



## 2022 Annual Water Quality Report



**January 2022 through December 2022**

**Distributed: April 2023**

Jannette Mariani  
Austell Water System  
5000 Austell-Powder Springs Road,  
Suite 133  
Austell, Georgia 30106

E-Mail: [jannette@austellga.gov](mailto:jannette@austellga.gov)  
Internet: [www.austellga.gov](http://www.austellga.gov)

Office: (770) 944-4325  
Fax: (770) 944-4335

Water System Identification Number  
GA0670001

**THIS IS AN ANNUAL REPORT ON THE QUALITY OF WATER DELIVERED TO YOU BY THE CITY OF AUSTELL WATER SYSTEM. THIS REPORT MEETS THE FEDERAL SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) AND CONTAINS INFORMATION ON THE SOURCE OF OUR WATER, ITS CONSTITUENTS, AND THE HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ANY CONTAMINANTS.**

Safe water is vital to our community. Please read this report carefully, and if you have any questions, contact Austell Public Works at (770) 944-4325 or by e-mail to [jannette@austellga.gov](mailto:jannette@austellga.gov).

## Overview

### Water Source

The City of Austell is a wholesale customer of the Cobb County – Marietta Water Authority which has two (2) surface water sources supplying two treatment facilities. The Wyckoff Treatment Division is supplied from Allatoona Lake, a United States Corps of Engineers impoundment in north Cobb, south Cherokee, and south Bartow counties. The Quarles Treatment Division receives water from the Chattahoochee River.

Cobb County – Marietta Water Authority and the Atlanta Regional Commission completed a source water assessment itemizing potential sources of water pollution to our surface drinking water supplies. This information can help you understand the potential for contamination of your drinking water supplies and can be used to prioritize the need for protecting drinking water sources.

A Source Water Assessment is a study and report which provides the following information:

- Delineating the water supply watershed for each drinking water intake
- Developing an inventory of potential sources of contamination
- Determining the susceptibility of drinking water sources to identified potential sources of contamination, and
- Increasing public involvement in and awareness of drinking water watershed concerns.

For more information on this project visit the Source Water Assessment website below or you can request information by mail from the Atlanta Regional Commission:

*Attention: Source Water Assessment  
Environmental Planning Division  
Atlanta Regional Commission  
40 Courtland Street, NE  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303*

*Website:  
<http://www.atlantaregional.org>*

### **An Explanation of the Water Quality Data Table**

The table shows the results of our water quality analyses. Every contaminant regulated by United States Environmental Protection Agency that was detected in the water, even in the minutest traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our finding, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL, MCLG, AL, and TT are important:

**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.

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must implement.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbiological contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

Key to Table	
AL: Action Level	PPM: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level	PPB: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:	TT: Treatment Technique
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit	N/A: Not Applicable
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	N/D: Not Detected
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	BDL: Below Detection Limits

### Tables of Contaminants

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Fluoride <sup>1</sup>	2022	PPM	4	4	0.93	0.12-0.93	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth	No
Nitrate/Nitrite <sup>2</sup>	2022	PPM	10	10	0.59	0.29-0.59	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits	No

Notes:  
<sup>1</sup>Fluoride is added to water to help in the prevention of dental cavities (caries) in children.  
<sup>2</sup>Nitrate and Nitrite are measured together as N.

LEAD AND COPPER								
Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	90% of tested sites were less than	# Sites Exceeding the AL	Major Sources	Violation
Lead <sup>3</sup>	2020	PPB	AL = 15	0	2.0	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	No
Copper <sup>4</sup>	2020	PPM	AL = 1.3	0	0.040	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	No

Notes:  
<sup>3</sup>The next round of testing is due in 2023  
<sup>4</sup>The next round of testing is due in 2023.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS, AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS								
Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) Stage 2	2022	PPB	80	0	40.5 <sup>5</sup>	17.77-40.5	By-products of drinking water disinfection	No
HAA5's (Haloacetic Acids) Stage 2	2022	PPB	60	0	28.2 <sup>5</sup>	20.1-28.2	By-products of drinking water disinfection	No
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)	2022	PPM	TT	N/A	2.1	1.0-2.10	Decay of organic matter in the water withdrawn from sources such as lakes and streams	No
Chlorite	2022	PPM	1.0	0.8	0.38	0.021-0.38	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No
Chlorine (Free)	2022	PPM	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2.10	0.00-2.10	Drinking water disinfectant	No

Note: <sup>5</sup>The highest detected LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average) at site 501 & 502

### TURBIDITY

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical source
Turbidity <sup>6</sup>	TT = 1 NTU	0	0.12	N/A	2022	No	Soil runoff
	TT = percentage of samples <0.3 NTU		100%	N/A			

Note: <sup>6</sup>Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. This is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

### MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS (System Collecting more than 40 Total coliform samples per month)

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	TT level 1 Assessment Trigger	Level Detected	Samples Dates	Violation	Typical Source
Total coliform	TT	N/A	Exceeds 5.0% TC+ samples in a month	0	Jan thru Dec 2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ( <i>E. coli</i> ) bacteria	One Positive Sample*	0	N/A	0	Jan thru Dec 2022	No	Human or animal fecal waste

### MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS (System Collecting fewer than 40 Total coliform samples per month)

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	TT level 1 Assessment Trigger	Level Detected	Sample Dates	Violation	Typical Source
Total coliform	None	None	2 or more TC+ samples in a month	0	Jan thru Dec 2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ( <i>E. coli</i> ) bacteria	One Positive Sample*	0	N/A	0	Jan thru Dec 2022	No	Human or animal fecal waste

\*A PWS 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 with a routine/repeat TC+ pr EC+ sample result

## Cobb County- Marietta Water Authority

### Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	TT Level 1 Assessment Trigger	Level Detected	Sample Dates	Violation	Likely Source
Total Coliform	TT	n/a	Exceeds 5.0% TC+ samples in a month	0	06/28/2021	NO	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	One Positive Sample*	0	n/a	0	06/28/2021	NO	Human or animal fecal waste

Notes: Recheck samples were absent for Total Coliform and *E. coli*. Sample was collected by an inexperienced sampler during COVID reduced staffing.

\* A PWS will receive an E. coli MCL violation when there is any combination of an EC+ sample result with a routine/repeat TC+ or EC+ repeat sample result

**Unregulated Contaminants** – CCMWA did not have detections of PFAS in this report. For more information please visit: <https://www.ccmwa.org/reports/water-quality-reports>

**Cryptosporidium Information** – CCMWA was not required to monitor for Crypto in 2022

**VIOLATIONS-** City of Austell or CCMWA had no violations in 2022.

### **Additional Health Information**

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The United States Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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 United States Environmental Protection Agency's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.

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. The City of Austell 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>.

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 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:

- a) Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- b) 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.
- c) Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- d) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic (man-made) and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- e) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 people, and infants can be particularly at risk. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.