Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
January – December 2025
Coffee County Water Authority

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is groundwater drawn through five (5) wells. These wells are pumped from the Clayton Aquifer. We also purchase from Elba and South Crenshaw to serve small areas. Water from our wells are treated with chlorine for disinfection purposes. We also have four (4) tanks with a total storage capacity of 500,000 gallons.

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Coffee County Water Authority has developed a Source Water Assessment and Well Head Protection Plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. These plans provide additional information, such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. The report has been completed and approved by ADEM. A copy of the report is available in our office for review.
Coffee County Water Authority utilizes a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan and a Cross Connection Control Policy is in place to ensure good, safe drinking water for our customers.
We're pleased to report our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. Please help us make this effort worthwhile by protecting our source water. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints, and waste oil.
If you have questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Andrew Sheaerat (334) 897-0150. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled board meetings held on the Fourth (4th) Monday of every month at 5;00. at the Coffee County Water Authority office in Elba.

Board Members

Kenneth Baker, *Chairman,* Dan Stokes, Vice-Chairman

James Liptrott, Secretary/Treasurer Tommy Brooks Coley Andress

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (pg/L) - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Threshold Odor Number (T.O.N.) - The greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that still yields a just-detectable odor.

Variances & Exemptions - ADEM or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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

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.

Explanation of reasons for variance/exemptions

Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

Coffee County Water Authority routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the following tables show the results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's

important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. The EPA or ADEM requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Table of Primary Contaminants

At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risks to humans. This table provides a quick glance of any primary contaminant detections.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	Coffee County	Elba	South Crenshaw	CONTAMINANT	MCL	Coffee County	Elba	South Crenshaw	CONTAMINANT	MCL	Coffee County	Elba	South Crenshaw
Bacteriological					Selenium(ppb)	50	5.60	ND	NR	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND	ND	NR
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	ND	ND	ND	Thallium(ppb)	2	ND	ND	NR	Ethylbenzene(ppb)	700	ND	ND	NR
Turbidity	TT	ND	0.20	ND	**Organic Chemicals**					Ethylene dibromide(ppt)	50	ND	ND	NR
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	ND	ND	ND	Acrylamide	TT	ND	ND	NR	Glyphosate(ppb)	700	ND	ND	NR
Radiological					Alachlor(ppb)	2	ND	ND	NR	Haloacetic Acids(ppb)	60	ND	ND	7.60
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND	ND	NR	Atrazine(ppb)	3	ND	ND	NR	Heptachlor(ppt)	400	ND	ND	NR
Alpha emitters (pci/l)	15	ND	2.78	NR	Benzene(ppb)	5	ND	ND	NR	Heptachlor epoxide(ppt)	200	ND	ND	NR
Combined radium (pci/l)	5	ND	0.72	NR	Benzo(a)pyrene[PHAs](ppt)	200	ND	ND	NR	Hexachlorobenzene(ppb)	1	ND	ND	NR
Uranium(pci/l)	30	ND	ND	NR	Carbofuran(ppb)	40	ND	ND	NR	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene(ppb)	50	ND	ND	NR
Inorganic					Carbon Tetrachloride(ppb)	5	ND	ND	NR	Lindane(ppt)	200	ND	ND	NR
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND	ND	NR	Chlordane(ppb)	2	ND	ND	NR	Methoxychlor(ppb)	40	ND	ND	NR
Arsenic (ppb)	10	1.80	ND	NR	Chlorobenzene(ppb)	100	ND	ND	NR	Oxamyl [Vydate](ppb)	200	ND	ND	NR
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND	ND	NR	2,4-D	70	17.00	ND	NR	Pentachlorophenol(ppb)	1	ND	ND	NR
Barium (ppm)	2	0.04	0.01	0.01	Dalapon(ppb)	200	ND	ND	NR	Picloram(ppb)	500	ND	ND	NR
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND	ND	NR	Dibromochloropropane(ppt)	200	ND	ND	NR	PCBs(ppt)	500	ND	ND	NR
Bromate(ppb)	10	ND	ND	NR	0-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	600	ND	ND	NR	Simazine(ppb)	4	ND	ND	NR
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	ND	NR	p-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	75	ND	ND	NR	Styrene(ppb)	100	ND	ND	NR
Chloramines(ppm)	4	ND	ND	NR	1,2-Dichloroethane(ppb)	5	ND	ND	NR	Tetrachloroethylene(ppb)	5	ND	ND	NR
Chlorine(ppm)	4	ND	1.32	0.00	1,1-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	7	ND	ND	NR	Toluene(ppm)	1	0.10	ND	NR
Chlorine dioxide(ppb)	800	ND	ND	NR	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	70	ND	ND	NR	TOC	TT	ND	ND	NR
Chlorite(ppm)	1	ND	ND	NR	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	100	ND	ND	NR	TTHM(ppb)	80	ND	4.40	9.30
Chromium (ppb)	100	4.00	ND	NR	Dichloromethane(ppb)	5	ND	ND	NR	Toxaphene(ppb)	3	ND	ND	NR
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.11	ND	0.05	1,2-Dichloropropane(ppb)	5	ND	ND	NR	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)(ppb)	50	ND	ND	NR
Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND	ND	NR	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate(ppb)	400	ND	ND	NR	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene(ppb)	70	ND	ND	NR
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.51	0.13	0.03	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthlates(ppb)	6	ND	ND	NR	1,1,1-Trichloroethane(ppb)	200	ND	ND	NR
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0.00	ND	0.00	Dinoseb(ppb)	7	ND	ND	NR	1,1,2-Trichloroethane(ppb)	5	ND	ND	NR
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND	ND	NR	Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD](ppq)	30	ND	ND	NR	Trichloroethylene(ppb)	5	ND	ND	NR
Nitrate (ppm)	10	ND	ND	NR	Diquat(ppb)	20	ND	ND	NR	Vinyl Chloride(ppb)	2	ND	ND	NR
Nitrite (ppm)	1	ND	ND	NR	Endothall(ppb)	100	ND	ND	NR	Xylenes(ppm)	10	ND	ND	NR
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	10	ND	ND	NR	Endrin(ppb)	2	ND	ND	NR					

Table of Secondary and Unregulated Contaminants

Secondary Drinking Water Standards are guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. ADEM has Secondary Drinking Water Standards established in state regulations applicable to water systems required to monitor for the various components. **Unregulated contaminants** are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurance of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	Coffee County	Elba	South Crenshaw	CONTAMINANT	MCL	Coffee County	Elba	South Crenshaw	CONTAMINANT	MCL	Coffee County	Elba	South Crenshaw
Secondary														
Aluminum	0.2	ND	ND	0.02	Foaming Agents	0.5	ND	ND	NR	Silver	7	ND	ND	NR
Chloride	250	90.70	ND	7.90	Iron	0.3	0.11	0.06	0.06	Sulfate	70	16.8	12.50	15.80
Color (PCU)	15	ND	ND	NR	Magnesium	75	ND	13.00	NR	Total Dissolved Solids	500	325	212.00	305.00
Copper	1	ND	ND	NR	Odor (T.O.N.)	5	1.00	ND	NR	Zinc	5	3.2	0.35	0.02
Special														
Calcium	N/A	ND	49.60	NR	pH (SU)	N/A	7.50	8.00	7.50	Temperature (*C)	N/A	50.00	39.80	NR
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	ND	6.40	NR	Sodium	N/A	100.00	51.30	38.10	Total Alkalinity	N/A	ND	188.00	NR
Manganese	0.05	0.02	ND	NR	Specific Conductance (umhos)	<500	ND	384.00	NR	Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	217	177.00	228.00
Unregulated														
1,1 - Dichloropropene	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Bromobenzene	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Hexachlorobutadiene	N/A	ND	ND	NR
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Bromochloromethane	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Isoprpylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND	NR
1,1-Dichloroethane	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Bromodichloromethane	N/A	96.05	2.00	1.10	M-Dichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	ND	NR
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Bromoform	N/A	0.00	ND	NR	Methomyl	N/A	ND	ND	NR
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Bromomethane	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Metolachlor	N/A	ND	ND	NR
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Butachlor	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Metribuzin	N/A	ND	ND	NR
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Carbaryl	N/A	ND	ND	NR	MTBE	N/A	ND	ND	NR
1,3 - Dichloropropane	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Chloroethane	N/A	ND	ND	NR	N - Butylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND	NR
1,3 - Dichloropropene	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Chlorodibromomethane	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Naphthalene	N/A	ND	ND	NR
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Chloroform	N/A	0.00	5.50	4.10	N-Propylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND	NR
2,2 - Dichloropropane	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Chloromethane	N/A	ND	ND	NR	O-Chlorotoluene	N/A	ND	ND	NR
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Dibromochloromethane	N/A	0.02	0.90	NR	P-Chlorotoluene	N/A	ND	ND	NR
Aldicarb	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Dibromomethane	N/A	1.35	ND	NR	P-Isopropyltoluene	N/A	ND	ND	NR
Aldicarb Sulfone	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Dichlorodifluoromethane	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Propachlor	N/A	ND	ND	NR
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Dieldrin	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Sec - Butylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND	NR
Aldrin	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Fluorotrichloromethan	N/A	ND	ND	NR	Tert - Butylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND	NR

Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Range			Coffee County	Elba	South Crenshaw	Amount Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Bacteriological Contaminants										
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	< 5%				ND	ND	ND	Present or Absent	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	0	TT				ND	0.20	ND	NTU	Soil runoff
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	0				ND	ND	ND	Present or Absent	Human and animal fecal waste
Radiological Contaminants										
Alpha emitters	0	15				ND	2.78	NR	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	0	5				ND	0.72	NR	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								**January - December**		
Barium	2	2	0.01	-	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	ND	-	ND	ND	1.32	0.00	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium	100	100	3.00	-	4.00	4.00	ND	NR	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	No. of Sites above action level			0.11	ND	0.05	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	4	4	0.27	-	0.51	0.51	0.13	0.03	ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	0	10 Sites AL=15	No. of Sites above action level			0.00	ND	0.00	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	10	10	0.94	-	1.62	1.62	ND	NR	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	1.20	-	5.60	5.60	ND	NR	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Organic Contaminants								**January - December**		
2,4-D	70	70	ND	-	17.00	17.00	ND	NR	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0	60	ND	-	ND	ND	ND	7.60	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Toluene	1	1	0.09	-	0.10	0.10	ND	NR	ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0	80	ND	-	ND	ND	4.40	9.30	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Contaminants								**January - December**		
Aluminum	N/A	0.2	ND	-	ND	ND	ND	0.02	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives
Chloride	N/A	250	6.35	-	90.70	90.70	ND	7.90	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff
Iron	N/A	0.3	0.06	-	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.06	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	N/A	0.05	6.80	-	13.40	13.40	13.00	NR	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor	N/A	3	ND	-	1.00	1.00	ND	NR	T.O.N.	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sulfate	N/A	250	9.44	-	16.80	16.80	12.50	15.80	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids	N/A	500	####	-	####	325.00	212.00	305.00	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	N/A	5	1.20	-	3.20	3.20	0.35	0.02	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Special Contaminants								**January - December**		
Calcium	N/A	N/A	22.00	-	69.00	69.00	49.60	NR	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	N/A	####	-	####	156.00	6.40	NR	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N/A	N/A	0.00	-	0.02	0.02	ND	NR	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	N/A	N/A	7.40	-	7.50	7.50	8.00	7.50	SU	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sodium	N/A	N/A	4.20	-	####	100.00	51.30	38.10	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Specific Conductance	N/A	<500	####	-	####	649.00	384.00	NR	umhos	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Temperature	N/A	N/A	20.80	-	50.00	50.00	39.80	NR	°C	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Alkalinity	N/A	N/A	####	-	####	178.00	188.00	NR	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	N/A	####	-	####	217.00	177.00	228.00	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Unregulated Contaminants								**January - December**		
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	N/A	89.10	-	####	96.05	2.00	1.10	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by-product of chlorination
Bromoform	N/A	N/A	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	ND	NR	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by-product of chlorination
Chloroform	N/A	N/A	0.00	-	0.01	0.00	5.50	4.10	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by-product of chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	N/A	N/A	0.02	-	0.01	0.02	0.90	NR	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Dibromomethane	N/A	N/A	0.80	-	1.90	1.35	ND	NR	ppm	Runoff/leaching from herbicide use

General Information

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 radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.

As you can see by the tables, our system had no monitoring violations of allowable limits of contaminants in drinking water. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Lead in Drinking Water: "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**. Coffee County Water Authority** is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead."
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immuno-compromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, HIV/AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)/CDC (Center of Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. All Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems
Our Lead Service Line Inventory was completed and submitted by the deadline of October 16,2024 and a copy of it is in our office as required by EPA. If any would like to view it or has any questions, please feel free to contact our office.Radon is a naturally occurring gas present in some groundwater. Inhaled radon has been linked to lung cancer and may pose a health risk when inhaled after the release from water into the air. This inhalation could occur during showering, bathing, washing dishes, or washing clothes. The radon gas release from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon found in air. One major source of radon gas is from the soil, where the gas can seep through the foundations of homes. It is not clear whether ingested (i.e. taken through the mouth) radon contributes to cancer or other adverse health conditions. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on home testing contact your local health department.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

We at Coffee County Water Authority work around the clock to provide top-quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

For more information contact:

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