

Annual Water Quality Report

January 2010—December 2010

Chatsworth Water Works Commission — System Id# GA2130000

Important Information About 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 2010 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. The City of Chatsworth Carters 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 Water Works Office at 620 South Second Street. For more information, contact the office at (706) 695-3132.

Chatsworth Water Works Commission meetings are announced in the Chatsworth Times and anyone may attend. The meetings are held in the conference room at the Water Works Office at 620 South Second Avenue.

Your water comes from two springs at Eton (Eton Spring and Oneal Spring), Carters Lake, Nix Spring, and a well at Sumach Creek. Eton and Oneal Springs, located in the Knox Aquifer, provided a daily average of 1.76 MG, which was treated at the Eton Water Treatment Plant.

A daily average of .61 MG was treated at the W.W. Fincher Jr. Water Treatment Plant located on Woodring Branch Road in southeast Murray County.

A daily average of .27 MG was treated at the Sumach Creek Water Treatment Plant, located in northwest Murray County.

A daily average of 3,866 gallons was treated at the Nix Spring Water Treatment Plant, located in east Murray County.

Chatsworth Water Works purchased water from City of Calhoun Water with a daily average of .59 MG.

This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it. *Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo 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	Is It Safe? (Does it meet standards)	Probable Source
Nitrate / Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	ND . 1.8	N/A	ND . 1.3	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity	TT	0	0.01 - 0.25	.028 - .247	.02 . 0.42	Yes	Soil Runoff
Fluoride (ppm)	4	2	0.14 - 1.39	0.70 . 1.2	0.60 . 1.7	Yes	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	NA	ND . 1.2	0.60 . 1.8	N/A	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine (ppm)	4	2	0.6 . 2.6	0.90 . 1.70	0.2 . 3.6	Yes	Annual Average 1.4 ppm Added to water as a disinfectant

Organic Contaminant Table								
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Highest result or RAA* CWWC	Range of Detection CWWC	Range of Detection COC	Range of Detection OUD	Violation	Probable Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppm)	.080	N/A	.007 RAA	0 - .025	0.0157 . 0.0479	0 - .096	NO	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppm)	.060	N/A	.0037 RAA	0 - .012	0.0028 . 0.0320	.001 - .142	NO	

Lead and Copper Testing									
PARAMETER	AL	MCLG	Detection Level CWWC	Detection Level COC	Detection Level OUD	NUMBER OF SITES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL CWWC COC OUD			Probable Source
Lead (ppb)*	15	0	0 . 5.4	0 . 2.5	0 . 7.6	0	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppb)*	1,300	0	0 - 670	0 - 650	0 - 170	0	0	0	

CWWC is Chatsworth Water Works

COC is City of Calhoun

OUD is Ocoee Utility District

*Lead and Copper results for **CWW** from 2010.

*Lead and Copper results for **COC** from 2009.

*Lead and Copper results for **OUD** from 2009.

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

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. Chatsworth Water Works 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>

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 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.
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).
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.

SAMPLING WAIVER

Chatsworth Water Works has been granted a waiver from monitoring certain Synthetic Organic Compounds from January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2010 and certain Inorganic Compounds from January 1, 2002 to December 31, 2010 by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources because the compounds have been proven by testing not to be a problem in our waters. Any change in these waivers will be announced. For more information and a list of chemicals on waiver, contact Gerald Sneed at (706) 695-3132.

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 insure 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.

City of Chatsworth Water Works Commission

620 S 2nd Avenue
PO Box 100
Chatsworth, GA 30705
Phone: 706-695-3132
Fax: 706-695-2484
Email: info@chatsworthwater.com

WE'RE ON THE WEB!
WWW.CHATSWORTHWATER.COM

Board of Commissioners

Ron Wilson—Chairman
Milton Clarke
Jerry Luffman

General Manager Tom Martin
Clerk & Treasurer Renda Stafford

Office Hours

Monday- Friday 8:00 am until 4:30 pm EST

Closed Saturday and Sunday

Drop box available for those who wish to make payments after normal business hours.

We accept Cash, Checks, Visa, MasterCard, and Money Orders.

Water Saving Tips

- Turn off the water while you brush your teeth
- Decrease your shower time
- Replace water fixtures with water saver fixtures
- When washing dishes by hand, don't let the water run while rinsing. Fill one sink with wash water and the other with rinse water.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.
- Wash your fruits and vegetables in a pan of water instead of running water from the tap.
- Collect the water you use for rinsing fruits and vegetables, then reuse it to water houseplants.
- Collect water from your roof to water your garden

2010 Happenings @ CWWC

Here is just a partial listing of what went on during 2010:

1. Water line extension on Woodring Branch Road
2. Completion of the Brushtown Road water tank
3. Water line extension on Highway 411 / North Murray area
4. Purchased a Case 580 Backhoe
5. Completed construction of the North Murray Lift Station
6. Waste water line extension to the North Murray High School
7. Water line extension in the Tennega area
8. Construction of a water pump station on Sugar Creek/Gap Springs Rd
9. Replacement of water lines on Oakland Circle

Bank Drafts

Never be late paying your water/waste water bill again.

Save money, time and effort.

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