Dear Valued Water Customer,

We are pleased to present the 2025 Water Quality Report. Fayette County Water System remains committed to providing safe, reliable drinking water and meeting all state and federal standards for clean water. We encourage you to review this report so you can stay informed about the quality of the water delivered to your home or business. Our staff are always available to answer any questions.

Fayette County is currently under a Level 1 Drought designation, which calls for increased public awareness. Simple actions—such as reducing outdoor irrigation, promptly fixing leaks, and adopting other water-saving practices—make a significant difference in preserving our community's water resources.

In 2025, we completed our $13,000,000 meter replacement project, installing 33,000 smart meters throughout the system. With these new meters, customers can monitor daily water use and set leak alerts through the EyeOnWater app. Since July 1, 2025, early leak detection has helped customers save nearly 21 million gallons of water.

We remain committed to source water protection, drought preparedness, water conservation, and community education, all while continuing to provide high-quality drinking water. For more information about this report, please contact Customer Service at (770) 461-1146. Thank you for your continued trust in the Fayette County Water System.

Vanessa Tigert, Director

Download the App

EyeOnWater®

GET IT ON Google Play

Download on the App Store

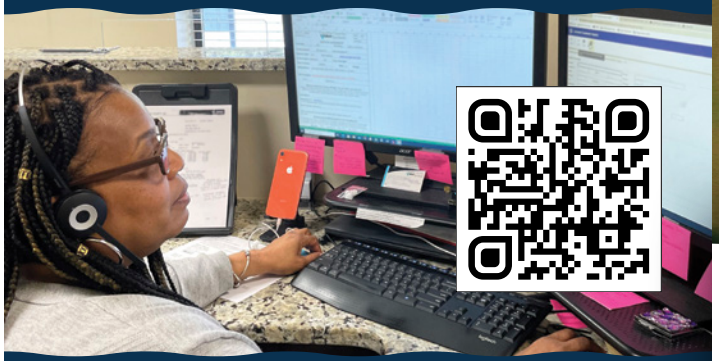
Fayette County Water System

245 McDonough Road
Fayetteville, GA 30214

Office Hours:
Monday - Friday
8am - 4pm

Water Bill Questions?
(770) 461-1146
water@fayettecountyga.gov

Report a Broken Water Line 24/7:
(770) 461-1146



COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

We Want to Hear from You!

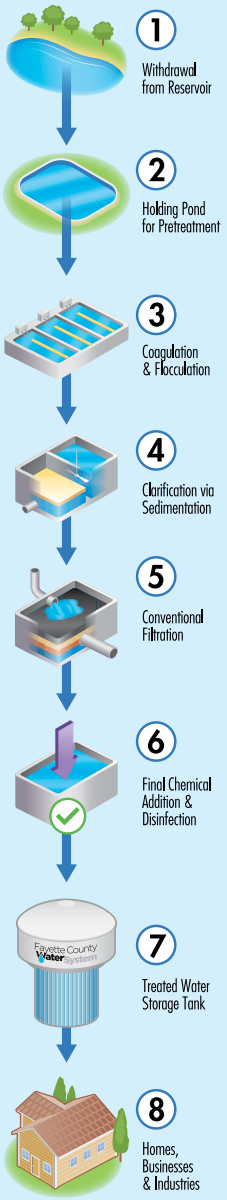
Your concerns, questions and suggestions are all welcome. Simply use this QR Code to email, call us, and to participate in the next Water Committee public meeting or Water Guardians lake cleanup.

2025

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

FAYETTE COUNTY PWSID: 1130001
TOWN OF BROOKS PWSID: 1130000

Water Treatment Process



The Fayette County Water System has two water treatment plants that treat surface water to deliver clean, safe drinking water. Both plants pump raw water into their respective raw water holding pond for pretreatment. An oxidizing agent is added to reduce levels of iron, manganese, and some organic material. Alum and lime are added as the water goes into sedimentation basins. Alum and lime cause fine particles such as sediment and organic materials to bond together, forming heavier clumps that settle to the bottom of the basin.

Cleaner, clearer water is skimmed off the top of the basin and flows to a dual media filtration system to remove any remaining fine contaminants. After the filtration process, chlorine is added to inactivate pathogens and biological contaminants. The pH of the water is adjusted through lime addition, and added phosphate makes the water less corrosive to pipes. Fluoride is added to prevent dental cavities. Treated drinking water is then pumped from the plants into the distribution system.

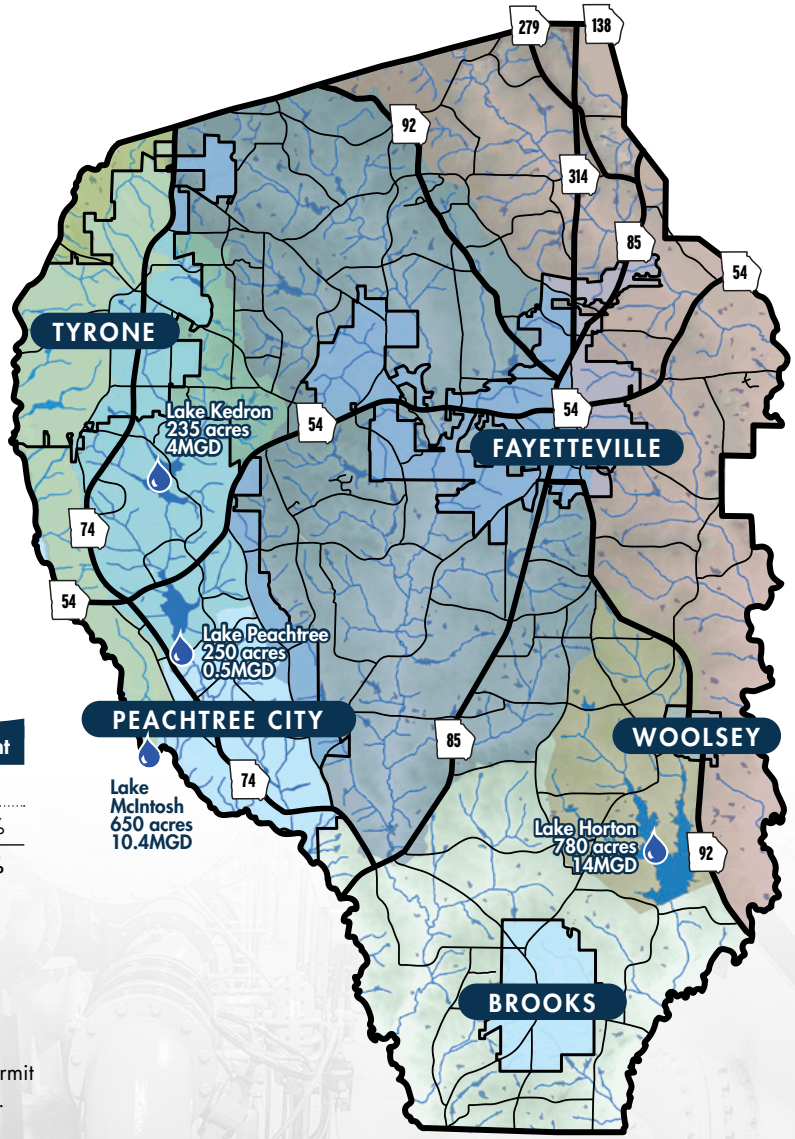
Where Does My Water Come From?

Our FCWS Source Water Assessment Plan lists and locates sources of potential contaminants in the four water-supply watersheds. Potential contaminant source locations and developed areas determine the susceptibility rating for each watershed.

Watershed Susceptibility Rating	
Flat Creek	Medium - High
Flint River	High
Horton Creek	Low
Line Creek	Low - Medium

In 2025, Fayette County Water System produced 3,698,779,000 gallons of drinking water from Lake Kedron, Lake Peachtree, Lake Horton, and Lake McIntosh. Water from the Flint River is pumped to Lake Horton when needed.

Supplier	Gallons	Percent
City of Atlanta	393,448	<1%
Water Treatment Plants (2)	3,698,779,000	>99%
Total	**3,699,172,448**	**100%**



Fayette County Reservoirs

Protected Watersheds

- Flint River Watershed
- Lake Horton Watershed
- Lake Kedron/Peachtree Watershed
- Lake McIntosh/Line Creek Watershed
- Whitewater Creek Watershed

2025 Recognition and Awards

Gold Award

GEORGIA ASSOCIATION OF WATER PROFESSIONALS

Award recognizing water facilities that have had no permit violations for MCLs during the preceding calendar year.

Consumer Confidence Report Award

GEORGIA ASSOCIATION OF WATER PROFESSIONALS

The award recognizes the system's annual water quality report as "best in the state," outstanding among all submissions from water systems across the state for comprehensive detail, clarity, and effectiveness in communicating vital information to the community, according to officials.

Water Drop Award

FAYETTE COUNTY WATER SYSTEM

The inaugural Fayette County Water System Water Drop Award was presented to Johnny Hudson for his dedicated contributions to the Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project, one of the largest in Fayette County history.

Fayette County Water System 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Regulated Substances[1]

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year Sampled	Maximum Level (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Amount Detected	Range	Violation	Typical Sources
Fluoride	ppm	2025	4	4	0.6	0.59 – 0.62	No	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrates	ppm	2025	10	10	ND	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Removal Ratio[2]	2025	TT ≥ 1	NA	1.17	1.17 – 1.25	No	Decay of organic matter in the water withdrawn from water sources such as lakes and streams
Chlorite	ppm	2025	1	0.8	0.62	0.123 – 0.62	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine, free	ppm	2025	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.71	0.13 – 2.87	No	Drinking water disinfectant
Chlorine Dioxide	ppb	2025	MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800	100	0 – 340	No	Drinking water disinfectant
Turbidity	NTU[3]	2025	TT= 1 NTU	NA	0.17	0.02 – 0.17	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity	% of samples <0.3 NTU[3]	2025	TT = < 0.3 NTU in 95% of the time	NA	100%	NA	No	Soil runoff
Total Coliforms	% Positive Samples	2025	5% of monthly samples positive	0	2.1	0 – 2.1	No	Naturally present in the environment.

1 *Fayette County Water System purchases water from the City of Atlanta on an as-needed basis. To view the City of Atlanta's CCR, please visit https://www.atlantawatershed.org/water-quality-reports/ or contact our office.*
2 *TOC compliance is a calculated removal ratio of 1 (actual removal is equal to or greater than the required removal) and is reported for compliance as a running annual average, computed quarterly.*
3 *Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.*

Tap Water Samples Collected for Disinfection By-Products Analyses from Sample Sites throughout the Community[4]

					FAYETTE COUNTY WATER SYSTEM		TOWN OF BROOKS			
Substance	Unit of Measure	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range	Amount Detected	Violation	Range	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	2025	80	NA	48	19.4 - 94.8	88	Yes†	38 – 90.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (THAAs)	ppb	2025	60	NA	38	19.4 - 53.5	47	No	27 – 49.2	

†*Violations – Town of Brooks Total Trihalomethanes*

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2025	03/31/2025	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above the MCL for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2025	06/30/2025	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above the MCL for the period indicated.

4 *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 increased risk of developing cancer.*

Tap Water Samples Collected for Lead and Copper Analyses from Sample Sites throughout the Community[5]

					FAYETTE COUNTY WATER SYSTEM		TOWN OF BROOKS			
Substance	Unit of Measure	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th %ile)	Range Detected	Amount Detected (90th %ile)	Range Detected	Violation	Typical Source
Copper	ppm	2025	1.3	1.3	0.17	0.013 – 1.7	0.066	0.0019 – 0.12	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	2025	15	0	1.3	0 - 18	1.9	0 – 7.3	No	

5 *Water from the treatment plants does not contain high levels of lead or copper; therefore, water is tested at customer taps. Fayette County Water System and the Town of Brooks qualify for reduced monitoring due to low detection levels of lead and copper. Data is available to review if requested by calling our office at (770) 461-1146.*

Fayette County Water System Lead Inventory: https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/FayetteCountyWS-GA
Town of Brooks Lead Inventory: https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Brooks-GA

How to Read the Table

To understand the tables, compare the value in the **Amount Detected** column against the value in the **MCL** column for that substance. If the **Amount Detected** value is smaller than the MCL value, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance. Confirm that there are no violations of state and/or federal standards in the **Violation** column. If there was a violation, you would see a detailed description of the violation in this report. An **ND** or less-than symbol (<) indicates that the substance was not detected, meaning the value is below the detectable limits of the testing method for the substance. The **Range** column displays the lowest and highest values detected for the substance. An **NA** in this column means that only a single sample was taken to test for the substance. The **Typical Source** column gives information on where the substance originated.

Test Results

Only the substances detected in our water are shown in the tables. Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.






Important Health Information

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 (800-426-4791).

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Fayette County Water System 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 Fayette County Water System at (770)461-1146. 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.

Substances in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife.
- Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 may also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Table Definitions

90th Percentile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90 percent of our lead and copper detections.

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

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.

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.

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): 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.

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

Removal Ratio: A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.

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