

COOSA WATER AUTHORITY
WATER QUALITY REPORT
2025

4707 Blue Ridge Hwy
Blairsville, GA 30512

Water System ID: 2910006

The Board of Directors, management, and staff of Coosa Water Authority (Authority) are pleased to have the opportunity to provide our customers with a report on the quality of our water and information about our system. Since its creation in 1972, Coosa Water Authority has worked hard to provide its customers with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. This report contains information about where your water comes from, the parameters of detected contaminants, and how the system's water compares to those parameters as set by regulatory agencies. The contaminants that were detected in our water are listed in this report.

Effective September 19, 1998, all Community Water Systems are required to provide an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. This report contains information that will enable the consumer to make educated health related decisions concerning the consumption of their drinking water.

At the present time, the water system has over 180 miles of main distribution lines. There are 4 storage tanks which have a 420,000-gallon capacity. There are 4 wells drawing groundwater from unconfined crystalline rock aquifers, with a pumping capacity of 630,000 gallons per day. The Authority presently provides water for 1964 meters for commercial and residential use. Our Source Water Assessment is complete, identifying potential pollution sources which may pose a risk to water sources. A copy of the Assessment can be obtained at our office. For more information about the system or this report please contact Cole Sullivan at (706) 745-6773. The board meetings are scheduled for the second Thursday of each month. Please call our office for the time and location.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 (1-800-426-4791)**.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 (1-800-426-4791)**,

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 human activity.

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, 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- * **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- * **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number 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. According to the results of all laboratory tests performed according to regulations established by the EPA and EPD, Coosa Water Authority has no violations.

Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzuca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The attached table lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during 2025. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The data contained in the table is from testing done January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, unless otherwise noted. EPD requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants is not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

The Authority has been issued a waiver certificate which exempts the system from monitoring 32 regulated synthetic organic compounds (SOCs) listed in the Georgia Rule for Safe Drinking Water.

The Authority was also issued a cyanide monitoring waiver by EPD because EPD studies show that the distributed water in the service area is not vulnerable to cyanide contamination.

Terms and Abbreviations:

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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."

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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants."

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

Variations and Exemptions: "State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions."

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

n/a: not applicable

nd: not detectable at testing limits

mg/l : number of milligrams per liter of water

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

ug/l: number of micrograms per liter of water

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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. Coosa Water Authority 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 formulas, 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 Coosa Water. 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>.

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 Coosa Water (GA2910006) visit the GA EPD Public Transparency Dashboard at (<https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com/>

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The following pages comprise the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your water system.

To download the CCR into your word processing program, follow these steps. Remember you must have the document set up in Landscape Orientation.

- * Choose Select All from the edit drop down MENU. (it will highlight all the information)
- * Choose Edit from the Menu, select Copy from the edit dropdown Menu.
- * Open your word processing program.
- * Choose Edit from the MENU, select Paste from the edit dropdown MENU and the information will transfer.
- * Choose Edit from the Menu.

In order to meet all the requirements of the CCR, you must include the following additional information if it pertains to your water system.

- * The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report.
- * In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report or contains a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in the appropriate language.
- * The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water (e.g., time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings).
- * If your water system purchases water from another source, you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table from your source water supply.
- * If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, you are required to include an explanation of the corrective action take by the water system.
- * If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full notice and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with the public Notice. This is in addition to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule.
- * The information about likely sources of contamination provided in the CCR is generic. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments and should be used when available to the operator.
- * If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems fed by different raw water sources, the table should contain a separate column for each service area, and the report should identify each separate distribution system. Alternatively, systems may produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area.

- * Detections of unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required are not included in the CCR and must be added. When added, the information must include the average and range at which the contaminant was detected.
- * If a water system has performed any monitoring for Cryptosporidium, including monitoring performed to satisfy the requirements of the Information Collection Rule [ICR] (141.143), which indicates that Cryptosporidium may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include: (a) a summary of the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results.
- * If a water system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicate that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include: (a) The results of the monitoring; and (b) An explanation of the significance of the results.
- * If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). EPA considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include: (a) the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation.
- * If you are a groundwater system that receives notice from a state of a significant deficiency, you must inform your customers in your CCR report of any significant deficiencies that are not corrected by December 31 of the year covered by it. The CC must include the following information:
 - The nature of the significant deficiency and the date it was identified by the state.
 - If the significant deficiency was not corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding the State-approved plan and schedule for correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed.
 - If the significant deficiency was corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding how the deficiency was corrected and the date it was corrected.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GA2910006

COOSA WATER AUTHORITY

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

For more information regarding this report contact:

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Name Cole Sullivan
Phone 706-745-6773

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

COOSA WATER AUTHORITY is Ground Water

Sources of Drinking Water

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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 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.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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).

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 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>.

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Source Water Information

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL #1	GW	Active	Oak Tree Village
WELL #2	GW	Active	Holloway
WELL #3	GW	Active	Hidden Lake
WELL #4	GW	Active	Hicks Gap

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.25	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2025	0	15	3.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg:

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

Level 1 Assessment:

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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.

Level 2 Assessment:

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

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.

mrem:

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2025	16.2	0.318 - 1.53	4	4.0	ppm	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	1	0.799 - 1.15	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2025	13.8	0 - 13.8	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	11/08/2022	22.648	22.648 - 22.648	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

Violations Table

E. coli			
Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	12/17/2020	08/26/2025	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.
Fluoride			
Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of childrens teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, AVERAGE	01/01/2025	03/31/2025	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, AVERAGE	04/01/2025	06/30/2025	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

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

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