

A & A Water Company, LLC
PO Box 1216
111 Industrial Park Drive
Cumming, GA 30028
770-887-3211

2023 Water Quality Report
Woodcreek Subdivision
WSID #: 1170035

A&A Water, PO Box 1216 Cumming, GA. 30028 Phone: 770-887-3211

IS MY WATER SAFE?

In 2023, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standard Woodcreek Water Systems, Inc. and the Forsyth County Department of Water & Sewer vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that Wood Creek Water Systems, Inc. has not violated a maximum contaminate level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last year's (2023) water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Woodcreek Water Systems, Inc. buys all of its water from Forsyth County Department of Water & Sewer, 110 E. Main Street, Suite 150., Cumming, GA.. Forsyth County, as well as the City of Cumming, withdraws surface water from Lake Lanier which is then treated at the Forsyth County Water Treatment Facility, 2255 Antioch Road, Cumming, GA. Or the Cumming Water Production Facility, 935 Dahlonega Highway, Cumming, GA. Forsyth County also buys some water from Fulton County which, Fulton County withdraws surface water from the Chattahoochee River, and the water is then treated at the Atlanta-Fulton County Water Resource Facility, 9750 Spruill Road, Atlanta, GA.

WHY ARE CONTAMINATES IN OUR WATER?

- Drinking water, including bottled, may be expected to contain at least lesser amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which will limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The sources of drinking water – both tap and bottled water – includes rain, rivers, streams, etc. In our case the water comes from a well. Water traveling over the surface of the land or through the ground, dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.
- The following are some examples:

Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.34	0.34-0.34	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewerage; erosion of natural deposits—once a year test
Turbidity (ppm)	NA	5	0.17	0.05-0.73	2023	No	Soil runoff
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	NA	80	38.16	5.0-75.8	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Coliform	0	<5%	0	0	2023	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	0	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching; corrosion of household plumbing systems; from wood preservatives
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	No goal for the total	60	32	32-32	2021	No	A by-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead (ppb)	1.3	0	n/a	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Free Chlorine Residue (ppm)	4	4	2.53	1.62-3.80	2023	No	Water Additive for disinfectant
Fluoride	4	4	0.61	0.61-0.61	2021	NO	

How to read charts: The chart list all information required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. To better understand what the chart tells you about the drinking water – columns A and B tell you the highest levels of each contaminant that is considered safe in drinking water. Column C is the highest level of each containment that was found in your drinking water during sampling by the EPD. Terms and abbreviations used. MCLG – Maximum contaminant goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety. MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible. AL – Action Level, the concentration of a containment which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which the water system must follow. Ppm – Parts per million, or milligram per liter. Ppb – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.

Violations Table:

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children,

The Violation Type Violation Begin Violation End Violation Explanation:

MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR) 03/01/2023 03/31/2023 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

We welcome your comments about your drinking water, and we will be happy to answer any questions you may have. Complete test results and data are available at our office during our normal business hours and are open for your inspection or contact Pete Amos 770-887-3211.

En Espanol

El informe contiene informacion importante sobre lo calidad ded agua en su comunidad. Traduzcalo o hablo con alguien que lo entienda dien.