

2025 REPORT

WATER QUALITY REPORT

SAFE. CLEAN. QUALITY

We are proud to deliver safe, high quality drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal standards to Rockmart residents.

This report includes detailed testing information and water quality data from January 1 through December 31, 2025

rockmart-ga.gov/watertreatment

GA2330002



ROCKMART'S DRINKING WATER IS

ALTOGETHER SAFE

Protecting the City of Rockmart water quality is our most important job. Our dedicated team performs hourly tests throughout the treatment process to ensure our water is safe. We analyze thousands of samples from our water sources and homes every year to enable us to meet or exceed all water quality requirements of the Georgia Environmental Protection Division and the federal EPA.

Our staff, including our Public Works Department works hard to maintain, repair and improve our water treatment facility and equipment so our customers do not experience any disruption in service.



STRAIGHT FROM THE SOURCE

The City of Rockmart draws its water from (3) wells located within the City of Rockmart, the Plum Street (primary well), Beauregard and Richardson Well. The wells are approximately 290ft deep, and pump clear, cold (64 degrees year round) water from the Newalla Limestone and Knox Group aquifer.

THE SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT IS AVAILABLE AT THE CITY OF ROCKMART CITY HALL BUILDING LOCATED ON 316 PIEDMONT AVENUE, ROCKMART, GA. 30153



LEARN ABOUT SOURCE WATER CONTAMINANTS



MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.



INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.



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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.



RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

TERMS TO KNOW

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

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): 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 contamination.

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

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

ppm (Parts Per Million): Parts Per Million or milligrams per liter (corresponds to one minute in two years)

ppb (Parts Per Billion): Parts Per Billion or micrograms per liter (corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years)

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): The measure of the cloudiness of the water.

N/A-Not Applicable: Does not apply.

N/D:-Not Detected: Was not Detected

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. **The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.**

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

2025 WATER SAMPLING RESULTS: The chart below shows the findings of the City of Rockmart's water testing after treatment and how they compare to national standards. We tested thousands of water samples over the past year and all results met EPA standards. The data presented is from testing completed from January 1 - December 31, 2025.

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Average Results	Range Detected	Meets EPA Standard	Major Sources
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.94	0.79 -1.18	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.86	0.80 -1.16	Yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids (HAA's) (ppb)	60	N/A	N/D	N/D	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	80	N/A	N/D	N/D	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	N/D	N/D	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.63	0.63	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	TT=0.15 NTU 95% Samples ≤ 0.10 NTU	100%	0.08	0.03 - 0.22	Yes	Soil runoff

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	Range Detected	Meets EPA Standard	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	9/11/2024	0	15 ppb	0 - 2.6	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	9/11/2024	1.3	1.3 ppm	0 - 0.52	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

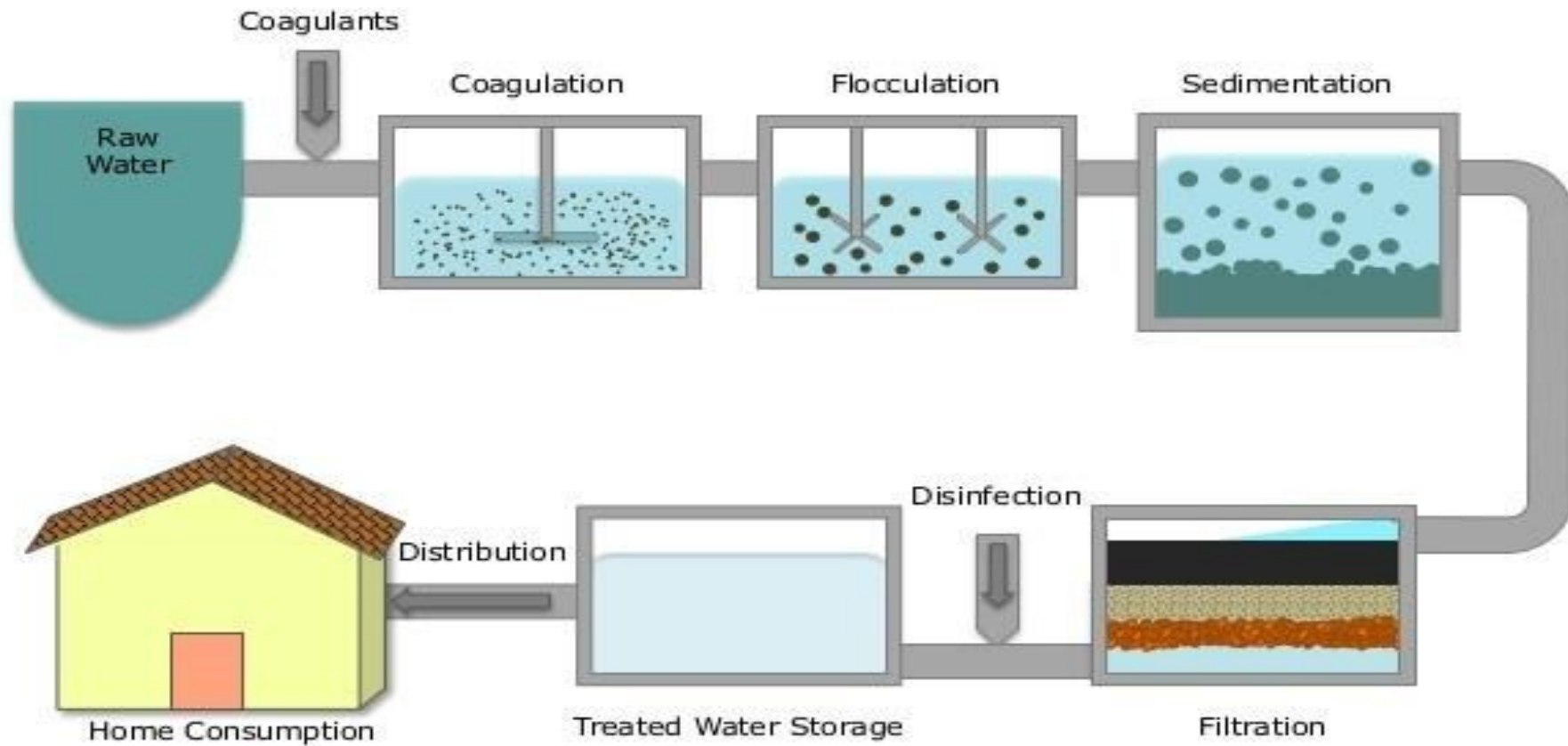
WE ARE ON REDUCED MONITORING FOR LEAD AND COPPER EVERY 3 YEARS DUE TO OUR CONSISTENTLY LOW READINGS

A CLOSER LOOK AT

HOW IT WORKS

See how Rockmart's water flows through the treatment process before it gets to your tap.

TO KEEP YOUR WATER CLEAN AND SAFE TO DRINK



Pollution and Contaminants

Drinking water comes from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. The categories of potential pollution sources found in the Source Water Assessment are animal feed lots, non-point storm water, airports, hazardous waste facilities and roads that cross over streams. 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 animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides

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 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the materials used in plumbing components.

When water has been sitting for several hours, minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you have concerns about lead in your water, consider having your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps to minimize exposure is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791** or epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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