

City of Grantville 2020 CCR

2020 Consumer Confidence Report City of Grantville - Water system ID - Ga 0770001

City of Grantville, Water department
Phone 770-583-2289

Special Information

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. City of Grantville 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED LANGUAGE

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 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* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

DRINKING AND BOTTLED WATER LANGUAGE

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER AND PRESENCE OF CONTAMINANTS LANGUAGE

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, in some cases, 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 the following:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which 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 storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or fanning.
- 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.
- 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 number of certain

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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.

This report details information on our water system for the calendar year 2020 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 21 microbiological routine samples with 50 negative and 0 positive for coli form and 1 positive for Total Coliform. All samples were received by the lab in a timely manner. The city receives all water from Coweta County.

Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority 2020 Annual Water Quality Report Water System ID # Ga0770042

		PRODUCTION					
				As reported and sampled from Grantville			
		BT Brown/Well					
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	RESULT		RANGE	VIOLATION	SOURCE
Fluoride	4.0 mg/L	4.0 mg/L	0.59 mg/L		0.17 – 1.12 mg/L	No	Water Additive
Turbidity	TT	TT	0.06 NTU		0.00 -0.47 NTU	No	Soil run-off
THMs - LRAA	80 ug/L	NA	51.9 ug/L	62.8 ug/L	27.7-98.1 ug/L	No	Chlorination By-Product
HAA - LRAA	60 ug/L	NA	26.5 ug/L	24.2 ug/L	16.3 – 52 ug/L	No	Chlorination By-Product
Lead	15 ug/L	0 ug/L	3.8 ug/L		0-15 ug/L	No	Corrosion
Copper	1300 ug/L	1300 ug/L	62 ug/L		0-45 ug/L	No	Corrosion
TOC	TT	TT	1.6 mg/L		1 – 1.67 mg/L	No	Naturally Present
Chlorite	1.0 mg/L	0.8 mg/L	0.26 ppm		0 -1.0 mg/L	No	Chlorination By-Product
Chlorine Dioxide	0.8 mg/L	0.8 mg/L	90 ppb		0-mg/L	No	Water Additive
Chlorine	4.0 mg/L	4.0 mg/L	2.09 ppm	0.58 mg/L	0.0-2.19 mg/L	No	Water Additive
Coliform Bacteria	5%	0%	3%	2%	0-5%	No	Naturally Present
Nitrate	10	10	ND		ND mg/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.
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.

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Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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 a Total Coliform analysis in July 2020. July samples were resampled and came back clean and well as 4 samples per month for the remainder of the year. Although the following samples were 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 system which should prevent this type of oversight in the future.