

City of Grantville 2019 CCR
2019 Consumer Confidence Report
City of Grantville - Water system ID - Ga 0770001

City of Grantville, Water department
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This report details information on our water system for the calendar year 2019 unless otherwise noted. We are required to monitor for certain parameters less than once per year because the concentration is not expected to vary significantly from one year to the next. Therefore, some of the data in this report is more than one year old.

Summary Water System Information: The system sent in 24 microbiological routine samples with 24 negative and 0 positive for coli form and 0 positive for fecal. All samples were received by the lab in a timely manner. The City of Grantville is currently operating under NO exceptions or variances. The city receives all water from Coweta County.

Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority
2019 Annual Water Quality Report
Water System ID # Ga0770042

			PRODUCTION				
			BT Brown/Well	As reported and sampled from Grantville			
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	RESULT		RANGE	VIOLATION	SOURCE
Fluoride	4.0 mg/L	4.0 mg/L	0.67 mg/L		0.2 – 1.2 mg/L	No	Water Additive
Turbidity	TT	TT	0.06 NTU		0.01 -0.47 NTU	No	Soil run-off
THMs - LRAA	80 ug/L	NA	64.3 ug/L	52.2 ug/L	27.7-98.1 ug/L	No	Chlorination By-Product
HAA - LRAA	60 ug/L	NA	27.5 ug/L	21.9 ug/L	16.3 – 52 ug/L	No	Chlorination By-Product
Lead	AL= 15 ug/L	0 ug/L	3.8 ug/L		0-15 ug/L	No	Corrosion
Copper	AL= 1300 ug/L	1300 ug/L	62 ug/L		0-45 ug/L	No	Corrosion
TOC	TT	TT	1.4 mg/L		1 – 1.67 mg/L	No	Naturally Present
Chlorite	1.0 mg/L	0.8 mg/L	0.33 ppm		0 -1.0 mg/L	No	Chlorination By-Product
Chlorine Dioxide	0.8 mg/L	0.8 mg/L	100 ppb		0-mg/L	No	Water Additive
Chlorine	4.0 mg/L	4.0 mg/L	2.31 ppm	0.88	0.0-2.19 mg/L	No	Water Additive
Coliform Bacteria	5%	0%	1%	0%	0-5%	No	Naturally Present
Nitrate	10	10	ND		NDmg/L	No	Runoff from Fertilizer

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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.

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MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Violations and Exceedances

Our water system failed to monitor for Total Coliform on time for June 2019. We are required to sample monthly. Due to the oversight we took two sets for analysis the following month. Although the late sample was absent for Total Coliform, we are uncertain whether or not there may be any adverse health risks associated with this violation. We have implemented a new monitoring scheduling system which should prevent this type of oversight in the future.

STATEMENT BELOW IS A REQUIREMENT OF STATE REGULATED AGENCIES PRESENCE OF LEAD

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. [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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.