Rockdale Water Resources

2025 Water Quality Report

Rockdale Water Resources

Water System #2470000

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Dear Rockdale County Community:

I am pleased to present this year's Drinking Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report provides a comprehensive overview of the rigorous water quality testing conducted throughout 2025 to ensure the safety and reliability of Rockdale County's drinking water.

The journey of your drinking water begins at Jack Turner Dam, where water is drawn from Big Haynes Creek and pumped to the Rockdale County Water Treatment Plant upon reaching our intake location. Once at the Water Treatment Plant, our dedicated team of professionals meticulously monitors each stage of the treatment process to ensure your water consistently meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards.

Rockdale County is proud to maintain an award-winning water treatment system. In 2025, the Rockdale County Water Treatment Plant received the Platinum Award from the Georgia Association of Water Professionals (GAWP) for outstanding Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)Permit Compliance. This prestigious honor reflects our unwavering commitment to providing high-quality drinking water. For the past 19 years, our facility has maintained an award-winning status, demonstrating our dedication to excellence, innovation, and reliability.

We value transparency and encourage you to explore the details within this report, where you'll find information about our water sources, treatment process, and laboratory test results. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact our department at 770-278-7400 or email me directly at kimbry.peek@rockdalecountyga.gov.

Thank you for trusting Rockdale County's water system. It is our privilege to provide you with safe, clean, and dependable drinking water every day.

Best Regards,

Kimbry L. Peek, Sr. PMP
Director, Rockdale Water Resources

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Rockdale Water Resources

www.rockdalewaterresources.com/annual-drinking-water-quality-report-ccr/

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GA2470000 **ROCKDALE CO. WATER SYSTEM**

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

ROCKDALE CO. WATER SYSTEM is Surface Water

Source Water Information
SWA= Source Water Assessment

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Vernoy Murray
Phone: (770) 278-7485

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Big Haynes Creek	SW	Current	Rockdale's Raw Water Intake is located on Costley Mill Rd, N.E., approximately one mile from the Treatment Plant on Big Haynes Creek.

Sources of 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

Immuno-compromised people 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 (800-426-4791).

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected Water System ID # GA2470000

Definitions:	The following table contains scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.
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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG	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.
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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 microbial contaminants
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
na	Not applicable
Mrem	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppm	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Total Organic Carbon	The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	1.05%	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment. Approximately 95 samples taken monthly

Disinfectants / Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	2.03	0.68 – 2.03	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	26.08	13.60 – 26.08	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection. Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – the average of analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar years
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	50.90	18.38 – 50.90	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection. Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – the average of analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar years
TOC (source water) TOC (filtered water)	2025	3.7 1.6	2.0 – 3.7 0.97 – 1.6	N/A	TT	ppm	No	Decay of organic matter in the water withdrawn from sources such as lakes and streams

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2025	0.88	0.70 – 0.88	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	0.28	0.28 - 0.28	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

2025 CCR Supplemental Lead and Copper CCR Information
For GA2470000 Rockdale Co. Water System

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. Rockdale County Water Resources 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 Rockdale County Water Treatment Plant at 770-278-7485. 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 Range Data

Analyte	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Range		Units	Violation
				Low	High		
Lead	June 1 - September 30, 2024	0	15	0	3.0	ppb	No
Copper	June 1 - September 30, 2024	1.3	1.3	0.0022	0.041	ppm	No

Rockdale Water Resources is currently on a three (3) year sampling schedule due to test results that meet or exceed the Georgia Environmental Division's action levels for lead and copper. The next sampling event will take place in 2027.

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for Rockdale County Water Resources

Rockdale County Water Treatment Plant – 770-278-7485 or Drinking Water Watch at http://gadrinkingwater.net

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 Rockdale Water Resources: https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/da4c2904c5bf4137b0f9607e2706002e

PFAS Chemicals

Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are long-lasting chemicals used worldwide in industry and consumer products. Known as “forever chemicals,” PFAS break down very slowly in the environment and can dissolve in water. PFAS have been found in water, air, fish, and soil at locations around the globe. Studies link some PFAS to harmful health effects. The ACC PUD participated in a Georgia Environmental Protection Division monitoring project and found that all regulated and unregulated PFAS have been below EPA-recommended guidelines and/or MCLs. The ACC PUD continues to invest in testing and monitoring projects to ensure we stay below the EPA recommended guidelines and/or MCLs. The ACC PUD is committed to providing safe drinking water and will update our findings regarding PFAS at www.accgov.com/10543/PFAS.

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Unregulated Contaminants PFAS	Sampling Dates	Range of Detections	Result	Result Description RL Reporting or Requested Limit	Violation	Source of Contamination
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	3/17/25 - 6/12/25 9/16/25 - 12/10/25	0.0038-0.0040	<0.0040	4.0 parts per trillion (ppt) (also expressed as ng/l)	No	PFOAs come from a wide range of consumer products, stain-resistant carpet, water-repellent clothes, paper and cardboard packaging, ski wax, and foam used to fight fires. PFOA is also created when other chemicals break down
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	3/17/25 - 6/12/25 9/16/25 - 12/10/25	0.0038-0.0040	<0.0040	4.0 ppt	No	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 GoreTex or cookware (think Teflon), or in carpet and furniture that have been treated to be stain resistant.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	3/17/25 - 6/12/25 9/16/25 - 12/10/25	0.0029-0.0030	<0.0030	10 ppt	No	Sources include firefighting foam, textile coating, metal plating, and polishing agents
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	3/17/25 - 6/12/25 9/16/25 - 12/10/25	0.0038-0.0040	<0.0040	10 ppt	No	Breakdown products of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, couches, carpets. A 7-carbon version of PFOA
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA)	3/17/25 - 6/12/25 9/16/25 - 12/10/25	0.0048-0.0050	<0.0050	10 ppt	No	Also known as GenX, it is a type of PFAS chemical used as a replacement for PFOA in making fluoropolymers for nonstick coatings and high-tech products; it's a "forever chemical" found widely in the environment (water, soil, animals, humans) and has raised concerns about potential health risks, including organ damage and cancer, prompting further EPA investigation.

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