Statham Water System

2025 Water-Quality Report - Water System ID #0130001

The Statham 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 Statham 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. The City Council meets the first Thursday of every month at 6:30 pm at City Hall located at 327 Jefferson Street. Comments are welcomed; please contact us at City of Statham, P.O. Box 26, 327 Jefferson Street Statham, GA 30666.

Water Source

The city supplies drinking water from an artesian spring system, located on Oak street, which produces approximately 120,000 gallons per day. The City also maintains interconnections with the City of Winder and Barrow County for the purchase of wholesale water.

How to Read This Table

The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected in 2025 unless otherwise noted, from Statham water system, Barrow County water system, and the City of Winder 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.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which triggers treatment or other requirement, which a water system must follow.

Inorganic Contaminant	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
Lead[1]								
City of Statham	2024	ppb	AL=15	0	0	0-0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Barrow County	2025				0.87	0-2.2		NO
City of Winder	2025				0.249	0-1.3		NO
Copper[2]								
City of Statham	2024	ppb	AL =1300	1300	100	3.7-160	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Barrow County	2025				140	3.1-220		NO
City of Winder	2025				79.66	0.9-211		NO
Fluoride						Range	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
City of Statham	Monthly	ppm	4	4	0.7	0.65-0.88		NO
City of Winder	Monthly				0.78	0.62-1.06		NO
Nitrate/Nitrite							Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits	
Statham	2025	ppm	10	10	2.51	N/A		NO
City of Winder	2025				0.74	N/A		NO
Chlorine Residual			MRDL	MRDLG				
City of Statham	Monthly	ppm	4	4	1.32	1.06-1.49	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Barrow County	Monthly				1.56	0.4-1.56		NO
City of Winder	Monthly				2.03	1.62-2.26		NO
Volatile Organic Contaminant		**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Detected**	**Range**	**Major Sources**	**Violation?**
TTHM's								
City of Statham	Quarterly	ppb	80	n/a	27.195	11.9-37.76	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Barrow County	Quarterly				54.75	16-84		NO
City of Winder	Quarterly				66.5			NO
HAA5								
City of Statham	Quarterly	ppb	60	n/a	28.0325	15.6-39.7	By-product of drinking	NO

Barrow County	Quarterly	ppb	60	n/a	25.75	13-35.3	water chlorination	NO
City of Winder	Quarterly				36.43			NO
Xylene								
Statham	2023	ppm	10	10	0.001	0.001	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories	NO

Microbial Contaminant	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Value	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
Total Coliforms								
City of Statham	Monthly	p/a	1 positive sample monthly	0	0	N/A	Naturally present in environment	NO
Barrow County	Monthly				0	N/A		NO
City of Winder	Monthly				0	N/A		NO
Total Organic Carbon		ppm	TT	N/A			Naturally present in environment	
City of Winder	2025				1.15	1-1.24		NO
Turbidity		NTU	TT= 0.3	N/A			Soil Runoff	
City of Winder	2025				0.07	0.05-0.08		NO

UCMR-5 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Below you will find the table of listed unregulated contaminants found. These results are listed in ppb (parts per billion). Information about these contaminants can be found at https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule and https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/data-summary-fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

City of Statham's Unregulated Contaminants Rule Table

Contaminants	Sample Year	Value	Range
PFOS	2025	0.0024 ppb	0.0023-0.0024 ppb
PFFHxS	2025	0.0022 ppb	N/A
PFBS	2025	0.0016 ppb	N/A

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

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l) one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

NTU = nephelometric units, measure of the clarity of water

p/a=presence/absence (microbial)

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 (GA0130001) 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. The City of Statham 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 Matthew Speed at 678-315-1813. 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 Statham, please contact Matthew Speed at mspeed@eminc.biz.

Lead Service Line Inventory

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 Statham, please contact Brett Day at bday@cityofstatham.com

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

If you have any questions please contact Matthew Speed at (678) 315-1813. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com. This report contains water quality information from the City of Statham's water system (WSID0130001).

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