Why this report?

CCWA is committed to delivering water that meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. Federal regulations require all public water systems to provide annual reports to customers on the quality of their drinking water by July 1st of each year. In 2015, CCWA met all state and federal water quality regulations.

Is my water safe?

YES. In fact, last year, CCWA and its suppliers conducted more than 8,000 tests for over 100 compounds, only 12 of which were detected, and none were greater than the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality and lists only the constituents that were present in the water supplies. Included are details about what your water contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Nevertheless, recent events concerning lead contamination in Michigan have caused some to question the safety of consuming public drinking water. Indeed, elevated levels of lead in drinking water can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead is a natural element, but seldom occurs in lakes and streams and is almost never present in water from treatment plants.

By far, the most common source of lead in drinking water is household plumbing, particularly with older homes where plumbing fixtures are more likely to contain lead. But lead requires time to leach (or dissolve) into water, and can only do so if water is aggressive or corrosive. CCWA cannot control the variety of materials used in household plumbing components, but the Snake Creek WTP does add corrosion inhibitors to assure that water delivered to our customer's taps is not aggressive or corrosive. CCWA periodically tests water at a number of residential homes for both lead and copper to assure the corrosion inhibitors are effectively protecting our customers. State regulators only require CCWA to test for lead and copper every three years, the lowest frequency allowed by law, because our previous test results consistently met or exceeded all regulatory standards.

CCWA customers that remain concerned about lead contamination can minimize their potential for lead exposure by running water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using it for drinking or cooking, especially when water has not been in use for several hours. Simply opening the faucet until the water becomes noticeably cooler will ensure that lead from household plumbing does not have enough time to dissolve into your water. You may also wish to have your water tested for lead by an outside laboratory, typical costs range from $20 - $100. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Why are there contaminants?

As this report indicates, technological advances allow CCWA to treat and reliably deliver water of exceedingly high quality to all of our customers. Nevertheless, due to technological limits, 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Do I need to take special precautions?

The average person does not need to take special precautions. However, some people may be more vulnerable to low level 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 / Centers for Disease Control (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).

We welcome your questions.

If you are interested in learning more about the Carroll County Water Authority, and how we deliver safe water to your home, please feel free to contact us.

For more information, please contact:

Carroll County Water Authority
556 Old Bremen Road, Carrollton, GA 30117
phone: 770.832.1277 / fax: 770.830.8853
Matt Windom, P.E. - Executive Director

Monthly Board Meetings

Our Board meets the third Thursday of each month, at 10:00 a.m., at our office on Old Bremen Road. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

Learn more about Carroll County Water Authority at:

www.ccwageorgia.com

Who provides my water?

The Carroll County Water Authority (CCWA) takes pride in distributing quality water safely and reliably to you and your family. We produce and deliver water to over 17,000 customers and serve over 45,000 people with only 37 employees. CCWA is self-funded through water and sewer sales.

Where does my water come from?

In 2015, your drinking water came from either CCWA's 3.7-billion gallon, 660-acre Snake Creek Reservoir or an underground aquifer. Water from the reservoir is treated at the 8.0 million gallons per day (mgd) Snake Creek Water Treatment Plant (WTP) then pumped into CCWA's distribution system. The reservoir, located approximately 4.5 miles south of the WTP, was designed to supply 13.5 mgd of raw water to be treated for potable use. Up to 0.75 mgd can also be pumped into the distribution system from the Abilene, Lake Paradise and Bethesda wells. In 2015, average and maximum daily systems flows were 4.46 mgd and 6.61 mgd, respectively. Both the Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) and the Wellhead Protection Plan are available to CCWA customers upon request.

Both the Snake Creek WTP and the Fairfield Plantation Wastewater Treatment Plant received Gold Awards in 2015. Gold Awards are presented annually to Georgia treatment facilities that achieve complete and consistent regulatory permit compliance.

What is the Water Authority doing?

Water Tank Improvements: The Sand Hill and High Point Water Storage Tanks were sandblasted and repainted this spring and will join the Roopville Tank in bearing CCWA's new logo. CCWA also plans to sandblast and paint the Rainey Road and Adalee Road Tanks in the next few years.

Waterline Construction: CCWA partnered with Carroll County to provide water service and improve roadways within the Timberlake Estates development. Project financing was also a joint effort because contributions from CCWA and Carroll County were combined with a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) to fund design and construction. The Timberlake Estates project, which is scheduled for completion by the end of this summer, is expected to provide safe and reliable water service to approximately 30 Timberlake Estates residents.

Refinancing Debt: Last year, CCWA took advantage of low interest rates and refinanced the remaining balance of the Series 2005 bonds at a significantly lower interest rate, resulting in a net present value benefit of over $1,000,000. That's real money, that's real savings.

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CCWA WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE - 2015

The table below lists drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

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 - 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.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: 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.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS SUMMARY

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	CCWA VALUE	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	YEAR TESTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.67	1.32 - 1.82	No	2015	Disinfectant to control microbial contaminants
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.75	0.62 - 0.90	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.6	0 - 1.60	No	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0	TT	0.07	0.04 - 0.19	No	2015	Soil runoff
Lead [90th Percentile] (ppb)[1]	0	15	2.5	0-450	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper [90th Percentile] (ppm)[1]	0	1.3	0.093	0 - 0.10	No	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform (% of monthly positive samples)	0	5	0	0.0 - 0.0	No	2015	Naturally present in the environment
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Dichlorobromomethane (ppb)	MNR	MNR	6.3	4.9 - 7.4	No	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	MNR	MNR	1	0 -2.0	No	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	MNR	MNR	22.9	15 - 29.0	No	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	0	80	30.3	16.4 - 38.2	No	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HHA5] (ppb)	0	60	19.9	13.7 - 31.0	No	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection

[1] None of the lead and copper samples exceeded the action level.

UNITS DESCRIPTION

NA: Not applicable
ND: Not detected
NR: Not reported
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a system must follow

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
TT: Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

% of monthly positive samples: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive