



CITY OF WOODSTOCK

Annual Water Quality Report for 2022

PWS ID: GA0570003



Dear Community,

This is your annual report about your drinking water quality, also called a Consumer Confidence Report or CCR. Having clean, safe water is one of the most important services we provide. We want you to be as informed as possible about your drinking water.

This report is intended to provide peace of mind and confidence in your drinking water. Here we explain where your water comes from, the results of sampling that we have performed, and what we are doing to protect you and your family. We are proud to report that the water we provide to you has met all federal and state requirements in 2022.

If upon reading this report, if you have any questions, please reach out. You may contact us at 770-592-6006 or h2o@woodstockga.gov

Sincerely

Mike Stonebridge
Woodstock Water
12453 HWY 92
Woodstock, GA 30188
770-592-6006
www.woodstockga.gov

*The Woodstock City Council meets the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.
The council meetings are held at 8534 Main Street, at the Chambers at City Center.*

For source of water and/or laboratory questions:

Karen Osborne or William Flammer, Cobb County Marietta Water Authority, 770-514-5280

Lori Forrester, Cherokee County Water & Sewerage Authority, 770-479-1813 Ext. 1176

About Your Water



Where Your Drinking Water Comes From

The sources of Woodstock's purchased water are the Chattahoochee River, the Etowah River, and Lake Allatoona. The treatment of these waters are provided by the Cobb County Marietta Water Authority and Cherokee County Water & Sewerage Authority.

Cobb County Marietta Water Authority treats raw water from the Chattahoochee River at the Quarles Treatment Division and from Lake Allatoona at the Wyckoff Treatment

Division. Treated water from these two facilities is then distributed through Cobb Marietta distribution system and connects to the City of Woodstock's distribution system.

Cherokee County Water & Sewerage Authority treats raw water from the Etowah River at the Etowah River Treatment Facility. Treated water from this facility is then distributed through the Cherokee distribution system and connects to the City of Woodstock's distribution system.

The sources of Woodstock's produced water are five groundwater treatment facilities. The City of Woodstock treats raw groundwater from wells at these facilities. Treated water from these facilities connects directly into the City of Woodstock's distribution system.

Source Water Assessment

The Cobb County Marietta Water Authority, Cherokee County Water and Sewerage Authority, and the Atlanta Regional Commission have completed a source water assessment, itemizing potential sources of water pollution to our surface drinking water supplies. In addition, the Georgia Environmental Protection Division has done a wellhead protection plan of our groundwater supply. A source water assessment is a study and report which provides the following information.

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

For more information on this project, visit the Source Water Assessment website at:

<http://www.atlantaregional.org> or you can request information by mail from

ARC: Attn: Source Water Assessment
Environmental Planning Division
Atlanta Regional Commission
229 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30303

What Is in Your 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. 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 by-products 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 that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 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.

Your Water Meets All Standards

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE CHEROKEE COUNTY WATER & SEWERAGE AUTHORITY								
Contaminant	Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper (1)	2021	ppb	AL=1,300	0	170	7.7 – 330	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	NO
Fluoride (2)	2022	ppm	4	4	0.66	0.61 – 0.72	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Lead (3)	2021	ppb	AL = 15	0	2.7	0 - 150	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	NO
Nitrate/Nitrite (4)	2022	ppm	10	10	0.34	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Chlorine	2022	ppm	MRDL = 4	N/A	1.1	0.2 – 1.6	Drinking water additive used for disinfection	NO
Volatile Organic Compounds								
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2022	ppb	80	0	45.9	15.8 – 71.7	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NO
HAAs (Haloacetic Acids)	2022	ppb	60	0	28.4	14.2 – 42.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NO
Organic Contaminants								
TOC (total organic carbon)	2022	ppm	TT	N/A	0.77	0.56 – 1.2	Naturally present in environment	NO
Turbidity (5)	2022	NTU	TT=1	0	0.06	0.04 – 0.14	Soil runoff	NO
Microbiological Contaminants				Level 1 Assessment Trigger (6)		Level Detected	Likely Source	
Total Coliform (6)	2022		TT	TT	Exceeds 5.0% TC+ samples in a month	0 Positive Samples	Naturally present in the environment	NO
E coli	2022		0	0	N/A	0 Positive Samples	Human or animal waste	NO

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE								
COBB COUNTY MARIETTA WATER AUTHORITY								
Contaminant	Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper (1)	2020	ppb	AL=1,300	0	40	90 th %	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	NO
Fluoride (2)	2022	ppm	4	4	0.93	0.12 – 0.93	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Lead (3)	2020	ppb	AL = 15	0	2.0	90 th %	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	NO
Nitrate/Nitrite (4)	2022	ppm	10	10	0.59	0.29 – 0.59	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Chlorine	2022	ppm	MRDL = 4	N/A	2.10	0.0 – 2.10	Drinking water additive used for disinfection	NO
Volatile Organic Compounds								
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2022	ppb	80	0	44.0	30.0 - 44.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NO
HAAs (Haloacetic Acids)	2022	ppb	60	0	32.0	18.0 – 32.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NO
Organic Contaminants								
TOC (total organic carbon)	2022	ppm	TT	N/A	2.1	1.0 – 2.1	Naturally present in environment	NO
Turbidity (5)	2022	NTU	TT=1	0	0.12	N/A	Soil runoff	NO
Microbiological Contaminants				Level 1 Assessment Trigger (6)		Level Detected	Likely Source	
Total Coliform (6)	2022		TT	TT	Exceeds 5.0% TC+ samples in a month	0 Positive Samples	Naturally present in the environment	NO
E coli	2022		0	0	N/A	0 Positive Samples	Human or animal waste	NO

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE CITY OF WOODSTOCK								
Contaminant	Date	Unit	MCL	MC LG	Level Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper (1)	2022	ppb	AL=1,300	0	310.0	0 – 570.0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	NO
Fluoride (2)	2022	ppm	4	4	0.90	0.50 – 0.90	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Lead (3)	2022	ppb	AL = 15	0	1.4	0 – 41.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	NO
Nitrate/Nitrite (4)	2022	ppm	10	10	2.5	0.73 – 2.5	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Chlorine	2022	ppm	MRDL = 4	N/A	1.93	1.02 – 1.93	Drinking water additive used for disinfection	NO
Volatile Organic Compounds								
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2022	ppb	80	0	61.5	8.0 – 61.5	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NO
HAAs (Haloacetic Acids)	2022	ppb	60	0	41.0	6.2 – 41.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NO
Microbiological Contaminants					Level 1 Assessment Trigger (6)	Level Detected	Likely Source	
Total Coliform (6)	2022	120 Samples	TT	TT	Exceeds 5.0% TC+ samples in a month	0 Positive Samples	Naturally present in the environment	NO
E coli	2022		0	0	N/A	0 Positive Samples	Human or animal waste	NO

ACRONYMS	DEFINITIONS
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.
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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: This is the lowest amount of cleaning chemical drinking water should have, because it is the lowest amount needed to make sure bacteria and viruses can't live.

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.
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.
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.
mg/L	Number of milligrams in one liter of water
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Turbidity is measured with an instrument called a nephelometer. Measurements are given in nephelometric turbidity units.
PPM	Part Per Million= 1 drop of water in a hot tub
PPB	Part Per Billion = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool
PPT	Part Per Trillion (ppt) = 1 drop of water in a lake that's 6 square acres

Not All Substances in the Water Have Official Health Limits

In this report, we share the data for all the substances we monitor as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The law doesn't specify a limit for every potential substance that could be found in the water, so the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is constantly studying new potential pollutants (they call them unregulated contaminants) to determine what their affects are on our health, and at what levels, to determine where to set limits for them. The City of Woodstock has been participating in this. We will also be participating in the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) where we will be sampling for 30 possible contaminants in our drinking water supply. This sampling will take place over 12 months beginning in 2023. Analysis will be looking for things like PFAS and lithium. More details can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

Cryptosporidium, PFAS, Arsenic, Radon, Nitrate and TTHMs

Cryptosporidiosis or "Crypto" is a disease that causes mild to severe diarrhea. It comes from a microscopic parasite, Cryptosporidium, that can live in the intestine of humans and animals and be passed in the stool of an infected person or animal. The parasite is protected by an outer shell, an oocyst, that allows it to survive outside the body for long periods of time. This makes it very resistant to the type of disinfectant we use to clean the water. During the past two decades, Crypto has become recognized as one of the most common causes of waterborne disease (recreational water and drinking water) in humans in the United States. The parasite is found in every region of the United States and throughout the world.

There are currently no accurate ways for detecting Crypto in the water supply at the very low levels that cause sickness. Therefore, EPA does not require testing for the Crypto parasite unless concentrations in the water before treatment exceed 10 oocysts per liter.

Symptoms of a Crypto infection include nausea, diarrhea, and stomach cramps. Most healthy people are able to recover from the disease within a few weeks. However, some immuno-compromised people (such as those with AIDS, undergoing chemotherapy or recent organ transplant recipients) are at a greater risk of

developing a severe, life-threatening illness. Immuno-compromised persons should contact their doctor to learn about appropriate precautions to prevent infection.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large, complex group of synthetic chemicals that have been used in consumer products around the world since about the 1950s. They are ingredients in various everyday products. For example, PFAS are used to keep food from sticking to packaging or cookware, make clothes and carpets resistant to stains, and create firefighting foam that is more effective.

Human exposure to PFAS is widespread but variable by geography and occupation. PFAS are used in the aerospace, automotive, construction, and electronics industries. Over time, PFAS may leak into the soil, water, and air.

People are most likely exposed to these chemicals by consuming PFAS-contaminated water or food, using products made with PFAS, or breathing air containing PFAS. Because PFAS break down slowly, if at all, people and animals are repeatedly exposed to them, and blood levels of some PFAS can build up over time. Carbon filtering systems will be installed in 2023 designed to help further reduce these contaminants

<i>City of Woodstock</i>		
Contaminant	Health advisory limit (HAL) ppt	Detected levels ppt
PFOA	0.004	7.9
PFOS	0.02	6.9
PFBS	2,000	7.5
GenX	10	Non-detect

Arsenic is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health issues, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Radon is a naturally occurring gas present in some groundwater. Radon may pose a risk to your health if you inhale it once it is released from water into the air. This could occur during showering, bathing, washing dishes, or washing clothes. The radon gas released from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon naturally found in air. One major source of radon gas is from the soil, where the gas can seep through the foundations of homes. It is not clear whether ingested (i.e., taken through the mouth) radon contributes to cancer or other adverse health conditions. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on home testing, contact Georgia Department of Public Health.

Trihalomethanes are compounds that can form in water over time when the chlorine used for disinfectant breaks down. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short

periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Your Role in Water Quality

Check Your Home or Business' Plumbing for Lead and Copper

We work hard to provide high quality water when it arrives on your property. However, once the water passes through the meter it is exposed to a whole new environment in your home that we have no control over. But you do.



Some of the things that can change the water quality on your property include your plumbing and pipe material, how long you go without running the water, and whether or how you connect outdoor hoses to your home's water supply. 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. City of Woodstock is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact The City of Woodstock @ 770-592-6006. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> (opens in a new window).

Run Water After Vacation

Another factor that affects water quality in your home is how "stale" the water is. When you leave your home or business for a long time, as you may when you take a vacation, the water in the pipes and plumbing doesn't move. When water has been sitting in the pipes for days, bacteria can grow, and if you have lead or copper plumbing, those metals can start to seep into the water. The best thing to do when you get back from being away after a long time is to run the water on full blast for 30 seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. And always use cold water for cooking, to draw in fresh water from the outside.



Safely Connect Outdoor Hoses

A third factor that can influence water quality in your home are connections to your water outside your home. The outdoor spigot connection to a hose provides a potential way for pollutants to enter your plumbing. If you use the hose to spray chemicals on your yard by connecting the nozzle to a spray bottle, or if you have a sprinkler system connected, there is the potential for chemicals from the bottle or the lawn to be accidentally sucked back into your internal plumbing. To prevent this from happening, we recommend (and in some states it is the law) that you have a device

installed to prevent that from happening.

Look Out for Special Populations

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 at 800-426-4791.

Additional Resources

- Information on lead in drinking water: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead (opens in a new window)
- Requirements of the Water Quality Report (also known as the Consumer Confidence Report): http://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/201405/documents/guide_qrg_ccr_2011.pdf (opens in a new window)
- The Safe Drinking Water Act: www.epa.gov/sdwa (opens in a new window)
- CDC Guide to Understanding your CCR: http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/understanding_ccr.html (opens in a new window)
- American Water Works Association: <http://www.awwa.org> (opens in a new window)
- Water Environment Federation: <http://www.wef.org> (opens in a new window)
- Groundwater Information: <https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis> and <http://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/> (opens in a new window)
- Georgia department of Public Health: (404)-657-2700 dph.georgia.gov

En español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, contáctenos por correo electrónico a H2O@woodstockga.gov o por teléfono al 770-592-6006.

