CATOOSA
UTILITY DISTRICT AUTHORITY

2025 Water Quality Report

Catoosa Utility District Authority

Water System ID: GA-0470000
March 18, 2026

Our Mission

We are dedicated to producing drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal standards. We are routinely adopting new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. While new challenges do emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, conservation, and community education when serving our customers.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum. The Board of Commissioners meet the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month, beginning at 8:30 AM at the Catoosa Utility Office located at 1058 Old Mill Road, Ringgold, GA 30736

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Catoosa Utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Flushing your tap for 30 seconds up to two minutes before use can help minimize the potential for lead exposure when water has been sitting for several hours.

Find more information on our website at https://www.catoosautility.com/lead-copper/ . If you have concerns about lead contamination, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for Catoosa Utility District Authority, please call our office at 706-937-4121 to request to view this information.

2025 CCR Supplemental Lead and Copper CCR Information

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. Catoosa Utility District 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 Matt Shoemaker or Dennis Faulkenberry at 706-937-4121. 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.

Service Line Inventory

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.

A spreadsheet of the SLI is available for download at this link:

https://cuda.maps.arcgis.com/sharing/rest/content/items/650caf47146b40028bc6b3b8744bd1ca/data

Want More Information?

CUDA

CATOOSA

UTILITY DISTRICT AUTHORITY

Source Water Assessment

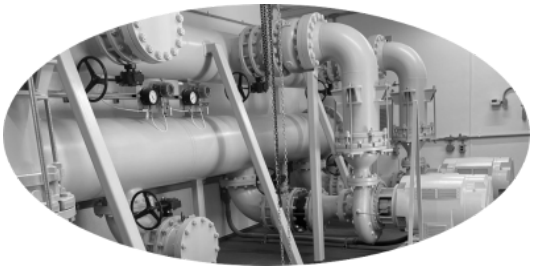
Catoosa Utility District Authority (CUDA) draws water from Yates Spring. CUDA's goal is to ensure our water is protected from contamination. CUDA has developed a source water assessment plan. Also, Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) has completed a Well Head Protection Plan for identifying different sources of pollution that could affect the Yates Springs. Some sources of pollution are electrical poles, transformers, stormwater runoff, agricultural fields, and petroleum pipelines. Both plan documents are available for viewing at CUDA's main office at 1058 Old Mill Road, Ringgold, GA. If you would like to view these documents, please call our main office at (706) 937-4121 before you visit so a staff member will be available to view the documents with you and answer any questions you may have. CUDA takes all precautions to ensure your source water remains free of pollution. Both Tennessee America Water Company and Eastside Utility District have also developed a source water assessment plan.

Water sources have been rated as reasonably susceptible (high), moderately susceptible (moderate), or slightly susceptible (low), based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. Both TAWC and EUD have been rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination. For information on these ratings, you can contact TAWC at (866) 736-6420, and EUD at (423) 892-2890.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

Where does our water come from?



Catoosa Utility provides water to customers from Yates Spring. This source is a clean and pure groundwater source. A groundwater source means it is not exposed to air and is not subject to direct pollution or contamination like a river or reservoir. Groundwater is the safest and highest-quality water available and is delivered to you directly from the source. On average we deliver 5 to 6.5 million gallons of water to customers daily.

Water Disinfection with Chlorine

About Water Disinfection with Chlorine and Chloramine

- Utilities add disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, to tap water to kill germs and make it safe to drink.
- Low levels of disinfectants kill germs as water travels through pipes to your tap.
- The low levels of disinfectants allowed in tap water do not make people sick.

Visit the CDC for more information on water disinfection:

https://www.cdc.gov/drinking-water/about/about-water-disinfection-with-chlorine-and-chloramine.html

Community Water Fluoridation

About Community Water Fluoridation

- Community water fluoridation is the process of adjusting the amount of fluoride in drinking water to a level recommended for preventing cavities.
- Community water fluoridation benefits all members of a community by preventing cavities, reducing oral health disparities, and saving money for everyone.

Visit the CDC for more information on water fluoridation:

https://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/about/?CDC_AAref_Val

Other Water Sources

Issues such as high demand, extreme drought or emergencies could have negative consequences for Yates Spring. On these occasions, Catoosa Utility could purchase water from Tennessee American Water Company (TAWC) and Eastside Utility District (EUD). Both utilities pull surface water from the Tennessee River. These companies must meet or exceed the same strict quality regulations and requirements.

You can view the Consumer Confidence Reports for these water utilities at the links below:

Eastside Utility District

https://eastsideutility.com/documents/923/2025-CCR-EUD.pdf

Tennessee American Water Company

https://amwater.com/ccr/chattanooga.pdf

Potential Substances in Water

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the US EPA prescribes regulation limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by a public water system. US FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 mean the water poses a health risk.

Drinking water sources include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material and substances brought about by human and animal activity.

Potential Substances in Water Continued...

- Microbial Contaminants: Sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural operations or wildlife
- Inorganic Contaminants: Salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or a result of urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil, gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides or Herbicides: results of agricultural activities, storm water runoff, and septic systems
- Organic Chemical Contaminants: By-products of industrial processes and petroleum production contain synthetic and volatile organic chemicals. These could also be a result of gas stations, urban storm water run off and septic systems
- Radioactive Contaminants: naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining operations

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

Spanish (Española)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Quality Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. Also, water we deliver must meet specific health standards. With this report we show you the substances detected in our water. A complete list is available of all our analytical results upon request. It is important to remember the detection of a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink. Our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowances.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included noting the year the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCES (UNIT OF MEASURE)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	0.072	0.072 - 0.072	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	1.43	1.30 - 1.50	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
E. coli (# positive samples)	2025	See footnote 1	0	NA	NA	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	0.73	0.70 - 0.80	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Halo acetic Acids [HAAs] - Stage 2 (ppb)	2025	60	NA	12.15	0 - 21.7	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.91	0.91 - 0.91	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tank, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] - stage 2 (ppb)	2025	80	NA	24.7	2.035 - 38.13	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliforms Bacteria (# positive samples)	2025	TT	NA	0	NA	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity[2] (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	0.1	0.04 - 0.23	NO	Soil runoff

Lead and Copper 90th Percentile Results

TAP WATER SAMPLES COLLECTED FOR LEAD AND COPPER ANALYSES FROM SAMPLE SITES THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY									
SUBSTANCES (UNIT OF MEASURE)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Range Low	Range High	Amount Detected (90th %ILE)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)[3]	2025	1.3	1.3	0.018	0.20	0.15	0/30	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)[3]	2025	15	0	0	22	2.7	1/30	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Footnotes

For Regulated Substances and Lead and Copper Sampling Results

[1]System is in compliance for the E. coli MCL unless it has an E. coli positive repeat sample, a total coliform-positive repeat sample for an E. coli positive routine sample, the system fails to collect all required routine samples, or the system fails to test all positive total coliform samples for E. coli

[2]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of disinfectants.

[3]Samples taken in 2025

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

We participated in the 5th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contamination monitoring data are available to the public by contacting our office. If you would like more information on the UCMR5, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 423-4791.

The first round of UCMR5 sampling started in June 2024. The last quarter of sampling was performed in March 2025.

UCMR5 Sampling Results

[4] Testing between June 2024 and March 2025

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE PART 5 CATOOSA UTILITY DISTRICT AUTHORITY[4]			
SUBSTANCES (UNIT OF MEASURE)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range Low-High
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	2024-2025	0.01378	0.004 - 0.0247
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2024-2025	0.00653	0 - 0.012

Defintions for Test Result Information

- **90th %ile**: 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% of our lead and copper detections
- **AL (Action Level)**: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements that a water system must follow
- LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHNs and HAAs are reported as the highest LRAAs
- **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)**: The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology
- **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)**: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence the addition of a disinfectant in necessary to control microbial contaminants
- **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)**: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. Does not reflect the benefits of using disinfectants to control microbial contaminants

Defintions for Test Result Information Continued...

- **NA**: Not applicable
- **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
- **pCi/L (picocuries per liter)**: A measure of radioactivity
- **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)
- **TT (Treatment Technique)**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Questions?

If you have questions about your drinking water or would like a hard copy of this report, please contact our office at 706-937-4121.

- Matt Shoemaker - Water Plant Manager and Lab Analyst
- Dennis Faulkenberry - Water Plant Operator and Lab Analyst
- David Collett - Executive Director

Board of Commissioners

- Randall Crawford - Chairman
- Greg Beasley - Vice Chairman
- Richard Dycus
- David Turner
- Jena Grant

Recent Water Line Improvements and Community Outreach

- Windstone Subdivision
- Poplar Springs Subdivision
- Peavine @ Old Three Notch
- Yates Spring Road
- Labor Day at the Post
- Chickamauga Battlefield Marathon
- Heritage High School Band Camp
- Heritage High and Middle XC Races
- Chattanooga Track Club Elementary XC Series
- Cloud Springs Elementary Career Day
- Run White and Blue
- Catoosa and Walker Co. Kid's Day

CUDA in the Community