

#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

#### Jeffrey W. Cown, Director

**Watershed Protection Branch** 

2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive Suite 1470A, East Tower Atlanta, Georgia 30334 404-463-1511

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

Community Water System (CWS) Name: GEFA - RIV	ERWALK
Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number: GA 111013	
Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box be consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 14	amer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers. The in the report is accurate and consistent with the compliance monitoring data on (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public elow, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its 1.204(d). THIS CERTIFICATION FORM IS NOT A CCR!!
Certified and attested by the following person:  Signature: Brian Stuart  Name: BRIAN STUART  E-mail: b. Stuart @famnin county ga.arg	Date: 3/19/2024 Title: OPERATOR/GEN. MGR. Phone: 706-258-5160
☐ The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public No.	
EPD requests the following material in order to gather informat mark and/or fill out all items which apply to your CCR prograr For ALL community water systems, indicate the method(s)	ion on distribution methods utilized by Community Water Systems. Please
Note: For systems serving >10,000 persons, a "good faith effor of the following methods (mark all methods utilized):	t" must be made to your "other" water system consumers by three or more
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 ☐ of	her (e.g., bill insert, newsletter, postcard)
bonvery of CCK	
☐ Direct e-mail delivery of CCR (☐ attached ☐ embe	dded ☐ direct URL to CCR)
If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provi	ide the direct URL Internet address:
☐ Electronic Delivery with customer option to request paper CC	TR .
US Postal Service mailing to all consumers within the complete	and the state of t
attach a	Mitted Control
- 1 achished CCR in 10cal newspaper (attach physical conv. of -	
a rosted CCR notice of availability in prominent public location	n(c) (attach line)
and the state of t	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
Directly marted individual CCR copies to each customer received	ving a water bill
included house of availability with water hill	
Other direct delivery methods were utilized such as (please list	t below):
Indicate the number of total population served by your water system:	Send completed CCR certification form to:
▼ <500 consumers served	GA EPD, Drinking Water Compliance Unit 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE
☐ 501 - 9,999 consumers served	Floyd Towers East, Suite 1052
☐ 10,000 - 99,999 consumers served	Atlanta, GA 30334
□ >100,000 consumers served	OR email: epd.ccr@dnr.ga.gov

Important Due Dates: July 1-Deadline for CCR to EPD and Consumers

October 1-Deadline for CCR Certification Forms to EPD

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The following pages comprise the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your water system.

To download the CCR into your word processing program, follow these steps. Remember you must have the document set up in Landscape Orientation.

- \* Choose Select All from the edit drop down MENU. (it will highlight all the information)
- \* Choose Edit from the Menu, select Copy from the edit dropdown Menu.
- \* Open your word processing program
- \* Choose Edit from the MENU, select Paste from the edit dropdown MENU and the information wlll transfer.
- \* Choose Edit from the Menu

In order to meet all the requirements of the CCR, you must include the following additional information if it pertains to your water system

- concerning the report \* The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information
- a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in the appropriate language appropriate language(s) regarding the importantce of the report or contains a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain \* In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report must contain information in the
- \* The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water (e.g., time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings)
- \* If your water system purchases water from another source, you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table from your source water supply.
- \* If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, you are required to include an explanation of the corrective action take by the
- \* If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full notice and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with the public Notice. This is in addition to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule
- surveys and source water assessments and should be used when available to the operator \* The information about likely sources of contamination provided in the CCR is generic. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary
- \* If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems fed by different raw water sources, produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area the table should contain a separate column for each service area, and the report should identify each separate distribution system. Alternatively, systems may

- \* Detections of unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required are not included in the CCR and must be added. When added, the information must include the average and range at which the contaminant was detected.
- Rule [ICR] (141.143), which indicates that Cryptosporidium may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include: (a) a summary of the \* If a water system has performed any monitoring for Cryptosporidium, including monitoring performed to satisfy the requirements of the Information Collection results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results
- \* If a water system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicate that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include: (a) The results of the monitoring; and (b) An explanation of the significance of the results.
- detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include: (a) if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). EPA considers systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out \* If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation.
- \* If you are a groundwater system that receives notice from a state of a significant deficiency, you must inform your customers in your CCR report of any significant deficiencies that are not corrected by December 31 of the year covered by it. The CC must include the following information:
- The nature of the significant deficiency and the date it was identified by the state.
- correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed. - If the significant deficiency was not corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding the State-approved plan and schedule for
- If the significant deficiency was corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding how the deficiency was corrected and the date it was

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GA1110126

## FANNIN COUNTY, GEFA - RIVERWALK

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

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 BRIAN STUART

Phone 706-258-5160

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). 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

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

03/19/2024

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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.

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SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name

CITY OF BLUE RIDGE - PURCHASE

Type of Water

WS

Report Status

CITY OF BLUE RIDGE, GA.

- GA1110126\_2023\_2024-03-19\_12-50-18.PDF

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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.

Copper 2023		Lead and Copper Date Sampled
1.3		MCLG
1.3		Action Level (AL) 90th Percentile # Sites Over AL
0.0042		90th Percentile
0		# Sites Over AL
ppm		Units
Z		Violation
Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	The state of the s	Likely Source of Contamination

### Water Quality Test Results

Avg:	Definitions:
Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

	Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:
technology.	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, MCLs are set as close to the MC! Go as feasible using the t

Level 1 Assessment:  A Level 1 assessment is a found in our water system.	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	technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The	fou
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.	found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment:

	Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:
S aranion of a distillectant is Heressally lot colli	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is processed for control of

	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water	
-	disinfectant below which there is no known or exp	microbial contaminants.
Superior and periodical or the Case Of	ected risk to health. MRDI Gs do not reflect the benefits of the use of	

not applicable,

<u>m</u> i
llirems per year i
(a measure of
radiation absort
ed by the body)
_

microgran
ns per liter or pa
rts per billion -
or one ounce in
7,350,000 gallo
ns of water.

ppm: ppb: mrem: пa

Treatment Technique or TT:

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

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Likely Source of Cont	Violation	Units	MCL	MCLG	Range of Levels Detected	Highest Level Detected	Collection Date	By-Products
							0,	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
Haloacelic Acids (HAA5)	2023	28	27.8 - 28	No goal for the total	60	ppb	Z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	64	49.2 - 79.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.



#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

#### Jeffrey W. Cown, Director

**Watershed Protection Branch** 

2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive Suite 1470A, East Tower Atlanta, Georgia 30334 404-463-1511

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

Community Water System (CWS) Name: LAKESIDE	The same at the sa
Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number: GAIII0137	
Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box be consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 14	amer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers. The in the report is accurate and consistent with the compliance monitoring data on (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public elow, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its 1.204(d). THIS CERTIFICATION FORM IS NOT A CCR!!
Signature: By the following person:	
Name: BRIAN STUART E-mail: bstuart @fannincountyga.org	Date: 3/19/2024 Title: OPERATOR/GEN. MGR. Phone: 706-258-5160
☐ The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public Not	ice for a monitoring of the
mark and/or fill out all items which apply to your CCR program  For ALL community water systems, indicate the method(s)	on on distribution methods utilized by Community Water Systems. Please or means of report distribution.  used for CCR notification and/or distribution.
Note: For systems serving >10,000 persons, a "good faith effort of the following methods (mark all methods utilized):	" must be made to your "other" water system consumers by three or more
CCR is posted on the Internet at a publicly available site:  http://_	í
☐ Notification of Electronic CCR with direct URL	
☐ utility bill ☐ email ☐ publication in newspaper ☐ -4	let (e.g. hill insert nevicletter never 1)
☐ Direct e-mail delivery of CCR (☐ attached ☐ embed	ided direct URL to CCR)
If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provi	de the direct URL Internet address:
☐ Electronic Delivery with customer option to request paper CC	
US Postal Service mailing to all consumer with it	R
☐ US Postal Service mailing to all consumers within the service ☐ Advertised availability of CCR to local news media (attach and Published CCR in local newsmedia)	area (attach list of zip codes used)
The same of the sa	
The state of availability in prominent public least	(-) ( # wa >
y	
mariou mulvidual CCR contes to each customer and	community
a divide of availability with water hill	
Other direct delivery methods were utilized such as (please list	below):
Indicate the number of total population served by	
your water system:	Send completed CCR certification form to:
X<500 consumers served	GA EPD, Drinking Water Compliance Unit 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE
☐ 501 - 9,999 consumers served	Floyd Towers East, Suite 1052
☐ 10,000 - 99,999 consumers served	Atlanta, GA 30334
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- \* If a water system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicate that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include: (a) The results of the monitoring; and (b) An explanation of the significance of the results.
- \* If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). EPA considers systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation. detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include: (a)
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- The nature of the significant deficiency and the date it was identified by the state.
- correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed. If the significant deficiency was not corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding the State-approved plan and schedule for
- corrected If the significant deficiency was corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding how the deficiency was corrected and the date it was

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GA1110127

## FANNIN COUNTY - LAKESIDE

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

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 BRIAN STUART

Phone

706-256-5160

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

FANNIN COUNTY - LAKESIDE 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

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

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 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

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.

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SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name

BLUE RIDGE - PURCHASE

Type of Water

WS

Report Status

CITY OF BLUE RIDGE, GA.

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### Lead and Copper

#### Definitions

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

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
THE PARTY OF THE P								TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0586	0	ppm	Z	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
								Louinony systems.
Lead	2023	0	15	0.9	0	ppb	z	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
			***************************************					

### Water Quality Test Results

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

found in our water system 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

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 microbial contaminants

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.

Пa:

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

Level 2 Assessment:

Level 1 Assessment:

mrem:

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.

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.

03/19/2024

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### Regulated Contaminants

Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Violation Likely Source of Contamination
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						
20	0-39	No goal for the total	60	ppb	Z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
68	56.4 - 79.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
			Traffic. Traffic.			



#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

#### Jeffrey W. Cown, Director

**Watershed Protection Branch** 

2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive Suite 1470A, East Tower Atlanta, Georgia 30334 404-463-1511

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

Community Water System (CWS) Name: USDA - MY	MOUNTAIN
Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number: GAIII012	
The CWS identified above does hereby confirm that a Const water system further certifies that the information contained is previously submitted for the same time period to the Divisi Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box be consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 14	umer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers. The n the report is accurate and consistent with the compliance monitoring data ion (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public relow, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its 41.204(d). THIS CERTIFICATION FORM IS NOT A CCR!!
Certified and attested by the following person: Signature: Brien Stuat Name: BRIAN STUARY E-mail: hstuart & fanningounty ga.org	Date: 3 19 3034 Title: 6 PERAYOR GEN. MGR Phone: 706-358-5160
☐ The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public No	tice for a monitoring violation (cheek hours
EPD requests the following material in order to gather informat mark and/or fill out all items which apply to your CCR program For ALL community water systems, indicate the method(s)	ion on distribution methods utilized by Community Water Systems, Plans
<u>Note</u> : For systems serving >10,000 persons, a "good faith effor of the following methods (mark all methods utilized):	t" must be made to your "other" water system consumers by three or more
☐ Notification of Electronic CCR with direct URL	
☐ utility bill ☐ email ☐ publication in newspaper ☐ of ☐ Electronic Delivery of CCR	her (e.g., bill insert, newsletter, postcard)
☐ Direct e-mail delivery of CCR (☐ attached ☐ a-th-	Adad D to . vvn
If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provi	ide the direct URL to CCR)
☐ Electronic Delivery with customer option to request your GG	
OS I OSIAI Service mailing to all concurred within the	
The state of the s	
out de Cole de de la availabilité in prominant multi- 1	
The state of the s	ving a water bill
mode of availability with water hill	
Other direct delivery methods were utilized such as (please list	t below):
Indicate the number of total population served by	Send completed CCD
your water system:	Send completed CCR certification form to: GA EPD, Drinking Water Compliance Unit
X <500 consumers served	2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE
☐ 501 - 9,999 consumers served	Floyd Towers East, Suite 1052
☐ 10,000 - 99,999 consumers served	Atlanta, GA 30334
□ >100,000 consumers served	OR email: epd.ccr@dnr.ga.gov

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

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The following pages comprise the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your water system.

To download the CCR into your word processing program, follow these steps. Remember you must have the document set up in Landscape Orientation.

- \* Choose Select All from the edit drop down MENU. (it will highlight all the information)
- \* Choose Edit from the Menu, select Copy from the edit dropdown Menu.
- \* Open your word processing program.
- \* Choose Edit from the MENU, select Paste from the edit dropdown MENU and the information wIII transfer.

In order to meet all the requirements of the CCR, you must include the following additional information if it pertains to your water system. \* Choose Edit from the Menu.

- \* The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report.
- a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in the appropriate language. appropriate language(s) regarding the importantce of the report or contains a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain \* In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report must contain information in the
- regularly scheduled board meetings) The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water (e.g., time and place of
- your source water supply \* If your water system purchases water from another source, you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table from
- \* If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, you are required to include an explanation of the corrective action take by the
- the public Notice. This is in addition to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule. \* If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full notice and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with
- surveys and source water assessments and should be used when available to the operator \* The information about likely sources of contamination provided in the CCR is generic. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary
- \* If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems fed by different raw water sources, produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area the table should contain a separate column for each service area, and the report should identify each separate distribution system. Alternatively, systems may

- \* Detections of unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required are not included in the CCR and must be added. When added, the information must include the average and range at which the contaminant was detected.
- Rule [ICR] (141.143), which indicates that Cryptosporidium may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include: (a) a summary of the \* If a water system has performed any monitoring for Cryptosporidium, including monitoring performed to satisfy the requirements of the Information Collection results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results
- results of the monitoring; and (b) An explanation of the significance of the results. \* If a water system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicate that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include: (a) The
- systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation. detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include: (a) if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). EPA considers \* If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages
- significant deficiencies that are not corrected by December 31 of the year covered by it. The CC must include the following information: \* If you are a groundwater system that receives notice from a state of a significant deficiency, you must inform your customers in your CCR report of any
- The nature of the significant deficiency and the date it was identified by the state
- correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed. - If the significant deficiency was not corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding the State-approved plan and schedule for
- If the significant deficiency was corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding how the deficiency was corrected and the date it was

# 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, 2023

drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe This report is intended to provide you with important information about your

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name BRIAN STUART

Phone 706-258-5160

FANNIN COUNTY USDA - MY MOUNTAIN SD is Purchased Surface Water

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

## Sources of Drinking Water

resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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

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
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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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

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 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

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

03/19/2024

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### Source Water Information

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name

BLUE RIDGE WATER SYSTEM - GA1110000

Type of Water

Report Status

CITY OF BLUE RIPGE GA.

- GA1110125\_2023\_2024-03-19\_12-54-10.PDF

03/19/2024

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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.

plumbing systems								
wood preservatives: Corrosion of household								
Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from	z	ppm	0	0.0019	1.3	<u>၂</u>	2023	Coppor
								Conner
Likely Source of Contamination	Violation	Units	# Sites Over AL	90th Percentile	Action Level (AL) 90th Percentile # Sites Over AL	MCLG	Date Sampled	Toda and Copper
						2		pad and Conner

	explanation.	hich may require	asures, some of w	ntific terms and me	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation,	The following		Definitions:
							sults	Water Quality Test Results
23 - 1	20000000							
plumbing systems								
wood preservatives; Corrosion of								
Erosion of natural deposits; Leac	z	ppm	0	0.0019	1.3	ن:	2020	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	Avg:	Definitions:
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.	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

found in our water system.	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total college beautiful beautiful beautiful by the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total college beautiful beautiful by the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total college beautiful by the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total college beautiful by the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total college beautiful by the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total college beautiful by the water system to identify potential by the water system to identify by the water system of the water system is a study of the water system.

Level 2 Assessment:	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:
A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify notential problems and determine (if possible) where F and the control of the control of the water system to identify notential problems and determine (if possible) where F and the control of the control of the water system to identify notential problems and determine (if possible) where F and the control of the water system to identify notential problems and determine (if possible) where F and the control of the water system to identify notential problems and determine (if possible) where F and the control of the water system to identify notential problems and determine (if possible) where F and the control of the control of the water system to identify notential problems and determine (if possible) where F and the control of the water system to identify notential problems and determine (if possible) where F and the control of the	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 or MPDL:		
rite rilgitiest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	The history face district and the second sec	has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system or multiple processing.	The first state of the water system to the first potential propiets and determine (if possible) why an E-roll MCI violation

na:		Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:
	disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.	ximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDI Godo not reflect the hearth of the house is a contract the hearth of th

not applicable.	disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

ppb:	mrem:
micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

ppm:

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Level 1 Assessment:

Treatment Technique or TT:

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### Regulated Contaminants

By-Products  Olivinitection Date  By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Violation Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	21	19 - 22	No goal for the total	60	ppb	Z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
1.1.1.								
(TTHM)	2023	50	44 - 55.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
The state of the s			THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON					
						-		

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	Violation Type
03/06/2021	Violation Begin
2023	Violation End
We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.	Violation Explanation



#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

#### Jeffrey W. Cown, Director

Watershed Protection Branch 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive

2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive Suite 1470A, East Tower Atlanta, Georgia 30334 404-463-1511

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

Community Water System (CWS) Name: LAKE COVI	<u> </u>
Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number: GA 111012	9 Reporting Year: 2023
Notification requirements as denoted by the about the	umer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers. The in the report is accurate and consistent with the compliance monitoring data ion (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its 41.204(d). THIS CERTIFICATION FORM IS NOT A CCR!!
Certified and attested by the following person: Signature: Brian Stuart Name: BRIAN STUARY E-mail: bstuart@fannineountyga.org	Date: 3/19/2024 Title: 6PERATOR/GEN. MGR. Phone: 706-258-5160
☐ The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public No	tice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes)
EPD requests the following material in order to gather informat mark and/or fill out all items which apply to your CCR progra For ALL community water systems, indicate the method(s)	tion on distribution methods utilized by Community Water Systems. Please m or means of report distribution.  Oused for CCR notification and/or distribution:
Note: For systems serving >10,000 persons, a "good faith effor of the following methods (mark all methods utilized):	t" must be made to your "other" water system consumers by three or more
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 ☐ or	ther (e a hill incert newslatter and
on one of con	
☐ Direct e-mail delivery of CCR (☐ attached ☐ embe	idded [] direct IIDI to CCD)
and the state of t	ide the direct URI Internet address.
☐ Electronic Delivery with customer option to request paper CO	CR
US Fusial Service mailing to all consumers within the comme	
of Cold to local flews media (attack of	IM ST OFFICE OF STATE
☐ Published CCR in local newspaper (attach physical copy of p	paper publication)
A 1 Usicu CCR HOUCE of availability in prominent multiple	( ) ( )
Directly delivered individual CCR copies to all residents in the	
- 22 2001 marica marvidual CCR copies to each customer received	iving a water bill
included house of availability with water hill	
☐ Other direct delivery methods were utilized such as (please list	st below):
Indicate the number of total population served by	
your water system:	Send completed CCR certification form to:
✓ <500 consumers served	GA EPD, Drinking Water Compliance Unit 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE
☐ 501 - 9,999 consumers served	Floyd Towers East, Suite 1052
☐ 10,000 - 99,999 consumers served	Atlanta, GA 30334
□ >100,000 consumers served	OR email: epd.ccr@dnr.ga.gov

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

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The following pages comprise the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your water system

To download the CCR into your word processing program, follow these steps. Remember you must have the document set up in Landscape Orientation.

- \* Choose Select All from the edit drop down MENU. (it will highlight all the information)
- \* Choose Edit from the Menu, select Copy from the edit dropdown Menu.
- Open your word processing program.
- \* Choose Edit from the MENU, select Paste from the edit dropdown MENU and the information wIII transfer.

\* Choose Edit from the Menu.

In order to meet all the requirements of the CCR, you must include the following additional information if it pertains to your water system.

- concerning the report \* The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information
- a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in the appropriate language. appropriate language(s) regarding the importantce of the report or contains a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain \* In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report must contain information in the
- regularly scheduled board meetings) The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water (e.g., time and place of
- your source water supply. \* If your water system purchases water from another source, you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table from
- \* If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, you are required to include an explanation of the corrective action take by the
- the public Notice. This is in addition to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule. \* If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full notice and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with
- surveys and source water assessments and should be used when available to the operator. \* The information about likely sources of contamination provided in the CCR is generic. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary
- \* If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems fed by different raw water sources produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area the table should contain a separate column for each service area, and the report should identify each separate distribution system. Alternatively, systems may

- \* Detections of unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required are not included in the CCR and must be added. When added, the information must include the average and range at which the contaminant was detected
- Rule [ICR] (141.143), which indicates that Cryptosporidium may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include: (a) a summary of the \* If a water system has performed any monitoring for Cryptosporidium, including monitoring performed to satisfy the requirements of the Information Collection results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results.
- \* If a water system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicate that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include: (a) The results of the monitoring; and (b) An explanation of the significance of the results
- systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation. detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include: (a) if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). EPA considers \* If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages
- \* If you are a groundwater system that receives notice from a state of a significant deficiency, you must inform your customers in your CCR report of any significant deficiencies that are not corrected by December 31 of the year covered by it. The CC must include the following information:
- The nature of the significant deficiency and the date it was identified by the state.
- correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed. - If the significant deficiency was not corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding the State-approved plan and schedule for
- If the significant deficiency was corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding how the deficiency was corrected and the date it was

03/19/2024

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# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GA1110129

## FANNIN COUNTY - LAKE COVE

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

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 BRIAN STUART

Phone 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 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
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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

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

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

03/19/2024

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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.

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SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name

CITY OF MORGANTON - MAIN PURCHASE

Type of Water

GW

Report Status

A

Location

CITY OF MORGANTON, GA.

- GA1110129\_2023\_2024-03-19\_12-58-23.PDF

03/19/2024

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### Lead and Copper

#### Definitions:

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

Lead 2023 0 15 2.7 0 ppb N Corrosion of household plumbing systems;  Erosion of natural deposits.	Copper	2023	1.3	Action Level (AL) 90th Percentile # Sites Over AL  1.3 1.74 1	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units ppm	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination  Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household
2023 0 15 2.7 0 ppb N	900								pidifibilig systems.
		2023	0	15	2.7	0	ppb	Z	Corrosion of household plun Erosion of natural deposits.

## Water Quality Test Results

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

found in our water system, 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

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 microbial contaminants,

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.

a; mrem;

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

Level 2 Assessment:

Level 1 Assessment:

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.

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.

03/19/2024

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By-product of drinking water disinfection	z	ppb	80	No goal for the total	2.2 - 2.3	2.3	2023	(TTHM)
Violation Likely Source of Contamination	Violation	Units	MCL	MCLG	Range of Levels Detected	Highest Level Detected	Collection Date	By-Products
								Disinfortant and Division in
								Regulated Contaminants



#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

#### Jeffrey W. Cown, Director

**Watershed Protection Branch** 

2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive Suite 1470A, East Tower Atlanta, Georgia 30334 404-463-1511

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

Community Water System (CWS) Name: <b>EVENING</b> S	HADE
Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number: 6A111013	4 Reporting Year: 3033
Notification requirements as denoted by the about 1	umer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers. The in the report is accurate and consistent with the compliance monitoring data ion (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public pelow, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its 41.204(d). THIS CERTIFICATION FORM IS NOT A CCR!!
Signature: Brian Stuart Name: BRIAN STUART E-mail: bstuart@farmicountyga.org	Date: 3/19/2024 Title: <u>bperator/Gen.mgr.</u> Phone: 706 258-5160
☐ The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public No	otice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes)
EPD requests the following material in order to gather informat mark and/or fill out all items which apply to your CCR progra For ALL community water systems, indicate the method(s)	tion on distribution methods utilized by Community Water Systems. Please m or means of report distribution.  ) used for CCR notification and/or distribution:
Note: For systems serving >10,000 persons, a "good faith effor of the following methods (mark all methods utilized):	rt" must be made to your "other" water system consumers by three or more
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 of	ther (e.g. hill insert newslotter many)
valy va COIC	
☐ Direct e-mail delivery of CCR (☐ attached ☐ embe	edded [] direct URL to CCR)
browned by a direct URL, please prov	ride the direct URL Internet address:
☐ Electronic Delivery with customer option to request paper CO☐ US Postal Service mailing to all communications.	CR
☐ US Postal Service mailing to all consumers within the service ☐ Advertised availability of CCR to local news media (attach a	e area (attach list of zip codes used)
Published CCR in local newspaper (attach physical copy of p	innouncement used)
Posted CCR notice of availability in prominent public locatio	paper publication)
☐ Directly delivered individual CCR copies to all residents in the	n(s) (attach list)
Directly mailed individual CCR copies to each customer recei	le community
- moraded notice of availability with water hill	
Other direct delivery methods were utilized such as (please list	st below):
Indicate the number of total population served by	Sand assembly 2 CCD
your water system:	Send completed CCR certification form to:
≤ < 500 consumers served	GA EPD, Drinking Water Compliance Unit 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE
☐ 501 - 9,999 consumers served	Floyd Towers East, Suite 1052
☐ 10,000 - 99,999 consumers served	Atlanta, GA 30334
□ >100,000 consumers served	OR email: epd.ccr@dnr.ga.gov

Important Due Dates: July I-Deadline for CCR to EPD and Consumers
October 1-Deadline for CCR Certification Forms to EPD

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The following pages comprise the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your water system.

To download the CCR into your word processing program, follow these steps. Remember you must have the document set up in Landscape Orientation.

- \* Choose Select All from the edit drop down MENU. (it will highlight all the information)
- \* Choose Edit from the Menu, select Copy from the edit dropdown Menu
- Open your word processing program.
- $^{st}$  Choose Edit from the MENU, select Paste from the edit dropdown MENU and the information will transfer.

In order to meet all the requirements of the CCR, you must include the following additional information if it pertains to your water system. \* Choose Edit from the Menu.

- concerning the report. \* The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information
- a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in the appropriate language. appropriate language(s) regarding the importantce of the report or contains a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain \* In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report must contain information in the
- regularly scheduled board meetings). \* The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water (e.g., time and place of
- your source water supply \* If your water system purchases water from another source, you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table from
- \* If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, you are required to include an explanation of the corrective action take by the
- the public Notice. This is in addition to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule \* If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full notice and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with
- \* The information about likely sources of contamination provided in the CCR is generic. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments and should be used when available to the operator.
- \* If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems fed by different raw water sources, produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area the table should contain a separate column for each service area, and the report should identify each separate distribution system. Alternatively, systems may

- \* Detections of unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required are not included in the CCR and must be added. When added, the information must include the average and range at which the contaminant was detected.
- \* If a water system has performed any monitoring for Cryptosporidium, including monitoring performed to satisfy the requirements of the Information Collection results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results. Rule [ICR] (141.143), which indicates that Cryptosporidium may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include: (a) a summary of the
- \* If a water system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicate that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include: (a) The results of the monitoring; and (b) An explanation of the significance of the results
- \* If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation. defects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include: (a) if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). EPA considers
- significant deficiencies that are not corrected by December 31 of the year covered by it. The CC must include the following information: \* If you are a groundwater system that receives notice from a state of a significant deficiency, you must inform your customers in your CCR report of any
- The nature of the significant deficiency and the date it was identified by the state.
- correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed If the significant deficiency was not corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding the State-approved plan and schedule for
- If the significant deficiency was corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding how the deficiency was corrected and the date it was

# FANNIN CO - EVENING SHADE WATER SYSTEM

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

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 BRIAN STUART

Phone 706-258-5160

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

FANNIN CO - EVENING SHADE WATER SYSTEM is Purchased Surface Water

03/19/2024

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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). 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

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

03/19/2024

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SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name

BLUE RIDGE - MAIN PURCHASE

Type of Water

WS

Report Status

Location

CITY OF BLUE RIDGE, GA.

03/19/2024

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### Lead and Copper

#### Definitions:

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

	ead		copper		Lead and Copper
	2023		2023		Date Sampled
	0		1.3	The state of the s	MCLG
	15		. <u></u> .3		Action Level (AL) 90th Percentile # Sites Over AL
	0,6		0.0068		90th Percentile
	0		0		# Sites Over AL
	ppb		ppm		Units
***************************************	Z		Z		Violation
material company of the company of t	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	i premierily systems.	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household		Likely Source of Contamination

## Water Quality Test Results

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: found in our water system. 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

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:

Level 1 Assessment:

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

not applicable.

mrem: na:

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

ppm:

ppb:

Treatment Technique or TT:

- GA1110134\_2023\_2024-03-19\_12-59-34.PDF

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of.

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

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.

# 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
			THE PARTY OF THE P					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	28	25.1 - 31	No goal for the total	60	ppb	z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2023	59		No goal for the	90	-		
(TTHM)	2023	59	48.1 - 70.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
								THE PARTY OF THE P

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#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

#### Jeffrey W. Cown, Director

**Watershed Protection Branch** 

2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive Suite 1470A, East Tower Atlanta, Georgia 30334 404-463-1511

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

Community Water System (CWS) Name: CBDG - Fog	RGE WILL
Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number: GA 1110124	Reporting Year: 2023
Notification requirements as denoted by the distribution	umer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers. The in the report is accurate and consistent with the compliance monitoring data ion (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its 41.204(d). THIS CERTIFICATION FORM IS NOT A CCR!!
Certified and attested by the following person: Signature: Brian Stuart Name: BRIAN STUART E-mail: bstuart of annin countyganorg	Date: 3/19/2024 Title: <u>bperator/gen.mgr.</u> Phone: 706-258-5160
☐ The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public No	otice for a monitoring violation (check box if yes)
mark and/or fill out all items which apply to your CCR progra For ALL community water systems, indicate the method(s)	tion on distribution methods utilized by Community Water Systems. Please m or means of report distribution.  1) used for CCR notification and/or distribution:
Note: For systems serving >10,000 persons, a "good faith effor of the following methods (mark all methods utilized):	t" must be made to your "other" water system consumers by three or more
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 of	d. / the
☐ utility bill ☐ email ☐ publication in newspaper ☐ of ☐ Electronic Delivery of CCR	ner (e.g., bill insert, newsletter, postcard)
☐ Direct e-mail delivery of CCR (☐ attached ☐	Add Director
provided by a uncul UKL. hierse prov	ide the direct URL to CCR)
http://	ide the direct URL Internet address:
☐ Electronic Delivery with customer option to request paper CC	CR
and I dotal del vice mailing to all consumers within all	
ock in local newspaper (attach physical come of	***
Colour Colour of availability in proming out and it is	
multiqual CLR Conies to each outstones.	ving a water bill
water hill	
Other direct delivery methods were utilized such as (please lis	t below):
Indicate the number of total population served by	
your water system:	Send completed CCR certification form to:
X <500 consumers served	GA EPD, Drinking Water Compliance Unit
☐ 501 - 9,999 consumers served	2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE Floyd Towers East, Suite 1052
☐ 10,000 - 99,999 consumers served	Atlanta, GA 30334
□ >100,000 consumers served	OR email: epd.ccr@dnr.ga.gov

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- \* Choose Edit from the Menu, select Copy from the edit dropdown Menu
- \* Open your word processing program.
- \* Choose Edit from the MENU, select Paste from the edit dropdown MENU and the information will transfer.
- \* Choose Edit from the Menu.

In order to meet all the requirements of the CCR, you must include the following additional information if it pertains to your water system.

- \* The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information
- a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in the appropriate language. appropriate language(s) regarding the importantce of the report or contains a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain \* In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report must contain information in the
- regularly scheduled board meetings) \* The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water (e.g., time and place of
- \* If your water system purchases water from another source, you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table from your source water supply.
- \* If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, you are required to include an explanation of the corrective action take by the
- \* If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full notice and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with the public Notice. This is in addition to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule,
- \* The information about likely sources of contamination provided in the CCR is generic. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments and should be used when available to the operator.
- \* If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems fed by different raw water sources, the table should contain a separate column for each service area, and the report should identify each separate distribution system. Alternatively, systems may produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area

- include the average and range at which the contaminant was detected. \* Detections of unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required are not included in the CCR and must be added. When added, the information must
- Rule [ICR] (141.143), which indicates that Cryptosporidium may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include: (a) a summary of the \* If a water system has performed any monitoring for Cryptosporidium, including monitoring performed to satisfy the requirements of the Information Collection results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results.
- \* If a water system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicate that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include: (a) The results of the monitoring; and (b) An explanation of the significance of the results.
- the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation. detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include: (a) if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). EPA considers systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out \* If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages
- \* If you are a groundwater system that receives notice from a state of a significant deficiency, you must inform your customers in your CCR report of any significant deficiencies that are not corrected by December 31 of the year covered by it. The CC must include the following information:
- The nature of the significant deficiency and the date it was identified by the state.
- correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed - If the significant deficiency was not corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding the State-approved plan and schedule for
- If the significant deficiency was corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding how the deficiency was corrected and the date it was

03/19/2024

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# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GA1110124

# FANNIN COUNTY CDBG - FORGE MILL

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

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 BRIAN STUART

Phone 706-258-5160

FANNIN COUNTY CDBG - FORGE MILL is Purchased Surface Water

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

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
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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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

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 If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily 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.

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

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.

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SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name

BLUE RIDGE WATER - PURCHASE

MORGANTON WATER SYSTEM GA1110003

Type of Water

WS

GW

Report Status

s Location

A CI

CITY OF BLUE RIDGE, GA.

CITY OF MORGANTON, GA.

03/19/2024

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### Lead and Copper

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

Lead		Copper		Lead and Copper Date
2023		2023	-	Date Sampled
0		 		MCLG
15	***************************************	<b>د</b> نئ		Action Level (AL) 90th Percentile # Sites Over AL
0.7		0.0235		90th Percentile
0		0		# Sites Over AL
ppb		ppm		Units
Z		Z		Violation
Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	l plumbing systems.	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household	THE PARTY OF THE P	Likely Source of Contamination

## Water Quality Test Results

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:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: found in our water system. 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

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 microbial contaminants,

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

na: mrem:

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

Level 2 Assessment:

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

Treatment Technique or TT:

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

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

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

03/19/2024

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# Regulated Contaminants Disinfectants and Disinfection Colle

The company of the control of the co								
By-product of drinking water disinfection.	z	ppb	80	No goal for the total	46.9 - 46.9	46.9	09/28/2022	Total Frihalomethanes (TTHM)
a successive section of the section				total	THE TAXABLE PROPERTY.	And the second s		
By-product of drinking water disinfection.	z	qdd	60	No goal for the	27 - 27	27	09/28/2022	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)
Violation Likely Source of Contamination	Violation	Units	MCL	MCLG	Range of Levels Detected	Detected	SOLOGICAL DAG	By-Products
The state of the s				-			Collection Date	Using Clanks and Using Collection Date

# Consumer Confidence Rule

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	07/01/2023	11/06/2023	We falled to provide to you our diskip
			drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.