Chatsworth Water Works Commission

System ID# GA2130000

Annual Water Quality Report

January 2024 – December 2024

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 2024 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 the fourth Tuesday of each month at 10:00 am. The meetings are held in the conference room at the Chatsworth Water Works Office at 620 South Second Avenue. Anyone wishing to address the commission may contact our office at 706-695-3132 and asked to be placed on the agenda for the next scheduled meeting.

Your water comes from one spring at Eton (Oneal Spring), Carters Lake, and Nix Spring. Oneal Springs, located in the Knox Aquifer, provided a daily average of .794 MG, which was treated at the Eton Water Treatment Plant.

A daily average of 0.514 MG from Carters Lake was treated at the WW Fincher Jr. Water Treatment Plant located in southeast Murray County.

A daily average of 8,900 gallons was treated at the Nix Spring Water Treatment Plant, located in east Murray County.
Chatsworth Water also purchases wholesale water from three adjacent utilities in order to provide the most economical water for our community.
Chatsworth Water Works purchased water from City of Calhoun Water with a daily average of 0.717 MG.
Chatsworth Water Works purchased water from Ocoee Utilities with a daily average of 0.217 MG.
Chatsworth Water Works purchased water from Dalton Utilities with a daily average of 1.108 MG.

This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it. *Este informe contiene information muy importante. Traduscalo 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-1.7**	**.37-2.00**	**.88-1.52**	**.21-.47**	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.	
Turbidity(NTU)	TT	0	**.01-.29**	**.02-.27**	**.02-.53**	**0.03-1.0**	Yes	Soil Runoff	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	2	**ND-1.09**	**.70-99**	**ND**	**.61-.82**	Yes	Water additive that promotes strong teeth	
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	**ND-1.00**	**.00-1.70**	**<1.00**	**ND-1.9**	Yes	Naturally present in the environment	
Chlorine (ppm)	4	2	**.87-2.6**	**.71-2.61**	**.9-2.8**	**.04-2.2**	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 TTHM (ppb)	80	N/A	2.6-53.3	0—39.70	.7-.47.0	ND-112.3	NO	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	N/A	3.1-50	0-41.00	.8-47.0	ND-72.6	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 **CWWC**	**COC**	**OUD**	**DU**	Probable Source
Lead (ppb)*	15	0	0 – 3.6	0-2.3	.0001-.033	0	0	0	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppb)*	1.300	0	4-570	0—760	3.6-443	72	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 **CWWC** from 2022.
* Lead and Copper results for **COC** from 2024.
*Lead and Copper results for **OUD** from 2024
*Lead and Copper results for **DU** from 2024.

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

2024 CCR Supplemental Lead and Copper CCR Information

(GA2130000) Water System

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. ***Chatsworth Water Works Commission*** *is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Customer Service at 706-695-3132. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

Lead and Copper Range Data.

Analyte	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Range		Units	Violation
				Low	High		
Lead	9/2022	0	15	0	3.6	ppb	No
Copper	9/2022	1300	1300	4	570	ppb	No

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for Chatsworth Water Works Commission, please contact Ellis Knight at 706-695-3132 or ellisk@chatsworthwater.com

CWWC assessed all of the water services in its systems as required by the EPA's Lead and Copper rule, no lead service or connections were found.The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water.

To access the SLI for Chatsworth Water Works Commission WSID#2130000. Questions about the service line inventory (SLI) should be directed to Alan Kendrick at 706-695-3132 ext 228 or alank@chatsworthwater.com

PFAS
and
Unregulated Contaminant Monitorng Rule No. 5

Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), are manmade chemicals developed in the 1940's and widely used for their water proofing, firefighting, and stain proofing abilities by many manufactures in multiple industries. These chemicals, also known as "forever chemicals," do not break down when released to the environment. With the wide distribution and common use of these chemicals most water sources contain some level of PFAS contamination. In the late 1990's and early 2000's, it was determined certain PFAS compounds could pose significant health risk to humans. Although there are thousands of PFAS compounds, currently only PFOA and PFOS compounds are regulated.

Chatsworth Water Works Commission (CWWC) has worked closely with the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) since April of 2016, to ensure we remained within the health advisory levels pertinent at that time. In June of 2022, the health advisory was lowered to four (4) parts per quadrillion (ppq). CWWC immediately discontinued use of Eton Spring, the source with the highest PFAS concentration.

On April 19, 2024, the EPA announced the first enforceable limits for PFAS at four (4) parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and PFOS, with a deadline of April 26, 2029, to comply. On April 28, 2025, EPA announced amendments to the rule and extended the compliance deadline to April 28, 2031.

Currently, most of the sources CWWC uses for its water supply are slightly above the limit of four (4) ppt for PFOA and PFOS. CWWC provides water from O'Neal Springs, at the Eton Water Plant, which is currently six (6) to seven (7) ppt for both PFOA and PFOS, and Carters Lake Water Treatment Plant is below the permit limit. CWWC purchases water from Dalton Utilities, their current levels are four and a half (4.5) ppt for PFOA and PFOS, Calhoun Utilities their levels fluctuate between below permit limits to twelve (12) ppt for both PFOA and PFOS, and Ocoee Utilities whose levels are five (5) ppt for PFOA and four (4) ppt for PFOS.

CWWC and all the providers listed are currently working with Engineers on pilot testing to determine the best treatment options for removing PFAS at each location. All providers are working diligently to install treatment to remove PFAS from the water supply. CWWC is working on installing temporary treatment options that can be installed quicker, until a permanent treatment solution can be designed and installed to allow CWWC to reactivate Eton Spring.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Number Five (5) (UCMR 5) is a sampling event required by EPA for all water systems serving over 10,000 people to measure contaminant levels for certain chemicals that are not currently regulated. The sampling is over a two-year period; some systems were required to sample in 2024 and others in 2025. CWWC was not scheduled to sample until 2025. All the other providers listed above sampled in 2024, all positive sample results are shown on the following page.

2024 Table of Unregulated Contaminants-DU Sources

Contaminant	(Units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Monthly Average	Range of Levels Detected	Does it Meet Standard
PFBS	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.0287	ND-.0287	N/A
PFHxA	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.0042	ND-.0042	N/A
PFOA	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.0047	ND-.0047	N/A
PFOS	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.0045	ND-.0045	N/A
PFPea	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.0060	ND-.0060	N/A

2023 Unregulated UCMR-5 Table of Detected Unregulated Contaminants- Ocoee Utility District

Contaminant	(Units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Monthly Average	Range of Levels Detected	Does it Meet Standard
PFBS	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	.0310	.021-.041	N/A
PFOA	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	.0050	.005-.006	N/A
PFOS	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	.0040	.003-.004	N/A

2024 Unregulated UCMR-5 Table of Detected Unregulated Contaminants-City of Calhoun Water

Contaminant	(Units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Monthly Average	Range of Levels Detected	Does it Meet Standard
PFBS	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	.1300	.0066-.1300	N/A
PFHxA	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	.0084	.0028-.0084	N/A
PFOA	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	.0120	.0037-.0120	N/A
PFOS	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	.0130	.0037-.0130	N/A
PFPeA	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	.0100	.0028-.0100	N/A
PFHxS	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	.0035	.0028-.0035	N/A
PFBA	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	.0080	.0068-.0080	N/A
PFHpA	(ppb)	N/A	N/A	.0034	.0028-.0034	N/A

Probable Sources manufactured for various uses not naturally found in the environment.

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).
PPT	**Parts Per Trillion** 1 ppt is more like one drop of ink in 20 Olympic-sized pools
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 ensure 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 2024

- New booster pump station at Mitchell Bridge went online in February of 2024 to improve system resiliency. The total cost of project was $336,963.24.
- Underwent a Sanitary Survey inspection by EPD and received a satisfactory rating. The inspection covered all areas of the water treatment system. (plants, laboratory, distribution, system training, records etc. (Nov. 2024)
- CWWC installed a new Huber Bar Screen at the Judson WWTP to improve screenings of the wastewater.
- CWWC expanded sewer service to serve Highway 411 N of Eton to Robinson Smith Road with funding provided by Murray County Government.

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

Chatsworth Water Works Commission

620 South 2nd Avenue
P. O. Box 100
Chatsworth, GA 30705
Phone (706) 695-3132 - Fax (706) 695-2484