# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022

**Presented By**

Senoia
GEORGIA EST. 1866
*The perfect setting. For life.*

PWS ID#: 0770003

## Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

## Community Participation

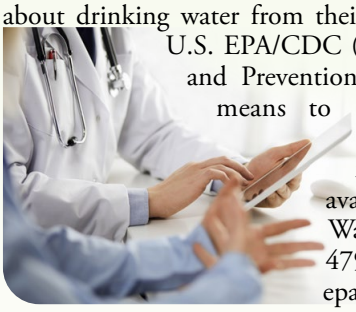
You are invited to participate in our city council meetings and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at Senoia Municipal Court at the Police Department, 505 Howard Road, Senoia. You may call (770) 599-3679 for more information.

## Think Before You Flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit https://bit.ly/3IeRyXy.

## Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or online at: http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.



## Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

## Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Senoia customers enjoy water supplied from multiple sources. The Senoia Water Treatment Plant draws surface water from Hutchins Lake, located on Keg Creek. The City also draws groundwater from three wells, which goes through a softening treatment process before being sent to customers. The city currently is able to produce approximately 400,000 gallons a day and supplements seasonal demand with water supplied from Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority (CCWSA).

## Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Jessie Cox, Water System Supervisor, at (678) 340-6194.

## Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

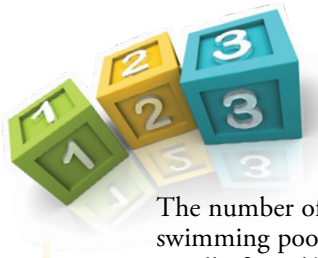
Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.




## BY THE NUMBERS

The number of Olympic-sized swimming pools it would take to fill up all of Earth's water.

**800 TRILLION**

**1** The average cost in cents for about 5 gallons of water supplied to a home in the U.S.

The percent of Earth's water that is salty or otherwise undrinkable, or locked away and unavailable in ice caps and glaciers. **99**

**50** The average daily number of gallons of total home water use for each person in the U.S.

The percent of Earth's surface that is covered by water. **71**

**330 MILLION** The amount of water on Earth in cubic miles.

The percent of the human brain that contains water. **75**

## Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

## Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water. Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

**REGULATED SUBSTANCES**

| | | | | City of Senoia Hutchins Lake Water Treatment Plant | | City of Senoia Pylant St. Well | | City of Senoia Heritage Pointe Wells | | Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| **Chlorine** (mg/L) | 2022 | [4] | [4] | 1.89 | 0.7–2.45 | NA | NA | 1.52 | 0.1–3.51 | 1.11 | ND–2.20 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| **Chlorine Dioxide** (ppb) | 2022 | [800] | [800] | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 102 | ND–370 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| **Chlorite** (ppm) | 2022 | 1 | 0.8 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.31 | ND–0.37 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Fluoride** (mg/L) | 2022 | 4 | 4 | 0.63 | ND–1.24 | NA | NA | 0.57 | 0.04–2.41 | 0.84 | ND–0.98 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| **Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2** (ppb) | 2022 | 60 | NA | 24.3 | 13.4–31 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 28.5 | 21.1–28.5 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Nitrate** (mg/L) | 2022 | 10 | 10 | ND | NA | NA | NA | ND | NA | ND | ND–0.2 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Total Coliform Bacteria** (% positive samples) | 2022 | TT | NA | 0 | NA | NA | NA | 0 | NA | 4.3 | NA | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Total Organic Carbon** (mg/L) | 2022 | TT[1] | NA | 1.27 | 1.08–1.48 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1.11 | 1.00–1.24 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| **TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2** (ppb) | 2022 | 80 | NA | 42.1 | 19.3–63.2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 81.1 | 55.9–81.1 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Turbidity** (NTU) | 2022 | TT | NA | 0.46 | 0.03–0.46 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.14 | 0.01–0.14 | No | Soil runoff |
| **Turbidity** (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit) | 2022 | TT = 95% of samples meet the limit | NA | 98.1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | No | Soil runoff |

**Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community**

| | | | | City of Senoia Hutchins Lake Water Treatment Plant | | Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AL | MCLG | AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE) | SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES | AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE) | SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| **Copper** (ppm) | 2020 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.37 | 0/10 | 0.83 | 0/30 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Lead** (ppb) | 2020 | 15 | 0 | ND | 0/10 | 2.4 | 0/30 | No | Lead service lines; corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits |

[1] The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio of percentage of TOC actually removed to percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than 1 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1 indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

## About Our Violation

CCWSA received a violation for exceeding the TTHM MCL during the first quarter of 2022 at their Haynes Rd sample site. CCWSA implemented an aggressive flushing program to reduce water aging in areas of the system where Trihalomethanes could be elevated. Additionally, CCWSA will be implementing equipment that will reduce and or eliminate Trihalomethanes in the system. CCWSA returned to compliance during the second quarter of 2022.

## Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment has been completed for our system. The purpose of the assessment is to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source to potential contaminant sources. The report includes background information and a relative susceptibility rating of higher, moderate, or lower. It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of higher does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated within the assessment area. The assessment findings are summarized below:

| SOURCE NAME | SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING | SWAP REPORT DATE |
|---|---|---|
| **City of Senoia Hutchins Lake Watershed** | Medium | January 2020 |
| **City of Senoia Wells** | Medium | January 2020 |
| **CCWSA B. T. Brown Reservoir** | Low | March 2009 |
| **CCWSA Hugh Murphy Well** | Low | March 2009 |

If you would like a copy of the source water assessment report, you can reach out to each utility during regular business hours at the following numbers:

City of Senoia: (770) 599-3679

CCWSA: (770) 254-3710

## Definitions

**90th %ile:** The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

**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.

**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.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** 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.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** 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.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND (Not detected):** Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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