

City of Grantville 2025 CCR

2025 Consumer Confidence Report
City of Grantville - Water system ID - Ga 0770001

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

Special Information

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Grantville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact The City of Grantville. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Service Line Inventory Information: The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water.

To access the SLI for The City of Grantville, please visit the following link.

<https://georec.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/sidebar/index.html?appid=5a9fd94180ec43ca83373b2144000877>

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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.
- 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.

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 2025 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 49 microbiological routine samples and 3 repeat 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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TTHM Violation Information: Due in part to water aging issues inside the water distribution system, the City of Grantville exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Trihalomethanes. The exceedance began in 1st quarter of 2025. The City of Grantville 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, the City of Grantville made changes to the water distribution system that helps prevent water aging in the system. The changes mentioned above reduced the amount of TTHM detected in the system in a manner that brought city back into compliance in October 2025.

Additional TTHM Information: **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.** If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.

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2025 Annual Water Quality Report
Water System ID # GA0770001

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)	2025	44.1	21-44.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	88.9	52.7-88.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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Purchased Water from Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority
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Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range	Source
Chlorine Dioxide	800 ppb (0.8mg/L)	800 ppb	0.36 ppm	0-0.36 ppm	Water Additive
Chlorine	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	2.31 ppm	1.33-2.31 ppm	Water Additive
Chlorite	1.0 ppm	0.8 ppm	0.82 ppm	0-0.82 ppm	By-product of Chlorination
Fluoride	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.95 ppm	0.24-0.95 ppm	Water Additive
HAAs	60 ppb (0.06mg/L)	NA	48.81 ppb	9.98-48.81 ppb	By-product of Chlorination
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	0	< 0.2 ppm	Runoff from Fertilizer
TTHMs	80 ppb (0.08mg/L)	NA	71.95 ppb	11.3-71.95 ppb	By-product of Chlorination
Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	TT	NA	0.01%	0-0.01%	Naturally Present
TOC	TT (ratio)	NA	1.46	0.75-1.46	Naturally Present
Turbidity	TT	NA	0.29 NTU	0.02-0.29 NTU	Soil Runoff

Substance	Action Level	MCLG	Amount Detected (90%ile)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Source
Copper	1300 ppb	1300 ppb	96	1.9-840	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead	15 ppb	0 ppb	3.9	0-14	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 currently.

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

February 11, 2026