

Chatsworth Water Works Commission

System ID# GA2130000

Annual Water Quality Report

January 2020 – December 2020

Important Information Concerning the Quality of Your Drinking Water

Chatsworth Water Works is committed to delivering to you, our customer, water that meets or exceeds federal and state quality standards. This 2020 annual water quality report shows that the drinking water supplied by Chatsworth Water Works is SAFE and gets an excellent report when compared to health standards.

Included in this water quality report is information on where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Chatsworth Water Works is committed to providing our community with clean, safe and reliable drinking water for all of us. For more information about your water or this report, please call our office at (706) 695-3132.

The North Georgia Regional Development Center, covering Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, and Whitfield counties has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) for the Carters Lake water supply source. Chatsworth Water Works Carter's Lake intake has a medium overall susceptibility rating. This rating was determined by using GA EPD SWAP guidance materials to rank the release and risk potential of each potential pollution source through the assistance and guidance of the Murray and Gilmer County SWAP Technical Advisory Committee. The complete SWAP report is available at the Chatsworth Water Works Office at 620 South Second Avenue. For more information, contact the office at (706) 695-3132.

Chatsworth Water Works Commission meetings are announced in the Chatsworth Times and anyone may attend. The meetings are held in the conference room at the Chatsworth Water Works Office at 620 South Second Avenue.

Your water comes from two springs at Eton (Eton Spring and Oneal Spring), Carters Lake, and Nix Spring. Eton and Oneal Springs, located in the Knox Aquifer, provided a daily average of 1.426 MG, which was treated at the Eton Water Treatment Plant.

A daily average of 0.432 MG was treated at the WW Fincher Jr. Water Treatment Plant located on Woodring Branch Road in southeast Murray County.

A daily average of 11,200 gallons was treated at the Nix Spring Water Treatment Plant, located in east Murray County.

Chatsworth Water Works purchased water from City of Calhoun Water with a daily average of 0.626 MG.

Chatsworth Water Works purchased water from Ocoee Utilities with a daily average of 0.103 MG.

Chatsworth Water Works purchased water from Dalton Utilities with a daily average of 0.543 MG.

This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it. *Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.*

DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

| Parameter | MCL | MCLG | Range of Detection CWWC | Range of Detection COC | Range of Detection OUD | Range of Detection DU | Is it Safe? (Does it meet standards) | Probable Source | |
|----------------------------|-----|------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Nitrate / Nitrite (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND-2.0 | .43-2.00 | 0.00-1.31 | ND-.47 | Yes | Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits. | |
| Turbidity(NTU) | TT | 0 | .02-.27 | .01-.76 | .01-.98 | 0.05-0.36 | Yes | Soil Runoff | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 2 | .05-1.11 | .70-1.02 | .60-.83 | 0.70-.81 | Yes | Water additive that promotes strong teeth | |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) | TT | N/A | ND-.90 | .65-1.20 | .762-1.07 | .69-1.7 | Yes | Naturally present in the environment | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 4 | 2 | .70-2.30 | .73-1.55 | .5-2.3 | 1.0-2.9 | Yes | Annual Average CWWC 1.3 ppm | Added to water as a disinfectant |

Organic Contaminant Table

| Parameter | MCL | MCLG | Range of Detection CWWC | Range of Detection COC | Range of Detection OUD | Range of Detection DU | Violation | Probable Source |
|-----------------|-----|------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| Total THM (ppb) | 80 | N/A | 0-22.9 | 40.94-59.34 | 3.7-57.0 | 14.5-43.7 | NO | By-product of drinking water Chlorination |
| HAA5 (ppb) | 60 | N/A | 0-19.5 | 30.69-46.91 | 1.0-55.9 | 12.5-32.8 | NO | |

Lead and Copper Testing

| PARAMETER | AL | MCLG | Detection Level CWWC90th Percentile | Detection Level COC 90th Percentile | Detection Level OUD | Detection Level DU 90th Percentile | NUMBER OF SITES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL | | | | Probable Source |
|---------------|-------|------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | CWWC | COC | OUD | DU | |
| Lead (ppb)* | 15 | 0 | 0 – 4.0 | 0-4.30 | <2.0-2.63 | 2.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper (ppb)* | 1,300 | 0 | 4-660 | 0-550.0 | .0074-.956 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

CWWC is Chatsworth Water Works
 COC is City of Calhoun
 OUD is Ocoee Utility District
 DU is Dalton Utilities

*Lead and Copper results for CWW from 2019.
 *Lead and Copper results for COC from 2018.
 *Lead and Copper results for OUD from 2020
 *Lead and Copper results for DU from 2018.

For more information in regards to the City of Calhoun Water Quality, call 706-602-6063
 For more information in regards to the Ocoee Utilities Water Quality, call 423-559-8505
 For more information in regards to the Dalton Utilities Water Quality, call 706-278-1313

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. Chatsworth Water Works 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>.

Terms and Units Defined

| | |
|---------------|---|
| AL | Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow. |
| EPD | Environment Protection Division. State agency. |
| HAA5 | Haloacetic Acids. A by-product of disinfection by chlorination. |
| MCL | Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. The MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. |
| MG | Million Gallons. |
| MRDLG | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. |
| NA | Not Applicable. |
| ND | Not Detected. Testing did not detect any of the contaminant for which the test was performed. |
| NTU | Nephelometric Turbidity Units. A measure of turbidity or cloudiness of water. |
| PPM | Parts Per Million. Equal to one penny in ten thousand dollars. (Same as milligrams per liter). |
| PPB | Parts Per Billion. Equal to one penny in ten million dollars. (Same as micrograms per liter). |
| RAA | Running Annual Average. Computed quarterly. |
| TT | Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| TTHM | Total Trihalomethanes. A by-product of disinfection by chlorination. |
| Waiver | State permission not to monitor for a particular parameter for a specified period. |

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 at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

Notice to Immuno-Compromised People

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 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 (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that 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 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 byproducts 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 insure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount 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.

The Commission in 2020

- Started construction of a new WWTP Facility Mill Creek WPCP (June 2020) projected completion date (December 2021).
- Installed new Hach Turbidity Meters at the WW Fincher WTP Carters Lake Facility and Eton WTP.
- Installed a new Raw Service Pump at the WW Fincher WTP Carters Lake Facility.
- New take point from Dalton Utilities in Central completion date March 2021.
- Paved the entrance road to the Judson Vick WWTP facility.

Email

Address all email correspondences to: info@chatsworthwater.com

Include the following in your email message:

1. Full name (First and last name).
2. email address.
3. telephone number.
4. your comment or question.

Allow up to one business day for a response

City of Chatsworth Water Works Commission

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Chatsworth, GA 30705
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