2025 ANNUAL Water QUALITY REPORT

(January - December 2024)

Reporte Anual De Calidad Del AGUA

We are pleased to report that your

DRINKING WATER has met or exceeded federal and state quality requirements.

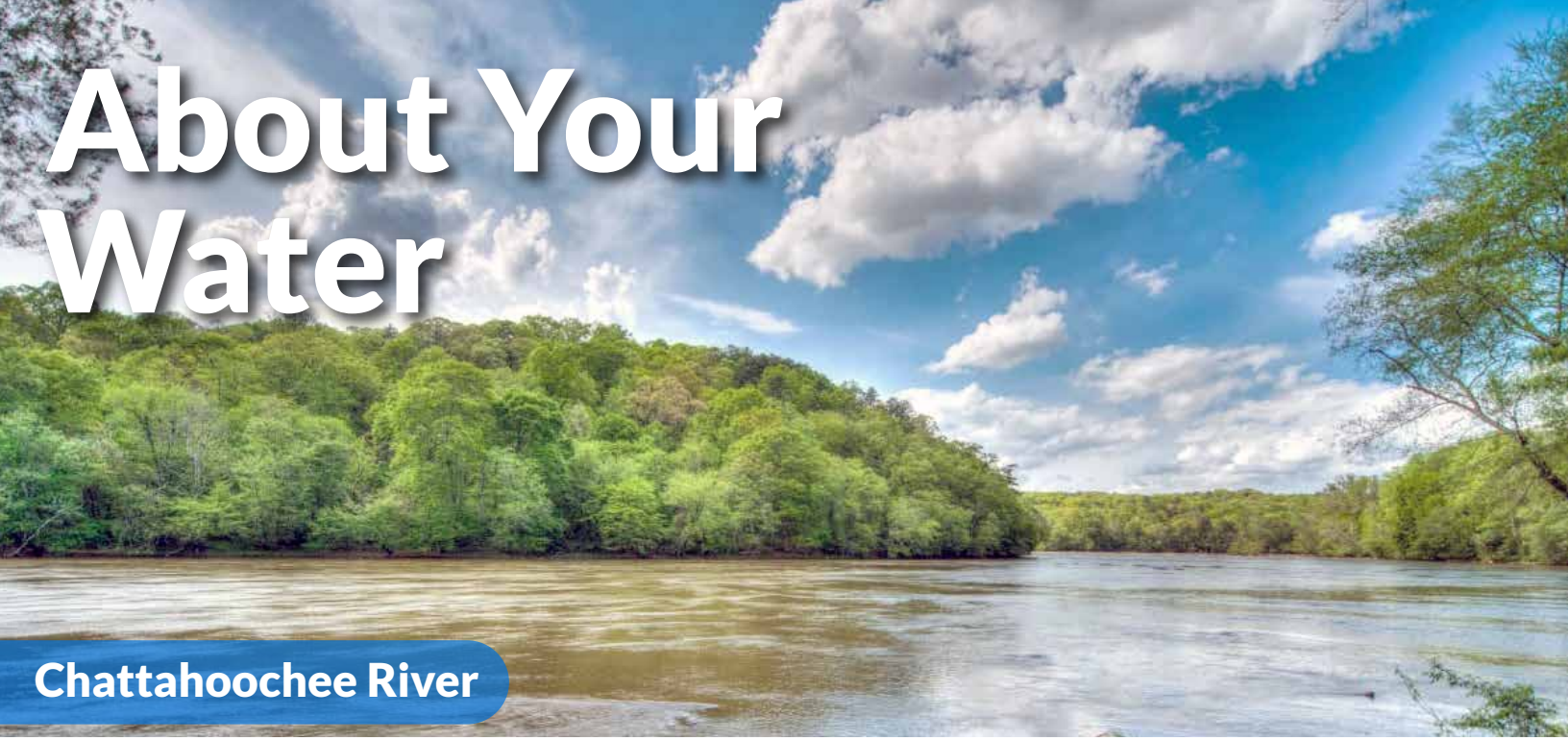
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Important details concerning your drinking water are included in this Consumer Confidence Report, along with comprehensive test results performed during 2024 that were required by both state and federal regulations. There were **no** EPA Safe Drinking Water Act violations to report.

WATER SYSTEM · COBB COUNTY · STATE OF GEORGIA · 1832 · QUALITY & SERVICE

PWSID: 0670003

About Your Water



Chattahoochee River

A Message from Our Director

Judy B. Jones, P.E.

I am pleased to share this year's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), also known as our drinking water quality report. This annual report provides data that demonstrates Cobb County's drinking water is of excellent quality and exceeds all state and federal standards.

The dependable delivery of excellent quality drinking water is a top priority. In cooperation with our wholesale water provider, the Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority (CCMWA), our team of committed water professionals work 24/7 to ensure quality services are provided at a reasonable cost to our customers.

We hope that you will take a few minutes to review this report. It contains information on Cobb County's water sources, treatment and monitoring processes, and laboratory results. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with laws, rules, and regulations. If you have further questions about this report, please reach out at WaterCustomerService@cobbcounty.gov.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Information about this report can be obtained from Jennifer McCoy of the Cobb County Water System at 770.528.8215.

Water Bill Questions.....770.419.6200
Emergency | Report A Broken Water Line.....770.419.6201
Water Conservation.....770.528.8214
Volunteer Opportunities.....770.528.1482

Your Drinking Water Sources

The Cobb County Water System (CCWS), an agency of Cobb County Board of Commissioners, is committed to delivering to you, our customer, water that exceeds federal and state quality requirements. The CCWS purchases water from the Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority (CCMWA), a utility providing treated drinking water on a wholesale basis to cities and counties in the region. The CCMWA treats drinking water using state-of-the-art equipment and ensures water quality through continued monitoring and testing.

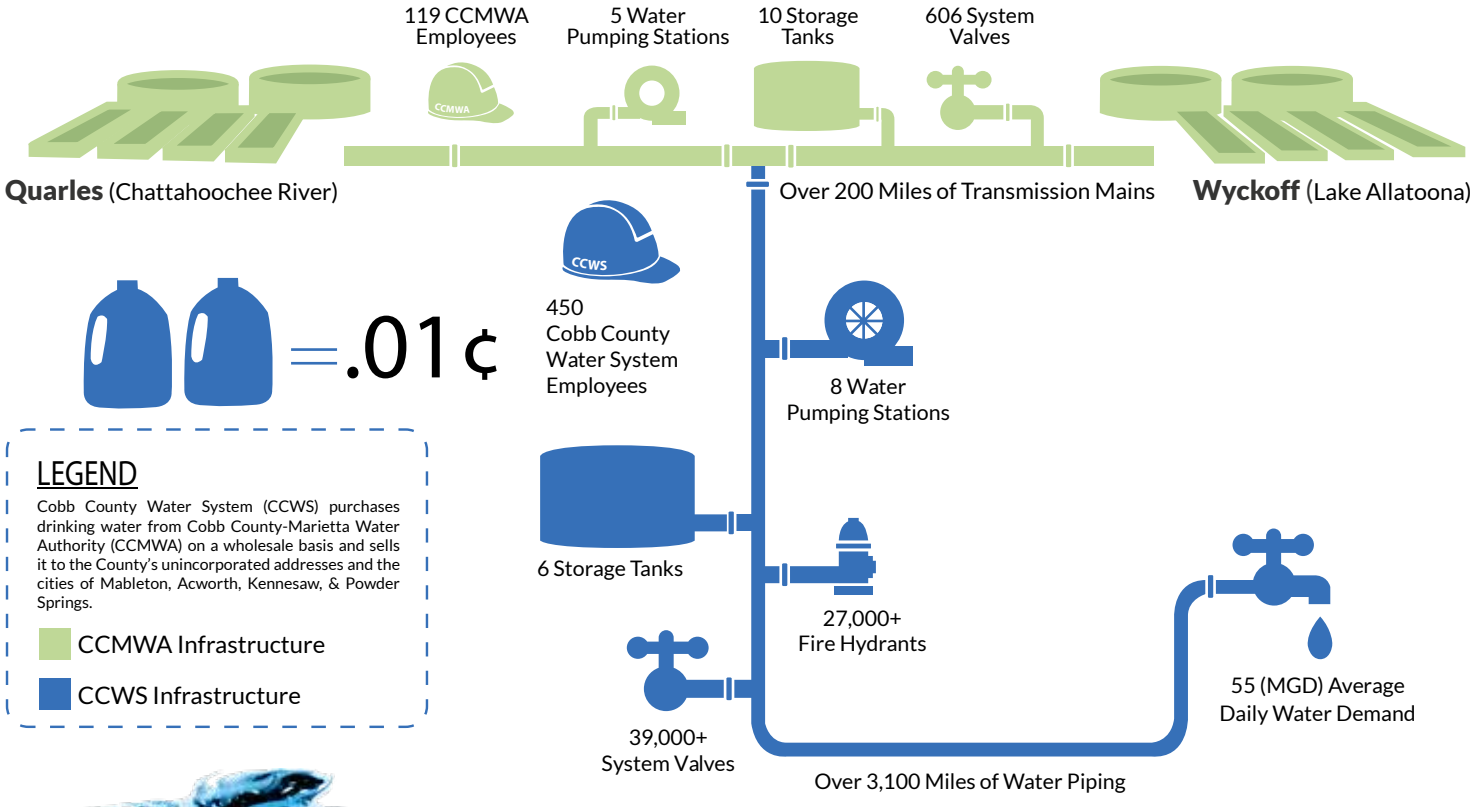
The CCMWA has two surface water sources supplying two treatment facilities. The Wyckoff Water Treatment Plant is supplied from Lake Allatoona, a Corps of Engineers impoundment in north Cobb, south Cherokee, and south Bartow counties. The Quarles Water Treatment Plant receives water from the Chattahoochee River south of the Morgan Falls Reservoir in east Cobb County. After treatment at these plants, water is transported to various areas within the County where it is fed into CCWS distribution lines and finally to your home or business.

A source water assessment plan was prepared for CCMWA by the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District (MNGWPD). 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 comprehensive 95-page document. For more information about the assessment, visit: www.ccmwa.org/reports on the CCMWA website. The MNGWPD Integrated Plan for Atlanta's Water Resources is available online here: https://northgeorgiawater.org/plans-manuals/.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Stay connected by following us on Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram, or Nextdoor and signing up for our quarterly newsletter. You'll learn about opportunities to get involved in the community, find helpful tips on water conservation and pollution prevention, as well as utility news and updates.

Water Infrastructure



LEGEND

Cobb County Water System (CCWS) purchases drinking water from Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority (CCMWA) on a wholesale basis and sells it to the County's unincorporated addresses and the cities of Mableton, Acworth, Kennesaw, & Powder Springs.

- CCMWA Infrastructure
- CCWS Infrastructure

Treatment Facilities

- Q — CCMWA Quarles Water Treatment Facility (87 MGD)
- W — CCMWA Wyckoff Water Treatment Facility (86 MGD)
- Etowah River Watershed
- Chattahoochee River Watershed
- NW — CCWS Northwest Water Reclamation Facility (12 MGD)
- ND — CCWS Noonday Water Reclamation Facility (20 MGD)
- R — CCWS R.L. Sutton Water Reclamation Facility (60 MGD)
- S — CCWS South Cobb Water Reclamation Facility (40 MGD)

MGD = Million Gallons per Day.

Your Water Meets All Standards

What is in Your Source Water?

In order to ensure that tap water is of high quality, 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.

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.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, submit your inqueries by visiting the EPA's ***Safe Drinking Water*** website at *https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information*

YOUR 2024 WATER ANALYSIS & TEST RESULTS

The table shows the results of our water quality analyses during 2024. Every contaminant regulated by EPA that was detected in the water, even at trace levels, is listed here. **All results meet or exceed EPA standards.**
(The data presented in this report are furnished by the CCMWA and are from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.)

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

Substance (Unit)	Date Tested	Highest EPA Level Allowed (MCL)	EPA Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Result	Range of Test Results for the Year	Major Sources	Violation
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	4	4	0.86	0.07 – 0.86	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth	NO
Nitrate/Nitrite[1] (ppm)	2024	10	10	1.10	0.24 – 1.10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits	NO

[1] Nitrate and Nitrite are measured together as N

Disinfection By-Products, By-Product Precursors and Disinfectant Residuals

Substance (Unit)	Date Tested	Highest EPA Level Allowed (MCL)	EPA Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Detected Level	Range of Test Results for the Year	Major Sources	Violation
TTHMs (ppb)	2024	80	N/A	Result from CCWS 62 (ug/L)[1] (Highest LRAA[2] at site 512)	22.1 - 80.2 (ug/L)[1]	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
HAAs (ppb)	2024	60	N/A	Result from CCWS 37 (ug/L)[1] (Highest LRAA[2] at site 507)	15.7 - 48.6 (ug/L)[1]	By-products of drinking water disinfection	NO
TOC (ppm)	2024	TT	N/A	1.9	0.8 - 1.90	Decay of organic matter in the water withdrawn from sources such as lakes and streams	NO
Chlorite (ppm)	2024	1.0	0.8	0.40	0.029 - 0.40	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Chlorine $_{Free}$ (ppm)	2024	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	2.00	0.00 - 2.00	Drinking water disinfectant	NO

[1] Micrograms per litre or one millionth of gram per litre [2] Locational Running Annual Average

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

Substance	Date Tested	Highest EPA Level Allowed (MCL)	EPA Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Level Found	Range of Test Results for the Year	Major Sources	Violation
Turbidity	2024	TT = 1 NTU	0	0.16	N/A	Soil runoff	NO
		TT = percentage of samples <0.3 NTU		100%	N/A		

Microbiological Contaminants

Substance	Date Tested	Highest EPA Level Allowed (MCL)	EPA Ideal Goal (MCLG)	TT Level 1 Assessment Trigger	Level Detected	Major Sources	Violation
Total Coliform	04/2024[1] 05/2024[2] 06/2024[3] 08/2024[4] 09/2024[4] 10/2024[4]	TT	N/A	Exceeds 5.0% TC+ samples in a month	1.20%[1] 0.81%[2] 1.96%[3] 0.41%[4] 0.41%[4] 0.41%[4]	Naturally present in the environment	NO
E. coli	None	One Positive Sample*	0	N/A	None	Human or animal fecal waste	NO

*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
[1] Three positive samples out of 249 samples tested during the month
[2] Two positive samples out of 246 samples tested during the month
[3] Five positive samples out of 255 samples tested during the month
[4] One positive sample out of 243 samples tested during the month

Your Role in Water Quality

Check Out Your Plumbing & ID Your Pipe Material

We work hard to deliver high quality water to our customers. Once the water we provide passes through the meter on your property, it is exposed to a whole new environment in your home. We do not have any control over this environment, 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.

Did you know that when water has been sitting in the pipes for days, bacteria can grow, and if you have metal pipes, metals can seep into the water? Before drinking or cooking, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. Do you know what pipe material is in your home?

Per federal regulatory requirements, CCWS has developed an inventory of all water service line materials. **No lead service lines have been identified in our service area, which includes most of unincorporated Cobb County and the cities of Acworth, Kennesaw, Mableton, and Powder Springs.** 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 Cobb County- Marietta Water Authority, Cobb County, City of Marietta, City of Smyrna, City of Austell and City of Mountain Park, please visit: ga-epd.120water-ptd.com.

You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family. Start by identifying the materials within your home plumbing. CCWS's Water Service Line Inventory Project, located at www.cobbcounty.gov/WSLI, can help you determine your service line materials. We encourage all customers to utilize our self-identification form and submit a photo for material verification by our staff.

While no lead service lines have been identified in our service area, CCWS is committed to educating our customers. 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 components associated with service lines and home plumbing. CCWS 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 formula, 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 the Cobb County UGA Extension Office at 770-528-4070. 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.

Lead and Copper – Tested throughout the consecutive system. Starting in 2025, testing will be done annually. Most recent tests were done in 2023.									
Substance (Unit)	**Date Tested**	**EPA Action Level (AL)**	**EPA Goal (MCLG)**	**90th % Level**	**Range**		**# Of Samples Exceeding the AL**	**Major Sources**	**Violation**
					Low	**High**			
***Lead**[1] (ppb)	6/2023 - 9/2023	15	0	1.9	0	7.4	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	NO
***Copper**[1] (ppm)	6/2023- 9/2023	1.3	1.3	0.054	0.0044	0.23	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	NO

[1] The next round of testing is due in 2025.
*To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for consecutive systems: Cobb County, City of Marietta, City of Smyrna, City of Austell and City of Mountain Park and Wholesaler: Cobb County- Marietta Water Authority, visit 2023 Lead and Copper Results for CCMWA Website v2.pdf

TERMS THAT HELP YOU UNDERSTAND THIS REPORT

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

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

EC+ - *E. coli* - positive.

E. Coli (**Escherichia coli**) 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.

Level 1 Assessment 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.

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.

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.

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.

N/A (**Not Applicable**) Does not apply.

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

Part Per Trillion (ppt) = About 1 drop of water in all the water of the Georgia Aquarium (16 million gallons).

Part Per Billion (ppb) = About 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool (660,000 gallons).

Part Per Million (ppm) = About 1 drop of water in a 10 gallon fish tank.

TC+ Total coliform-positive.

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

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

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 website at *https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information.*

Understanding Unregulated Contaminants (PFAS)

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 2024 at both Wyckoff and Quarles Water Treatment Plants

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are human-made chemicals found in many consumer products. They are created for purposes of resisting heat, repelling, and sticking. PFAS are also known as “forever chemicals” because they are long-lasting and break down very slowly over time.

PFAS can be found everywhere and have been used in products since the 1940s. They are in stain, oil, and water-resisting products like rain jackets, carpets, and sofas. They are also found in non-stick pans, dental floss, makeup, skincare products, food packaging, paper straws, dust particles, and fire-extinguishing foam. About 20% of human exposure to PFAS comes from the water, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA set a limit for PFAS in drinking water on April 2024 to reduce PFAS exposure for millions of people. Exposure to PFAS can present a serious health risk to humans.

In addition to testing drinking water for contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act, both CCMWA and CCWS also monitored 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.

The full reports for both agencies (CCMWS and CCWS), including all the testing and results can be found at www.cobbcounty.gov/PFAS. The following table can be found on the CCMWA website: https://www.ccmwa.org/reports/water-quality-reports.

Unregulated Contaminants PFAS	Testing done by CCMWA			Testing done by CCWS			Sources of Contaminant in Drinking Water
	Date	Highest Detected Level PPT	Range	Test Date 2/7/24	Test Date 5/9/24	Reporting Limit	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2024	3.1	<1.9 - 3.1	2.9[1]	2.3[1]	4.0	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)	2024	2.7	<1.9 - 2.7	2.9[1]	2.6[1]	4.0	PFOSs can still be found in older consumer products in which it was used before phase-out. PFOS 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)	2024	3.9	<1.9 - 3.9	4.2	3.5	3.0	PFBS is the replacement chemical for Scotch guard water repellant. It has been used as a surfactant in industrial processes and in water-resistant or stain-resistant coatings on consumer products such as fabrics, carpets, and paper.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	4.4	<1.9 - 4.4	4.3[1]	1.7[1]	5.0	PFBA is a breakdown product of other PFAS used in stain-resistant fabrics, paper food packing, and carpets. PFBA was also used for manufacturing photographic film.
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	4.4	1.9 - 4.4	2.8[1]	2.4[1]	3.0	PFPeA is a shorter chain chemical created as a replacement chemical for PFOAs.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	4.9	<1.9 - 4.9	3.2	2.7[1]	3.0	PFHxA is breakdown product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging and household products.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2024	Not Detected	N/A	1.5[1]	1.1[1]	3.0	Breakdown product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, couches, carpets. A 7-carbon version of PFOA.
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2024	Not Detected	N/A	0.64[1]	0.52[1]	4.0	PFNA is used as surfactant for the production of the fluoropolymer polyvinylidene fluoride.
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	2024	Not Detected	N/A	0.44[1]	Not Detected	3.0	PFDA is a fluorosurfactant and has been used in industry, with applications as wetting agent and flame retardant.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2024	Not Detected	N/A	1.0[1]	0.81[1]	3.0	Sources include firefighting foams, textile coating, metal plating, and polishing agents.

[1] The result is less than the Reporting Limit (RL) but greater than or equal to the Method Detection Limit (MDL) and the concentration is an approximate value.

Additional Resources

- A Spanish version of this CCR is available at www.cobbcounty.gov/calidaddelagua
- Information on lead in drinking water: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead
- Requirements of the Water Quality Report (also known as the Consumer Confidence Report): https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/documents/CCR_Required_Info_Summary.pdf
- The Safe Drinking Water Act: www.epa.gov/sdwa
- CDC Guide to Understanding your CCR: http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/understanding_ccr.html
- American Water Works Association: http://www.awwa.org
- Water Environment Federation: https://www.wef.org/
- Groundwater Information: https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis and http://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/
- Cobb/Douglas Health Department: https://cobbanddouglaspublichealth.com/

Stay Informed & Get Involved

Community Matters

Potable = Safe To Consume

Your hot water line is non-potable and should only be used for bathing, cleaning, and washing. Water from the hot water line has potential contamination from sediments, metals, bacteria, and other pathogens that can be present in water heater tank and hot water pipes. Only cold water lines should be used when brushing teeth, drinking, and making food. When preparing food and hot beverages, always begin with cold water, then heat in a kettle, microwave, or pot.

Be the Solution to Water Pollution

45.5% of American households own dogs, with each dog producing around 0.75 pounds of waste daily. Pathogens in pet waste left on the ground are carried by rainwater to Cobb's streams, river, and lake. This upsets the natural balance of local waterways, often causing excessive algae growth. So, ***Pick It Up*** and sign our **Pet Pledge** at www.cobbcounty.gov/pet-waste.

Storm Drain Marking

Unincorporated neighborhoods in Cobb County can mark storm drains as a visual reminder that dumping anything in storm drains causes flooding and pollution. Educate your neighbors by volunteering to mark the storm drains in your community. It is everyone's responsibility to prevent pollution from running off their property into lakes, streams, and rivers.

Organize your community project: Water_RSVP@cobbcounty.gov.

CCWS is committed to providing reliable, high quality, and affordable water, wastewater, and stormwater services. Here are just a few recent honors bestowed upon CCWS that demonstrate this ethic:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) WaterSense Excellence Award.
- Georgia Association of Water Professionals (GAWP) Education Program of Excellence Award.
- GAWP Laboratory Quality Assurance Gold Award.
- GAWP Water Distribution System Platinum Award for excellence in management, operation, and maintenance.
- GAWP Wastewater Collection System Silver Award for excellence in management, operation, and maintenance.