



CITY OF MOUNTAIN PARK

# Annual Water Quality Report for 2022

PWS ID: GA1210007





## **A Message From Your CCR Preparer**

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, and 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 the 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, you have any questions, or don't feel that peace of mind, please reach out. You may contact us at 770-993-4231 and [city.clerk@mountainparkgov.com](mailto:city.clerk@mountainparkgov.com).

Sincerely,

**Jennifer Zalokar**

*118 Lakeshore Drive*

*Roswell, GA 30075*

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# About Your Water



## Where Your Drinking Water Comes From

Most drinking water in the United States comes from a river, a lake, or from an underground well. You are a customer of the Mountain Park Water System. We distribute treated water to you and collect wastewater in a manner safe for your family and to the environment. The City of Mountain Park purchases water from Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority (CCMWA), a

utility providing treated drinking water on a wholesale basis to other cities and counties in the region. The Cobb County – Marietta Water Authority (CCMWA) provides water to its wholesale customers from two surface water sources. The Wyckoff Water Treatment Plant is supplied from Allatoona Lake, a Corps of Engineers impoundment in north Cobb, south Cherokee and south Bartow counties. The Quarles Water Treatment Plant receives water from the Chattahoochee River south of the Morgan Falls Reservoir in east Cobb County.

## We Protect the Source

Making the water safe to drink starts by protecting the place it comes from. We work with state scientists to take samples of water at its source to look for possible pollutants. This is called a Source Water Assessment. A source water assessment plan was prepared for CCMWA by the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District. Its purpose is assessing the sources and determining the risk for potential pollution of surface drinking water supply sources. The most recent plan, completed in 2020, is a very comprehensive 95-page document. For more information about the assessment, view it here: <https://www.ccmwa.org/reports> on the CCMWA website. The Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District Integrated Plan for Atlanta's Water Resources is available online here: <https://northgeorgiawater.org/plans-manuals/>.

## 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.

## **Sampling and Testing**

We take samples across our water system. We're looking for bacteria, metals, and chemicals to make sure the water continues to be safe to drink.

### **Bacteria**

We look for bacteria regularly, as required by law, and there are 3 locations in the water system where we take samples for analysis. More thorough testing, evaluation, and action is required if bacteria is found in even a small percentage of tests.

### **Disinfection by-products (Trihalomethane (THM) or Haloacetic Acids (HAA))**

4 times per year we look for byproducts of the disinfection process. When chlorine, the disinfectant we use to protect against the water of bacteria and viruses, starts to break down in the water, it can form new compounds. These compounds, trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acid (HAA), have been known to cause cancer at high levels. The legal limit for drinking water is 80 parts per billion and 60 parts per billion respectively. We test for these compounds at 2 different locations in the water system.

### **Lead and Copper**

We take water samples from 3 different homes in our system every 3 years to test them for lead and copper. More information about lead and copper can be found on the pages below.

# Your Water Meets All Standards

In the tables listed below, please find all the substances that were detected in the drinking water in 2022. Every contaminant regulated by EPA that was detected in the water, even at trace levels, is listed below.

## Turbidity – A Measure of Clarity (Tested at Wyckoff and Quarles Water Treatment Plants).

Item Detected	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical source
Turbidity	TT = 1 NTU	0	0.12	n/a	2022	No	Soil runoff
	TT = percentage of samples <0.3 NTU		100%	n/a			

*NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Turbidity is measured with an instrument called a nephelometer. Measurements are given in nephelometric turbidity units.*

*Turbidity - the measure of cloudiness of the water and has no health effects. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.*

## Disinfection By-products, By-product Precursors and Disinfectant Residuals

Chemical Detected	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
TTHMs	2022	ppb	80	0	54.5 <sup>1</sup> Highest LRAA at site 502	31.8 – 89.4	By-products of drinking water disinfection	No
HAAs	2022	ppb	60	0	28.3 <sup>1</sup> Highest LRAA at site 502	14.1 – 35.9	By-products of drinking water disinfection	No
TOC	2022	ppm	TT	n/a	2.1	1.0 - 2.10	Decay of organic matter in the water withdrawn from sources such as lakes and streams	No
Chlorite	2022	ppm	1.0	0.8	0.38	0.021 – 0.38	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No
Chlorine <sub>Free</sub>	2022	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	2.10	0.00– 2.10	Drinking water disinfectant	No

*TTHMs - Total Trihalomethanes*

*THAAs - Total Haloacetic Acids*

*TOC – Total Organic Carbon*

*MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: This is the highest level allowed of a pollutant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to the goal using the best available technology.*

*PPB - Part Per Billion = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool*

*PPM - Part Per Million = 1 drop of water in a hot tub*

### Systems with TTHM (total trihalomethanes) samples above 0.080 mg/L and less than MCL

**Include the following Language:** 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.

## Lead and Copper – Tested throughout the consecutive system. Testing is done every three years. Most recent tests were done in 2020.

Item Detected	Date Tested	Unit	AL	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> % Level	# Of Samples Exceeding the AL	Major Sources	Violation
Lead <sup>1</sup>	2020	ppb	15	0	2.0	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	No
Copper <sup>2</sup>	2020	ppm	1.3	0	0.040	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	No

<sup>1</sup>The next round of testing is due in 2023.

<sup>2</sup>The next round of testing is due in 2023.

90<sup>th</sup> percentile = # of samples taken x 0.9. Therefore, the sample result from the 45<sup>th</sup> highest sample is the 90<sup>th</sup>% result.

**MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level:** This is the highest level allowed of a pollutant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to the goal using the best available technology.

**MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** The goal level of a pollutant in drinking water. Below this amount, there is no known or expected health effect.

**PPB - Part Per Billion** = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool

**PPM - Part Per Million** = 1 drop of water in a hot tub

## Inorganic Chemicals (IOC) – Consist of salts, metals and other inorganics

Chemicals Detected	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Result	Range of Test Results for the Year	Violation	Major Sources
Aluminum <sup>1</sup>	0.05-0.2	N/A	0.052 ppm	0.0–0.052 ppm	No	Aluminum salts (Alum) are commonly added as coagulants during water treatment to remove impurities, organic matter, and microorganisms.
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.93 ppm	0.12 – 0.93 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate/Nitrite <sup>2</sup>	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.59 ppm	0.29 – 0.59 ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits

<sup>1</sup>EPA has a recommended non-enforceable Secondary Maximum Contaminant (SMCL) level for Aluminum based on aesthetics.

<sup>2</sup>Nitrate and Nitrite are measured together as N.

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**CCMWA had no detections of Total Coliform or E. coli in 2022.**  
**City of Mountain Park had no detections of Total Coliform or E. coli in 2022.**

**Systems collecting fewer than 40 Total coliform samples per month**

Item Detected	MCL	MCLG	TT Level 1 Assessment Trigger	Level Detected	Sample Dates	Violation	Likely Source
Total Coliform	none	none	2 or more TC+ samples in a month	0	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	One Positive Sample*	0	n/a	0	2022	No	Human or animal fecal waste

\* A PWS will receive an E. coli MCL violation when there is any combination of an EC+ sample result with a routine/repeat TC+ or EC+ sample result

**Cryptosporidium Sampling-** CCMWA was not required to monitor for Crypto in 2022.

**Violations-** Include any violations that your system had in 2022.

**CCMWA had no violations in 2022.**  
**City of Mountain Park had no violations in 2022.**

**Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring**

In addition to testing drinking water for contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act, we sometimes also monitor for contaminants that are not regulated. Unregulated contaminants do not have legal limits or MCLs for drinking water.

Detection alone of a regulated or unregulated contaminant should not cause concern. The meaning of a detection should be determined considering current health effects information. We are often still learning about the health effects, so this information can change over time.

**Cobb County- Marietta Water Authority monitored for Unregulated Contaminants. The information in the table below is from the 2022 Quarles EPD Report which can be found on the CCMWA website <https://www.ccmwa.org/reports/water-quality-reports>**

## Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 2022 at Quarles Water Treatment Plant

Unregulated Contaminants PFAS	Date	Detected Level PPT	EPA Method	Reporting Limit PPT	Sources of Contaminant in Drinking Water
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) <sup>1</sup>	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	PFOAs come from a wide range of consumer products, stain-resistant carpet, water-repellent clothes, paper and cardboard packaging, ski wax, and foams used to fight fires. PFOA is also created when other chemicals break down.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) <sup>1</sup>	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	PFOSs can still be found in older consumer products in which it was used before phase-out. PFOA is used in household goods including non-stick coatings like Gore-Tex or cookware (think Teflon), or in carpet and furniture that have been treated to be stain resistant.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) <sup>2</sup>	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	PFBS is the replacement chemical for Scotch guard water repellent. It has been used as a surfactant in industrial processes and in water-resistant or stain-resistant coatings on consumer products.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	Breakdown product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, couches, carpets. A 7-carbon version of PFOA
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	Sources include firefighting foams, textile coating, metal plating and in polishing agents
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	PFNA is used as surfactant for the production of the fluoropolymer polyvinylidene fluoride
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	PFDA is a fluorosurfactant and has been used in industry, with applications as wetting agent and flame retardant.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) <sup>3</sup>	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	PFHxA is breakdown product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging and household products.
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	PFDoA is a product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, soft furnishings and carpets.
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	PFTrDA is a product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, soft furnishings and carpets
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	PFUnA is a product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, soft furnishings and carpets.
N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	Sources include stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, soft furnishings and carpets.

N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamid oacetic acid	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	Sources include stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, soft furnishings and carpets.
HFPO-DA/GenX	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	Sources include food packaging, paints, cleaning products, non-stick coatings, outdoor fabrics and firefighting foam.
4,8-dioxia-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	Sources include food packaging, paints, cleaning products, non-stick coatings, outdoor fabrics and firefighting foam.
9CI-PF3ONS/F-53B Major	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	Sources include food packaging, paints, cleaning products, non-stick coatings, outdoor fabrics and firefighting foam
11CI-PF3OUdS/F-53B Minor	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	Sources include food packaging, paints, cleaning products, non-stick coatings, outdoor fabrics and firefighting foam
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA)	9/14/2022	Not Detected	537.1	5	Sources include food packaging, paints, cleaning products, non-stick coatings, outdoor fabrics and firefighting foam.

PPT – Part Per Trillion = 1 drop of water in a lake six square acres or a single second out of 32,000 years

PPB - Part Per Billion = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool

PPM - Part Per Million = 1 drop of water in a hot tub

## Definitions

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
E. Coli	<i>Escherichia coli</i> – family of disease causing bacteria found in the environment, food and the intestines of animals. Most strains of E. coli are harmless, though some can cause diarrhea, urinary tract infections, respiratory illness, pneumonia, and other illnesses.
N/A	Not applicable
N/D	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 (ppm)= 1 drop of water in a hot tub. Measured in milligrams/Liter.
PPB	Part Per Billion (ppb) = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool. Measured in micrograms/Liter.
PPT	Part Per Trillion (ppt) = 1 drop of water in a lake that's 6 square acres. Measured in nanograms/Liter.
90 <sup>th</sup> percentile	Number of samples taken x 0.9

# 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. Once the water we provide passes through the meter on your property, however, 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. The City of Mountain Park 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 Mountain Park at 770-993-4231. 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](http://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](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](http://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](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)