

City of Grantville 2024 CCR

2024 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. EPNCDC 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 source of Drinking water for the City of Grantville is purchase water. They purchase water from Coweta County. 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.

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- 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 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 2024 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 48 microbiological routine samples and 4 routine samples with 51 negative and 1 positive Total Coliform and 0 positive for E-Coli.. All samples were received by the lab in a timely manner. The city receives all water from Coweta County.

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Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (mg/l)	90th Percentile (mg/l)	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/20/2024	0.02	1.3	0.02	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/20/2024	0	0.015	0	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected (PPB)	MCLG	MCL LRAA	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	33.0	25.0-33.0	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	111.1	38.9-111.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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Purchased Water from Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority 2024 Annual Water Quality Report Water System ID # GA0770042

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range	Source
Chlorine Dioxide	800 ppb (0.8mg/L)	800 ppb	0.02	0.00-0.22	Water Additive
Chlorine	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	1.91	1.27-2.26	Water Additive
Chlorite	1.0 ppm	0.8 ppm	0.02	0.00-0.11	By-product of Chlorination
Fluoride	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.75	0.00-1.07	Water Additive
HAAs	60 ppb (0.06mg/L)	NA	31	25-33	By-product of Chlorination
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	0	<0.2	Runoff from Fertilizer
TTHMs	80 ppb (0.08mg/L)	NA	76	38.9-111.1	By-product of Chlorination
Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	TT	NA	1%	0.0-1.0	Naturally Present
TOC	TT (ratio)	NA	1.12	0.87-1.43	Naturally Present
Turbidity	TT	NA	0.05	0.02-0.13	Soil Runoff

Substance	Action Level	MCLG	Amount Detected (90%ile)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Source
Copper	1300 ppb	1300 pbb	83 ppb	0/30	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead	15 ppb	0 ppb	2.4 ppb	0/30	Lead Service Lines; Corrosion of Household Plumbing

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Contaminants that may be present in Source water before we treat it could include:

Microbial contaminants (such as viruses and bacteria) may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants (such as salts and metals) may be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Terms and Abbreviations Found in this Report:

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other Requirements which a water system must follow.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - The United States Environmental Protection Agency (Federal Level).

Environmental Protection Division (EPD) - The Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (State Level).

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)- the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.;

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)- the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.;

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

Not Applicable (N/A) - does not apply at this time;

Not Detectable (ND) - if a contaminate is present it is at levels below what current technology is able to detect.;

Ppb– parts per billion molecules;

Ppm– parts per million molecules. Also, may be expressed milligrams per Liter;

Mg/L– milligrams of substance per a Liter of liquid.

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

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

GA0770001

March 6, 2025