

ELLIJAY-GILMER COUNTY WATER AND SEWERAGE AUTHORITY

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report includes data collected between January 1, 2015 and December 31, 2015

As residents of Gilmer County, we are surrounded by the beautiful environment. We should all constantly remind each other of the importance of protecting it. One of our most important natural resources is water. The water that we provide for our customers is taken from the Cartecay River and Ellijay River. The water is treated at the Cartecay Water Treatment Plant at 364 Victory Circle. We are extremely fortunate to have such clean water sources and the ability of a trained staff of operators to make the water even cleaner. Any of our assessments reports are available to the public at any time. Our Georgia Water System I.D. Number is 1230000. If you have any questions about the water you drink, call us at 706-276-2202. *Una versión española de este documento está disponible a petición.*

WATER QUALITY

The Ellijay-Gilmer County Water and Sewerage Authority (EGCWSA) is pleased to report that your drinking water met or exceeded all safety and quality standards set by the State of Georgia and EPA during the previous year. This 2015 Quality Report provides our customers with detailed accounts of all the monitoring and testing results gathered from water quality testing during the calendar year. Our employees are committed to providing you with safe, dependable tap water on a year round basis. We are proud to provide the enclosed Water Quality Data Information.

The quality of the water delivered to your house or business is our number one concern. We are proud to report that there have been no violations for compliance with the National Primary Drinking Water Standards. Included is a chart that defines the substances tested, the Maximum Contamination Level or MCL, which is the maximum allowable limit defined in the Safe Drinking Water Rules, the actual system results for EGCWSA, the Range of Detection, which is the range in which the test will detect an amount of the substance and a listing of any violations.

THE COOSA BASIN

The Coosa Basin is the watershed or drainage area that feeds water to our local rivers. It is important that we all understand that the activities on our land affects the quality of the water we drink. The more contamination we put on the land the more substances we will have to monitor for and remove in order to keep water safe to drink and affordable to purchase. Protecting our land resources will help protect our water. It is our Life Line, so let's cherish it and protect it always. Water source information may be found on the Internet. One of the most informative sites is the USEPA Water Shed Site at www.epawatershed.com. This and many other sites give us information on the quality of the water in our basin

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population is. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer and undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV or AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and some infants, who can be particularly at risk from infections, should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants and more information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Definitions and Abbreviations:

AL—Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.

EPA—Environmental Protection Agency, Federal agency.

EPD—Environmental Protection Division, State agency.

MCL—Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The 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.

ND—Nondetect: Contaminant was not detected in the particular sample analyzed.

NTU—Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of turbidity or cloudiness of water.

PBB—Parts Per Billion (same as micrograms per liter). One part per billion is equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10 million.

PPM—Parts Per Million (same as milligrams per liter). One part per million is equivalent to one minute in 2 years or one penny in \$10,000.

THHA—Total Haloacetic Acids, a by-product of disinfection by chlorination.

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

TTHM—Total Trihalomethanes, a by-product of disinfection by chlorination.

Waiver—State permission not to monitor for a particular parameter for a specified period.

* 2015 results. The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) only requires Ellijay-Gilmer County Water & Sewerage Authority to monitor lead and copper levels every three years due to the low levels detected in previous years.

**The higher the percentage, the better the water quality.

REQUIRED LEAD INFORMATION: 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. Ellijay-Gilmer County Water & Sewerage 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS • Calendar Year 2015

REGULATED SUBSTANCES						
SUBSTANCE (units)	MCLG (Ideal Level)	MCL (Highest Allowed)	HIGHEST AVERAGE	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	DOES IT MEET STANDARD?	PROBABLE SOURCES
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	presence of bacteria in < 5% of monthly samples	0%	0%	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride (ppm)	< 2	4	.78	.68 - .91	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate/Nitrite	10	10	0.35	ND - .35	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	N/A	TT	.88	ND - .88	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine (ppm)	2	4	.99	.88 - 1.13	Yes	Added to water as a disinfectant
Turbidity	0	1 NTU	.26	.02 - .26	Yes	Soil runoff and erosion
		% of samples < 0.3 NTU	100%	N/A	Yes	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	80	32	10.9 - 53	Yes	By-product of disinfection by chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (THAAs) (ppb)	60	60	18.75	6.3 - 18.5	Yes	By-product of disinfection by chlorination
LEAD AND COPPER						
LEAD AND COPPER AT TAP	MCLG (Ideal Level)	MCL (Highest Allowed)	90th PERCENTILE OF RESULTS	# SITES ABOVE THE AL	DOES IT MEET STANDARD?	PROBABLE SOURCES
Lead (ppb)*	0	AL = 15	2.5	0 of 30	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)*	0	AL = 1300	0.0	0 of 30	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives