KEY TO TABLE:
AL =ACTION LEVEL MCL=MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL MCLG=MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL
NTU=NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNITS
PPM= PARTS PER MILLION, OR MILLIGRAMS PER LITER (MG/L); ONE PART PER MILLION IS EQUIVALENT TO ONE MINUTE IN 2 YEARS OR ONE PENNY IN 10 THOUSAND DOLLARS;
PPB = PARTS PER BILLION; ONE MINUTE IN 200 YEARS OR ONE PENNY IN 10 MILLION DOLLARS, OR MICROGRAMS PER LITER (UG/L)
TT = TREATMENT TECHNIQUE - A REQUIRED PROCESS INTENDED TO REDUCE THE LEVEL IN DRINKING WATER.
N/A =NOT APPLICABLE

Test Results

Contaminant	Year	Units	MCL/ MRDL	Goal (MCLG)	Amount Detected	Range Detected	Major Sources	Violation
Fluoride - 1	2025	ppm	4	4	0.64	0.59-0.75	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Nitrate/Nitrite - 2	2025	ppm	10	10	0.31	NA	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Chlorine	2025	ppm	4	N/A	1.24	0.2-1.9	Drinking water additive used for disinfection	NO
Total Organic Carbon	2025	ppm	TT	N/A	0.83	0.65-1.10	Naturally present in the environment	NO
Turbidity - 3	2025	NTU	TT=1	0	0.09	0.03-0.29	Soil runoff	NO
Total Trihalomethanes	2025	ppb	80	0	38.4	13.4-71.09	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant	NO
Haloacetic Acids	2025	ppb	60	0	30.0	19.9-50.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant	NO
Contaminant	**Year**	**Units**	**AL**	**Goal (MCLG)**	**Range**	**Range**	**Major Sources**	**Violation**
					Low	high		
Lead - 4	2024	ppb	15	0	0	220	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	NO
Copper - 5	2024	ppb	1300	0	0.9	2300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	NO

Table Footnotes
1-Fluoride is added to the drinking water to help the prevention of dental cavities (caries) in children.
2-Nitrate and Nitrite measured together.
3-Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of monthly samples must be below 0.30 NTU. During the reporting year, 100% of all samples taken to measure turbidity met water quality standards.
4-Of the 51 sites tested, one was above the AL. The site that tested above AL was collected from release valve of a filter. That site was retested, and result was under the action limit. No violation occurs if 90% of the sample is below 15 ppb. Tested every 3 years - next round in 2027.
5-Of the 51 sites tested, one was above the AL. The site that tested above AL was collected from release valve of a filter. That site was retested, and the result was under the AL No violation occurs if 90% of the sample is below 1300 ppb. Tested every 3 years - next round in 2027.

Microbiological

Contaminants	Sample dates	MCL	MCLG	Level 1 Asssessment Trigger - 6	Level detected	Likely source	Violation
Total Coliform	1/1/2025-12/31/2025	TT	TT	Exceeds 5.0% TC+ samples in a month	0 Positive samples	Naturally present in the environment	NO
E.coli	1/1/2025-12/31/2025	0	0	N/A	0 Positive samples	Human or animal waste	NO

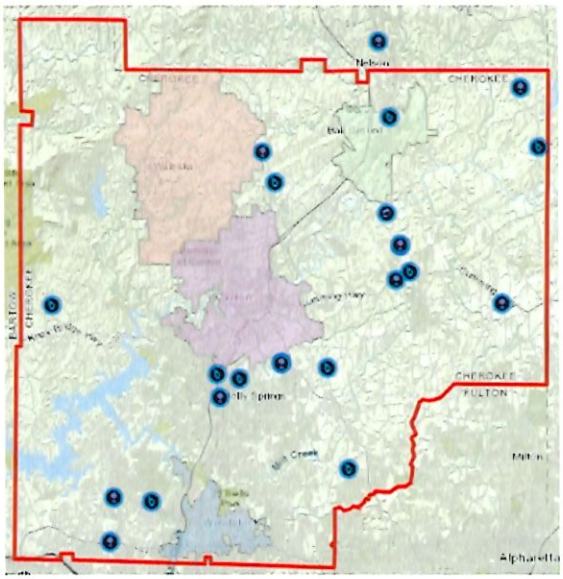
6-A PWS (Public Water System) will receive an E.coli MCL violation when there is any combination of an EC+ sample result with a routine/repeat TC+ or EC+ sample result. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful , bacteria may be present. E.coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste.

Source Water Assessment

Freese and Nichols, Inc. was contracted by CCWSA in 2017 to complete a source water assessment itemizing potential sources of surface water pollution to our water resources. Your drinking water is supplied from the Etowah River. A Source Water Assessment is a study and report that provides the following information:

- Identifies the area of land that contributes the raw water used for drinking water
- Identifies potential sources of contamination to the drinking water supply.
- Provides an understanding of the drinking water supply's susceptibility to contamination.

The results of this assessment can be found on our website - https://ccwsa.com/source-water-assessment/



SAFTEY IN ACTION

CCWSA water laboratory staff serve the community by continuously testing within the serve area, making sure that the tap water within our distribution system is safe to drink once it leaves the plant. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems through the Safe Drinking Water Act. In order to do this, staff collects from a master list of 390 samples throughout the water distribution system. The number of samples is determined by GA EPD based on the population. Each month, 130 samples are collected and tested for chlorine residual and total coliform bacteria.

Flushing of lines occurs to maintain water quality. It reduces Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids, which are disinfection byproducts, plus helps maintain chlorine residuals. Flushing is done in more rural areas with less overall usage. In order to protect local waterways, the flushing water is de-chlorinated.