

# Cherokee County 2006 Annual Water Quality Report

Presented by the

Cherokee County Water & Sewerage Authority

Georgia Water System I.D. Number:

(GA) – 0570002

Safe Drinking Water... Is ~~Our~~ Everybody's Business!



## Water Quality Surpasses All Standards

Cherokee County Water and Sewerage Authority is proud of the fine drinking water it provides. This annual water quality report shows the source of our water, lists the results of our tests, and contains much important information about water and health. Cherokee County Water and Sewerage Authority will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are happy to show you how we have surpassed water quality standards.

*We are proud to report that the water provided by Cherokee County Water and Sewerage Authority meets or exceeds established water quality standards.*

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular Board Meetings are held the last Monday of each month at 391 West Main Street. Even numbered months at 4:00 pm. Odd numbered months at 9:00 am. Please call for the holiday schedule. The public is welcome.

Find out more about Cherokee County Water and Sewerage Authority on the Internet at [www.ccwsa.com](http://www.ccwsa.com).

## Health Information

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 at (800) 426-4791.

See Our  
Water Quality  
Data Table  
on the Back.

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, in some cases, 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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 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 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.

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The Cherokee County Water and Sewerage Authority and the Atlanta Regional Commission have completed a source water assessment itemizing potential sources of surface water pollution to your drinking water supply. Your drinking water is supplied from the Etowah River and Lake Allatoona. A Source Water Assessment is a study and report which provides the following information:

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

The results of this assessment can be found on the Internet at <http://www.atlantaregional.com/swap/> or you can request information by mail from the ARC.

Attn: Matthew Harper • Environmental Planning Division  
Atlanta Regional Commission • 40 Courtland Street, NE  
Atlanta, GA 30303

Two Hundred Ten (210) Potential Point Sources of Pollution were identified during the Source Water Assessment of the Etowah River Watershed. These, along with the non-point source pollution considerations were combined to determine an Overall Watershed Susceptibility Ranking for each watershed. The Metro Source Water Assessments Watersheds with greater than 20% impervious surface were ranked High, between 10% and 20% ranked Medium, and less than 10% ranked Low for potential non-source pollutants. The overall watershed susceptibility ranking for our Drinking Water Supply Watershed is Medium.

### Why is the Etowah Important?

The Upper Etowah River Watershed courses through five north Georgia counties: Lumpkin, Dawson, Forsyth, Pickens, Cherokee. The streams and rivers in the Etowah watershed provide drinking water for residents and also support agriculture, industry and recreation. Responsible stewardship of this amazing resource is necessary to ensure its many values are protected FOREVER!

### Water Source

Cherokee County Water and Sewerage Authority is supplied by surface water from the Etowah River and is treated at Etowah River Water Treatment Facility, 583 Cokers Chapel Road. The Cherokee County Water and Sewerage Authority also purchases treated water from Cobb County – Marietta Water Authority and City of Canton.

For more information, call Cherokee County Water and Sewerage Authority at (770) 479-1813, ext. 232, Dwight Turner.

Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at [www.waterdata.com](http://www.waterdata.com).

Learn more about the Cherokee County Water and Sewerage Authority water system at [www.ccwsa.com](http://www.ccwsa.com).  
Information Hotline: (678) 493-2292

# 2006 Water Quality Report

## An Explanation of the Water Quality Data Table

The table shows the results of our water quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. This table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement.

Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

- **Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** 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.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

**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 part per billion is equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in 10 million dollars; or micrograms per liter (µg/l); TT=Treatment Technique; N/A=not applicable

## Water Quality Data Table

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper (1)	2006	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	0.11	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	NO
Fluoride (2)	2006	ppm	4	4	0.85	0.8 - 0.89	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	NO
Lead (3)	2006	ppb	AL=15	0	4.4	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Nitrate	2006	ppm	10	10	0.39	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Chlorine	2006	ppm	4	N/A	2.3	0.2 - 2.3	Drinking water additive used for disinfection.	NO
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Coliform (4)	2006	% Pos.	5% Pos.	0% Pos.	0.01% Pos.	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.	NO
Turbidity (5)	2006	NTU	TT	0	0.67 - 99.92%	N/A	Soil runoff.	NO
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	2006	ppb	80	0	34	13 - 65	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	NO
HAAs [Haloacetic Acids]	2006	ppb	60	0	24	14 - 38	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	NO
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>								
TOC [Total Organic Carbons]	2006	ppm	TT	N/A	0.93	0.6 - 1.4	Naturally present in the environment.	NO

**Water Quality Data Table Footnotes:** (1) No sites exceeded the Action Level (AL). (2) Fluoride is added to the drinking water to help in the prevention of dental cavities (caries) in children. (3) Of the 30 sites tested, none exceeded the Action Level (AL). (4) In June, 2006, 1 sample out of 141 was found to be total Coliform positive. (5) Turbidity is the measure of the 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.

### Explanation of Violations

Although we ran many tests, only the listed substances were found. **They are all below the MCL required.**

### Unregulated Contaminants

Cherokee County Water and Sewerage Authority did not test for Radon.

### Health Information...

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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 about drinking water 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.**

### Georgia's Streams Need Your Help

Georgia's urban streams and rivers are in trouble. Despite substantial investment made toward improvements of wastewater treatment facilities, Georgia's wetlands, lakes, rivers and streams continue to be threatened by another complex source of water pollution ... from nonpoint sources. Nonpoint sources may be associated with agriculture and commercial forestry, but a large portion of the sources relate to our daily activities where we live and work. Pollution from nonpoint sources has impacted Georgia's urban streams to such a degree that they have become the most degraded and disturbed aquatic systems in the State.

The good news is that there is still hope for Georgia's urban water systems. Nonpoint source pollution isn't an inevitable consequence of growth and development. It is a product of human abuse and neglect. And we can all work together to make changes in our daily activities that will significantly reduce the nonpoint pollution generating from Georgia's towns and cities.

Pollution prevention makes sense. By developing and practicing new water-conserving, non-polluting habits in and around our own homes, at our work place, and within our communities, we can work together to actively protect and clean up Georgia's urban waterways.

**Produced by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
404-651-5120 or 800-685-2443, [www.P2AD.org](http://www.P2AD.org).**