BDL	N/A
2025	YES	Barium (ppm)	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.0158	N/A
2025	YES	Chromium (ppb)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	100	100	BDL	N/A
2025	YES	Fluoride (ppm)	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	4	4.0	1.00	0.67 - 1.00
2025	YES	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.301	N/A
2025	YES	Selenium (ppb)	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	50	50	BDL	N/A

2025 TESTING RESULTS

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Sample Date	Meets EPA Standards	Substance	Typical Source	MCLG	MCL	Highest Amount Detected	Range Detected (Lowest to Highest)
2025	YES	Chlorine (ppm)	Water additive used to control microbes.	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	2.91	0.93 - 2.91
2025	YES	Total Organic Carbon	Naturally present in the enviroment	TT	TT	0.82	0.17 - 0.82
2025	YES	Halocetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	No goal for total	60	32.8	22.7 - 32.8
2025	YES	Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	No goal for total	80	48.3	35.7 - 48.3
Microbiological Contaminants							
Sample Date	Meets EPA Standards	Substance	Typical Source	MCLG	MCL	Highest Amount Detected	Range Detected (Lowest to Highest)
2025	YES	Total Coliform	Naturally present in the enviroment	TT	TT	Out of 84 samples - 0	% of Samples <0 100%
TURBIDITY							
Sample Date	Meets EPA Standards	Substance	Typical Source	MCLG	MCL	Highest Amount Detected	Range Detected (Lowest to Highest)
2025	YES	Turbidity (NTU)	Soil runoff	TT	TT	0.38	% of Samples <0.3 99.8%

TERMS FOUND IN THE REPORT

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - This is the highest level allowed of a pollutant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to the goal using the best available technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - The goal level of a pollutant in drinking water. Below this amount, there is no known or expected health effect.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) - This is the lowest amount of cleaning chemical drinking water should have, because it is the lowest amount needed to make sure bacteria and viruses can't live.

N/A (Not Applicable) - Does not apply.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) - Turbidity is measured with an instrument called a nephelometer. Measurements are given in nephelometric turbidity units.

Part Per Trillion (PPT) - 1 drop of water in a lake six square acres or a single second out of 32,000 years.

Part Per Billion (ppb) - 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool.

Part Per Million (ppm) - 1 drop of water in a hot tub.

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

Turbidity - The measure of cloudiness of the water and has no health effects. Monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

BDL (Below Detection Limit) – The contaminant in question was not detected at a level above the laboratory's confidence threshold. While the contaminant might not be present, it could also be present at a very low, undetectable, or unquantifiable level.

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. The City of Clarkesville 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 the Clarkesville City Hall at **706-754-4216**. 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**.

2025 Lead and Copper Results

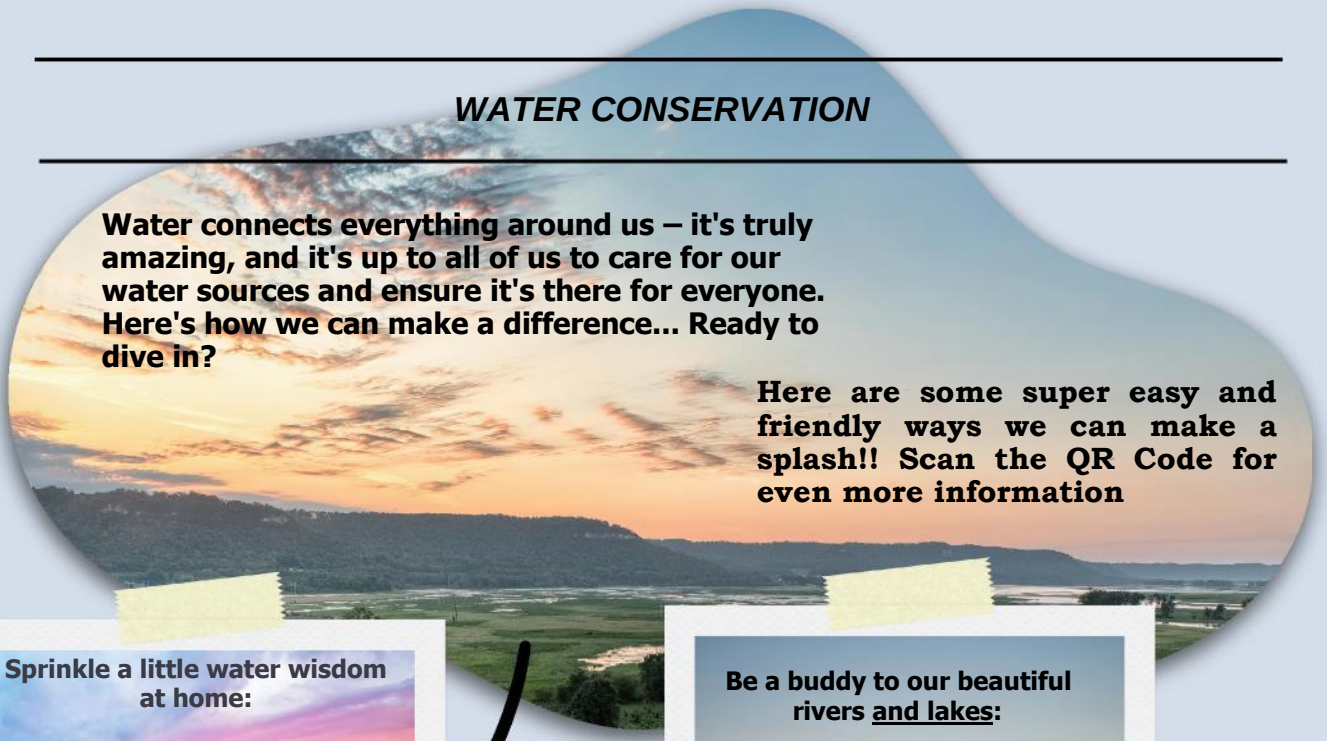
Lead and Copper							
Sample Date	**Meets EPA Standards**	**Substance**	**Typical Source**	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**Highest Ammount Detected**	**Range Detected (Lowest to Highest)**
2025	YES	Lead (ppb)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	0	15	0.9	<0.20 - 0.9
2025	YES	Copper (ppm)	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	0	1	0.056	0.002 - 0.056

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Clarkesville Water Treatment Plant @ **706-754-4796** or **jconard@inframark.com**.
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 The City of Clarkesville, email **jconard@inframark.com**.

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 Clarkesville visit **https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com/ and type in your address.**

WATER CONSERVATION



Water connects everything around us – it's truly amazing, and it's up to all of us to care for our water sources and ensure it's there for everyone. Here's how we can make a difference... Ready to dive in?

Here are some super easy and friendly ways we can make a splash!! Scan the QR Code for even more information

Sprinkle a little water wisdom at home:

Little things can make a big splash! How about making shower singalongs a bit shorter? Or giving leaky faucets a quick fix – they're sneaky water wasters! Even waiting for a full load to wash dishes or clothes is like a mini water-saving party!

Be a buddy to our beautiful rivers and lakes:

Imagine our natural waterways as amazing playgrounds for nature! Let's keep them clean and healthy by supporting groups that look out for them and maybe even the Soque River Watershed Association

Cheer on our food heroes who are kind to water:

The folks who grow our food can be water-saving champions too! Let's support those who use smart watering tricks and grow yummy things in a way that's gentle on our water. Learning a bit about where our food comes from can be super interesting!

Share the water love with your friends and family:

Talking about why water is so cool and how we can help is contagious in the best way! Maybe share a fun fact you learned or suggest a simple water-saving tip. You might inspire someone!

Make smart choices when we shop:

The things we buy have a story, and some use more water than others. When we choose products from companies that care about water, it's like giving them a thumbs-up for being water-wise! Keep an eye out for things like the Energy Star label!

Recycle

Habersham County residents can recycle glass, aluminum, #1 & #2 plastics, and paper at the Clarkesville and Cornelia/Habersham centers. The landfill accepts electronics, metal (fee), appliances (Freon removed), and batteries (not lithium-ion), plus mattresses/box springs (fee). Use up oils and paints if possible; for disposal, mix oil with absorbent and solidify paint with litter/sand before trashing. Check the county website or call 706-839-0242 for more details on these and other items to help keep Habersham green.