

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

Watershed Protection Branch

2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive Suite 1152, East Tower Atlanta, Georgia 30334

<u>Georgia Environmental Protection Division Public Drinking Water</u> <u>Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form</u>

Community Water System (CWS) Name:	rongerviil
Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number:	2124
The CWS identified above does hereby confirm that a Const to its customers. The water system further certifies that the is consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously s (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).	information contained in the report is accurate and submitted for the same time period to the Division Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the
Certified and attested by the following person: Signature: Name: E-mail: Cearce E-mail: County 94.019	Date: 5-10-2021 Title: 6-10-2021 Phone: 706-258-5160
The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public N	lotice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes)
EPD requests the following material in order to gather information. Community Water Systems. Please mark and/or fill out all it report distribution.	ems which apply to your CCR program or means of
For ALL community water systems, indicate the method	s) used for CCR notification and/or distribution:
<u>Note</u> : For systems serving >10,000 persons, a "good faith ef consumers by three or more of the following methods (mark	
CCR is posted on the Internet at a publicly available site: http://	
P	
☐ Notification of Electronic CCR with direct URL	
-	other (e.g., bill insert, newsletter, postcard)
☐ Notification of Electronic CCR with direct URL ☐ utility bill ☐ email ☐ publication in newspaper ☐ ☐ Electronic Delivery of CCR	
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Important Due Dates: July 1-Deadline for CCR to EPD and Consumers
October 1-Deadline for CCR Certification Forms to EPD

GA1110124

FANNIN COUNTY CDBG - FORGE MILL

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Mike Scence

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

FANNIN COUNTY CDBG - FORGE MILL is Purchased Surface Water

Sources of Drinking Water

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. 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

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. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants

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
- discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses
- and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production,

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Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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

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

concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office. 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

or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS

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 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 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 from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components 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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily

- GA1110124_2020_2021-05-10_08-59-38.PDF

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.

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name

BLUE RIDGE WATER - PURCHASE

MORGANTON WATER SYSTEM GA1110003

Type of Water

WS

GW

A City of Blue Ridge, Georgis

Report Status

Location

Report Status

Location

City of Blue Ridge, Georgis

- GA1110124_2020_2021-05-10_08-59-38.PDF

05/10/2021

Coliform Bacteria

Level Goal	Maximum Contaminant Level	Positive	Maximum Contaminant Level	Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples		
0	1 positive monthly sample.	ے	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or	-	z	Naturally present in the environment.
			E. coli positive.			

Lead and Copper

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety. Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead 2020	Copper 2020	Lead and Copper Date Sampled
0	1.3	MCLG
15	1.3	Action Level (AL) 90th Percentile # Sites Over AL
1.7	0.0975	90th Percentile
0	0	# Sites Over AL
ppb	ppm	Units
z	z	Violation
Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	Likely Source of Contamination

Water Quality Test Results

Avg:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

Definitions:

Level 1 Assessment:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

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.

Water Quality Test Results

Level 2 Assessment:

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.

has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. 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

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: microbial contaminants. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of

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.

not applicable.

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppb:

mrem: na:

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.

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Disinfectants and Disinfection Collection Date By-Products Highest Level Detected D	Regulated Contaminants								
06/26/2019 2.6 2.6 - 2.6 No goal for the total 60 ppb N 06/26/2019 7.7 7.7 - 7.7 No goal for the total 80 ppb N	Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
06/26/2019 7.7 7.7 7.7 No goal for the 80 ppb N	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	06/26/2019	2.6	2.6 - 2.6	No goal for the total	60	ррь	z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	06/26/2019	7.7	7.7 - 7.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

Watershed Protection Branch

2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive Suite 1152, East Tower Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Georgia Environmental Protection Division Public Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Community Water System (CWS) Name: USDH ~	My Mountain
Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number:	10125
The CWS identified above does hereby confirm that a Consuto its customers. The water system further certifies that the inconsistent with the compliance monitoring data previously statements (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).	aformation contained in the report is accurate and abmitted for the same time period to the Division Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the
Certified and attested by the following person: Signature: Mike Scence Name: Mike Scence E-mail: FCWa & Franka Configs. org	Date: 5-10-2021 Title: 6energ (Wanager Phone: 706-258-5160
☐ The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public N	otice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes)
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Note: For systems serving >10,000 persons, a "good faith efficonsumers by three or more of the following methods (mark	
☐ Notification of Electronic CCR with direct URL ☐ utility bill ☐ email ☐ publication in newspaper ☐ ☐ Electronic Delivery of CCR	other (e.g., bill insert, newsletter, postcard)
☐ Direct e-mail delivery of CCR (☐ attached ☐ em If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please pr http://	
☐ Electronic Delivery with customer option to request paper	
☐ US Postal Service mailing to all consumers within the serv☐ Advertised availability of CCR to local news media (attacl	
☐ Published CCR in local newspaper (attach physical copy of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Posted CCR notice of availability in prominent public local	tion(s) (attach list)
☐ Directly delivered individual CCR copies to all residents in	
☐ Directly mailed individual CCR copies to each customer re☐ Included notice of availability with water bill	eceiving a water bill
☐ Other direct delivery methods were utilized such as (please	e list below):
Indicate the number of "consumers served" or "population served" by your water system:	Send completed CCR certification form AND a copy of final CCR to the following address: GA EPD, Drinking Water Compliance Unit 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE Floyd Towers East, Suite 1152 Atlanta, GA 30334

<u>Important Due Dates</u>: July 1-Deadline for CCR to EPD and Consumers
October 1-Deadline for CCR Certification Forms to EPD

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GA1110125

FANNIN COUNTY USDA - MY MOUNTAIN SD

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Mike)ceare

Phone 706-258-5160

FANNIN COUNTY USDA - MY MOUNTAIN SD is Purchased Surface Water

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

Sources of Drinking Water

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. 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

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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
- discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses
- and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production,

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health 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

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

are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS

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 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 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 from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily

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05/10/2021

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 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

Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name

BLUE RIDGE WATER SYSTEM - GA1110000

Type of Water

SW

Report Status Location

A City of Blue Ridge, Boogis

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Lead and Copper

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety. Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL) 90th Percentile # Sites Over AL	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.0027	0	ppm	Z	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Water Quality Test Results

Avg:

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation

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

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: has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions 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

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

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

not applicable.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

na:

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppb:

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

05/10/2021

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Regulated Contaminants	•							
Disinfectants and Disinfection Collection Date By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Violation Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	23	20.9 - 24	No goal for the total	60	ppb	z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	52	51.1 - 52.7	No goal for the total	80	bpb	z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consu	munity water systems t	to prepare and provid	e to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation

Revised :
Total (
Coliform
Rule
(RTCR)

CCR REPORT

07/01/2020

02/12/2021

We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the

Violation Type Violation Begin Violation End Violation Explanation MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR) 07/01/2020 07/31/2020 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.				
07/01/2020 07/31/2020	Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	07/01/2020	07/31/2020	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

Watershed Protection Branch

2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive Suite 1152, East Tower Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Georgia Environmental Protection Division Public Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Community Water System (CWS) Name: CFFA~	Riverwalk
Community Water System (CWS) Name: CFFA - Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number:	0126
The CWS identified above does hereby confirm that a Consuto its customers. The water system further certifies that the in consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously su (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).	mer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed formation contained in the report is accurate and bmitted for the same time period to the Division Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the
Certified and attested by the following person: Signature: Mike Scence Name: Mike Scence E-mail: Fcwa@ Fannu Cantygs.org	Date: 5-10-2021 Title: 6eyers Manager Phone: 706-250-5160
☐ The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public N	otice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes)
EPD requests the following material in order to gather inform Community Water Systems. Please mark and/or fill out all ite report distribution. For ALL community water systems, indicate the method(ems which apply to your CCR program or means of
<u>Note</u> : For systems serving >10,000 persons, a "good faith eff consumers by three or more of the following methods (mark	
CCR is posted on the Internet at a publicly available site: http://	
□ Notification of Electronic CCR with direct URL □ utility bill □ email □ publication in newspaper □ □ Electronic Delivery of CCR □ Direct e-mail delivery of CCR (□ attached □ em	bedded □ direct URL to CCR)
If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please pr http://	ovide the direct URL Internet address:
☐ Electronic Delivery with customer option to request paper ☐ US Postal Service mailing to all consumers within the serv ☐ Advertised availability of CCR to local news media (attach ☐ Published CCR in local newspaper (attach physical copy o ☐ Posted CCR notice of availability in prominent public loca ☐ Directly delivered individual CCR copies to all residents in ☐ Directly mailed individual CCR copies to each customer re-	ice area (attach list of zip codes used) a announcement used) f paper publication) tion(s) (attach list) a the community
☐ Included notice of availability with water bill	-
☐ Other direct delivery methods were utilized such as (please	
Indicate the number of "consumers served" or "population served" by your water system:	Send completed CCR certification form AND a copy of final CCR to the following address: GA EPD, Drinking Water Compliance Unit 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE Floyd Towers East, Suite 1152 Atlanta, GA 30334

GA1110126

FANNIN COUNTY, GEFA - RIVERWALK

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Mike Scearce

Phone 786-258-5160

e informe contiene información muy importante sobre

FANNIN COUNTY, GEFA - RIVERWALK is Purchased Surface Water

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

Sources of Drinking Water

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. 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

EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants

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
- discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses
- and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production,

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Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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

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

concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office. 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

are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS

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 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 from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily

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 from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily 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.

05/10/2021

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.

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name

CITY OF BLUE RIDGE - PURCHASE

Type of Water

WS

Report Status Location

A

CHy 8+ Blue Ridge, Georgie

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Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety. Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	z	ppb	0	0.8	15	0	2020	Lead
Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	Z	ppm	0	0.0125	1.3	1.3	2020	Copper
Likely Source of Contamination	Violation	Units	# Sites Over AL	90th Percentile	Action Level (AL) 90th Percentile # Sites Over AL	MCLG	Date Sampled	Lead and Copper

Water Quality Test Results

Avg:

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation

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

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

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

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of

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

not applicable.

disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

na:

mrem:

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

Level 2 Assessment:

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb:

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 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.

05/10/2021

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Regulated Contaminants								
Disinfectants and Disinfection Collection Date By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Violation Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	29	28 - 29	No goal for the total	60	ppb	z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	50	50.3 - 50.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires con	nmunity water systems t	to prepare and provice	The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR REPORT	07/01/2020	02/12/2021	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Revised
Total
Coliform
Rule
(RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR) Violation Type Violation Begin 07/01/2020 Violation End 07/31/2020 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. Violation Explanation

05/10/2021



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

Watershed Protection Branch

2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive Suite 1152, East Tower Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Georgia Environmental Protection Division Public Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Community Water System (CWS) Name:
Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number:
The CWS identified above does hereby confirm that a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers. The water system further certifies that the information contained in the report is accurate and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted for the same time period to the Division (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).
Certified and attested by the following person: Signature: Mke 5course Name: Mke 5course E-mail: f Cwase famin Countyge, 207 Phone: 704-258-5160
☐ The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public Notice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes)
EPD requests the following material in order to gather information on distribution methods utilized by Community Water Systems. Please mark and/or fill out all items which apply to your CCR program or means of report distribution. For ALL community water systems, indicate the method(s) used for CCR notification and/or distribution:
<u>Note</u> : For systems serving >10,000 persons, a "good faith effort" must be made to your "other" water system consumers by three or more of the following methods (mark all methods utilized):
CCR is posted on the Internet at a publicly available site: http://
☐ Notification of Electronic CCR with direct URL
☐ utility bill ☐ email ☐ publication in newspaper ☐ other (e.g., bill insert, newsletter, postcard)
☐ Electronic Delivery of CCR
☐ Direct e-mail delivery of CCR (☐ attached ☐ embedded ☐ direct URL to CCR)
If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:
http:// □ Electronic Delivery with customer option to request paper CCR
☐ US Postal Service mailing to all consumers within the service area (attach list of zip codes used)
☐ Advertised availability of CCR to local news media (attach announcement used)
☐ Published CCR in local newspaper (attach physical copy of paper publication)
Posted CCR notice of availability in prominent public location(s) (attach list)
☐ Directly delivered individual CCR copies to all residents in the community
☐ Directly mailed individual CCR copies to each customer receiving a water bill
☐ Included notice of availability with water bill
☐ Other direct delivery methods were utilized such as (please list below):
Indicate the number of "consumers served" orSend completed CCR certification form AND a"population served" by your water system:copy of final CCR to the following address:✓ <500 consumers served

<u>Important Due Dates</u>: July 1-Deadline for CCR to EPD and Consumers
October 1-Deadline for CCR Certification Forms to EPD

GA1110129

FANNIN COUNTY - LAKE COVE

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name MikeScence

706-258-5160

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

FANNIN COUNTY - LAKE COVE is Purchased Ground Water

Sources of Drinking Water

surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances 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 resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants

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
- discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses
- and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production,

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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

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

concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office. 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

are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS

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 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 from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily

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05/10/2021

Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name

CITY OF MORGANTON - MAIN PURCHASE

Type of Water

GW

Report Status Location

A City 8+ Morganton Georgia

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Coliform Bacteria

0	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
1 positive monthly sample.	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level
_	Highest No. of Positive
	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Coli or Fecal Coliform Level Samples
0	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples
Z	Violation
Naturally present in the environment.	Likely Source of Contamination

Water Quality Test Results

0.000	Definitions:
The following tables contain scientific term	The following tehlor contain entitie towns
and measures, some or	and management and affiliate
lanation.	

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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Level 1 Assessment:

Level 2 Assessment:

Avg:

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

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Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: microbial contaminants The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of

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

not applicable.

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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ppm:

mrem:

na:

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

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Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems. Violation Type Violation Regin Niclation Expla

MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITONAL, 03/05/2020 2020 We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.	Viciation	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
	MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITONAL,	03/05/2020	2020	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	01/01/2020	01/31/2020	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.