

# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022



*Presented By*  
**Coweta County Water  
& Sewerage Authority**

*Your water is safe to drink  
right from the tap*



## Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022. Every drop of drinking water provided by Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority (CCWSA) is completely safe to drink right from the tap, and we continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

## Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment has been completed for our system. The purpose of the assessment is to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source to potential contaminant sources. The report includes background information and a relative susceptibility rating of higher, moderate, or lower. It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of higher does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated within the assessment area. The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF SOURCES TO POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES - 5		
SOURCE NAME	SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING	SWAP REPORT DATE
CCWSA B. T. Brown Reservoir	Low	March 2009
CCWSA Shoal Creek Well #1	High	2019
CCWSA Shoal Creek Well #2	High	2019
CCWSA Shoal Creek Well #3	Medium	2019
CCWSA Shoal Creek Well #4	High	2019
CCWSA Shoal Creek Well #5	Medium	2019
Newnan Utilities Hershall Norred Surface Water Treatment Plant	Low	Unknown
City of Griffin Still Branch Surface Water Treatment Plant	Low	2001
City of Atlanta Hemphill and Chattahoochee Surface Water Treatment Plants	Low	Unknown

If you would like a copy of any utility's source water assessment, you can reach out to them during their regular business hours at the following numbers:

CCWSA (770) 254-3710 | City of Atlanta (404) 982-1468 | City of Griffin (770) 229-6603 | Newnan Utilities (770) 683-5516

## Important Health Information

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. 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 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



## Where Does My Water Come From?

The water produced and distributed by CCWSA is collected from several sources: CCWSA's B. T. Brown Surface Water Treatment Plant, Murphy Well, and Shoal Creek Wells; Newnan Utilities Hershall Norred Surface Water Treatment Plant; City of Griffin Still Branch Surface Water Treatment Plant; and City of Atlanta Hemphill and Chattahoochee Surface Water Treatment Plants.





## Violation Information

Our community water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation. We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We have been notified by the state that our water system exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for the following:

### Violation ID: 2022-11921

Compliance Period: First quarter - January 1 through March 31, 2022

Site #: 502

Analyte: Total trihalomethanes (TTHM) Concentration: 0.081 milligram per liter (mg/L)

MCL: 0.080 mg/L

### What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do currently. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. Residents should not be alarmed and do not need to seek alternative water supplies.

The supplier is taking corrective actions to ensure that adequate monitoring and reporting will be maintained.

### What happened? What is being done?

This public notification is a continuation of the previous TTHM MCL exceedance violation that occurred in fourth quarter 2021 at Site 502 (Haynes Road).

CCWSA has implemented an aggressive flushing program to reduce water aging in areas of the system where trihalomethanes could be elevated at times during the year. Additionally, CCWSA will be implementing equipment that will reduce or eliminate trihalomethanes in the system. CCWSA returned to compliance during the second quarter of 2022.

Again, this public notification is due to the continuation of the fourth quarter 2021 violation that extended into first quarter 2022. There have been no additional violations. For more information, please contact Michael Ballew at (678) 675-0407 or send mail to CCWSA, 610 Lamar Smith Drive, Newnan, GA 30263.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. People who have a severely compromised immune system or are pregnant, infants, and the elderly may be at increased risk and should seek advice from a health care provider about drinking this water.

**QUESTIONS?** For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to water quality, please contact Lesley Rathburn, Water Quality Coordinator, at (678) 675-0407.

## Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

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

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



## Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

### REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	CCWSA B. T. Brown Water Treatment Plant		CCWSA Hugh Murphy Well		Newnan Utilities		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	[4]	[4]	1.11	ND–2.20	NA	NA	1.5	1.1–1.7	No	Water additive
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2022	[800]	[800]	102	ND–370	NA	NA	80	50–120	No	Water additive
Chlorite (ppm)	2022	1	0.8	0.31	ND–0.37	NA	NA	0.19	0.09–0.53	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	4	4	0.84	ND–0.98	NA	NA	0.78	0.36–0.92	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	60	NA	28.5	21.1–28.5	NA	NA	3.35	2.55–4.14	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2022	10	10	ND	NA	NA	NA	ND	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio)	2022	TT <sup>1</sup>	NA	1.11	1.00–1.24	NA	NA	1.05	1.2–1.8	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	80 <sup>2</sup>	NA	81.1	55.9–81.1	NA	NA	24.02	21.0–26.93	Yes <sup>3</sup>	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity <sup>4</sup> (NTU)	2022	TT	NA	0.14	0.01–0.14	NA	NA	0.10	0.03–0.10	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2022	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

### Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	CCWSA B. T. Brown Water Treatment Plant		CCWSA Hugh Murphy Well		Newnan Utilities		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE		
		AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES			AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	1.3	0.083	0/30	NA	NA	0.15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0	2.4	0/30	NA	NA	2.8	2	No	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

## REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	City of Griffin		City of Atlanta		CCWSA Shoal Creek Wells		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	[4]	[4]	1.79	NA	1.0	ND-1.9	NA	NA	No	Water additive
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2022	[800]	[800]	500	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Water additive
Chlorite (ppm)	2022	1	0.8	0.17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	4	4	1.07	NA	0.72	0.51-0.96	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]-Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	60	NA	37.1	NA	42.3	24.5-42.3	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2022	10	10	0.42	NA	0.74	0.46-0.90	NA	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio)	2022	TT <sup>1</sup>	NA	1.5	NA	1.00	1.00-1.62	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]-Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	80 <sup>2</sup>	NA	46.12	NA	59.6	24.9-59.6	NA	NA	Yes <sup>3</sup>	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity <sup>4</sup> (NTU)	2022	TT	NA	0.12	NA	0.350	0.01-0.350	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2022	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	100	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

### Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	City of Griffin		City of Atlanta		CCWSA Shoal Creek Wells		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES		
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	1.3	0.12	NA	0.15 <sup>5</sup>	0/50 <sup>5</sup>	0.32	0/10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0	ND	NA	2.4 <sup>5</sup>	0/50 <sup>5</sup>	3.6	0/10	No	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

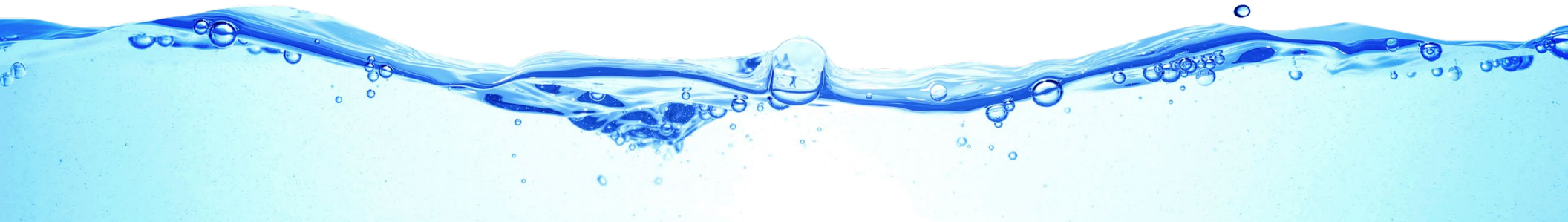
<sup>1</sup>The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio of percentage of TOC actually removed to percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than 1 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1 indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

<sup>2</sup>Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

<sup>3</sup>This is a CCWSA B. T. Brown Water Treatment Plant violation only.

<sup>4</sup>Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

<sup>5</sup>Sampled in 2021.



## Definitions

**90th %ile:** The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

**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):** 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 contaminants.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND (Not detected):** Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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

## Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

