WHITE COUNTY WATER & SEWERAGE AUTHORITY WATER SYSTEM
WSID 3110072
WATER QUALITY REPORT – 2026

Included in this report is information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Your water department is committed to providing our community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. For more information about your water or this report, please call Tony LeQuire at 706-865-9804.

Your water comes from The Turner & Cathy Creek water shed. It is a surface water source. This water is treated at Turner Creek Water Treatment Plant, a non-conventional water plant that uses micro-floc filtration. Here, your water is treated with Chlorine for disinfection, Lime and Sodium Bicarbonate for pH adjustment, Phosphate for corrosion control, and Fluoride for healthy teeth. Two wells, brought online in 2021 and 2023, also blend with this water source.

The White County Water Authority meets the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 AM at the Water Authority office, located at 179 Claude Sims Road. Your participation or comments are welcome at these meetings.

Drinking water including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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, and 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.

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 before we treat it 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 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, EPA prescribes regulations, which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. White County 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 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 White County Water Authority Customer service at 706-865-0788. 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.

Your water system is an active participant in the community. Our employees are involved in many civic organizations and are pleased to offer information and speakers to the community on water protection, water treatment, as well as provide tours of our facilities.

The White County Water Authority is currently researching several options to supplement our current water sources to ensure safe and reliable sources in the future.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the **calendar year**. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done **January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025.** EPD requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, through representative of the water quality, is more than one-year-old.

Turbidity Contaminants Table

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Result	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
TURBIDITY (NTU)	2.0 NTU 95 Percentage of Samples <0.3 NTU	N/A	0.05 NTU Average 100% Samples <0.3 NTU	0.02 – 0.23 NTU	2025	No	Soil runoff and erosion

Turbidity is a measure of the suspended material in water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Disinfectants

Parameter	MRDL	MCLG	Result	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0 ppm	N/A	Average 2.14 ppm	1.09 – 2.96 ppm	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Total Organic Carbon

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Result	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	35 % Removal Based on source water TOC and Alkalinity or a Treated Water TOC < 2.0 ppm *	N/A	Treated TOC < 2.0 ppm	0.8 – 1.0 ppm	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment

* Facility is in compliance if treated water TOC is less than 2.0 ppm.

Inorganic Contaminants Table

Parameter	MRDL	MCLG	Result	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Average 0.81 ppm	0.36 – 1.28 ppm	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) / Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)							
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Highest LRAA	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
TTHM (ppb)	<80 ppb LRAA	N/A	49.8 ppb*	11.8 – 68.9 ppb	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 (ppb)	<60 ppb LRAA	N/A	26.55 ppb*	10.9 – 30.6 ppb	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

* This number represents the highest average of four consecutive quarterly results reported during 2024.

Lead and Copper Contaminant Table							
Parameter	Action Level	MCLG	Result 90th percentile values	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
LEAD (ppb)	15 ppb	0.00 ppb	0.0 ppb	0.0 – 0.0 ppb	2025*	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
COPPER (ppb)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.030 ppm	.0032 – 0.33 ppm	2025*	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

* Lead and Copper testing is only required every three years
Access to all individual Lead Tap Sample results for GA3110072, White County Water Authority are available at https://gadrinkingwater.net/DWWPUB/
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. Access the SLI for GA3110072
White County Water Authority at https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com/

Nitrate and Nitrite							
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Result	Reporting Level	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate and Nitrite (ppm)	10.0 ppm	10.0 ppm	Not Detected	0 ppm	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Terms & Abbreviations used above:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **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.
- **Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **N/A:** not applicable.
- **NTU:** nephelometric turbidity units, measure of suspended material in water.
- **Parts per Billion (ppb):** One part per billion is equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in 10 million dollars.
- **Parts per Million (ppm):** One part per million is equivalent to one minute in 2 years or one penny in 10 thousand dollars.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfect 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.
- **LRAA:** Location Running Annual Average, the average of four consecutive quarterly results at each monitored sample location.

White County Water Authority must follow the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. UCMR 5 required testing for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. White County Water Authority test results for unregulated contaminants were below the UCMR 5 minimum reporting levels. The UCMR 5 analytical results are publicly available through the UCMR 5 Data Finder at https://epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminent-monitoring-rule-data-finder#data-finder.

The White County Water Authority is committed to always providing safe and dependable water. We ask that all our customers help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Sincerely,

Tony LeQuire
Water Plant Manager

Edwin Nix
Executive Director