

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2019

Presented By
Oconee County BOC

Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.



Where Does Our Water Come From?

Oconee County imports 98% of its water from the Upper Oconee Basin Water Authority's Bear Creek Water Treatment Plant (WTP). The Bear Creek WTP withdraws raw water into the Bear Creek Reservoir from the Middle Oconee River and Bear Creek. Oconee County also imports small amounts of drinking water from neighboring communities, Barrow County, and Athens Clarke County Unified Government. We operate groundwater wells permitted by the State of Georgia; we hold an additional 6 permits to withdraw groundwater at reserve locations.

Source Water Assessment

A Wellhead Protection Plan/Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is available at our office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

Oconee County has 8 permitted well sites that are maintained as water sources. There are no potential hazards within the 15 ft. control zone of these well sites. Items that are listed in the 250 ft. Inner-Management Zone are as follow: secondary roads, electrical transformers, utility poles, gravity sewer, and vehicle parking. According to the Source Water Assessment Plan, the Oconee County Water System had a susceptibility rating of MEDIUM.

The Bear Creek Source Water Protection Plan had a susceptibility rating of LOW on the watershed itself, and MEDIUM on the intakes located at the Middle Oconee River.

If you would like a copy of either Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office during regular office hours.

Community Participation

You are encouraged to attend the Oconee County Board of Commissioners Meetings. Our Board meets on the first and last Tuesdays of each month at the Oconee County Courthouse. Please visit www.oconeecounty.com or call (706) 769-5120 for meeting times.

Important Health Information

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



QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Tim Durham, Utility Director, at (706) 769-3960 or send email to tdurham@oconee.ga.us.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

 We remain vigilant in delivering the best-quality drinking water 

Table Talk

Get the most out of the Testing Results data table with this simple suggestion. In less than a minute, you will know all there is to know about your water:

For each substance listed, compare the value in the Amount Detected column against the value in the MCL (or AL, SMCL) column. If the Amount Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.

Other Table Information Worth Noting

Verify that there were no violations of the state and/or federal standards in the Violation column. If there was a violation, you will see a detailed description of the event in this report.

If there is an ND or a less-than symbol (<), that means that the substance was not detected (i.e., below the detectable limits of the testing equipment).

The Range column displays the lowest and highest sample readings. If there is an NA showing, that means only a single sample was taken to test for the substance (assuming there is a reported value in the Amount Detected column).

If there is sufficient evidence to indicate from where the substance originates, it will be listed under Typical Source.

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA (<https://goo.gl/TFAMKc>) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health. Also, the Georgia Environmental Protection Division has a Web site (epd.georgia.gov) that provides complete and current information on water issues in Georgia, including valuable information about our watershed. Information on the Internet The U.S. EPA (<https://goo.gl/TFAMKc>) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health. Also, the Georgia Environmental Protection Division has a Web site (epd.georgia.gov) that provides complete and current information on water issues in Georgia, including valuable information about our watershed.

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



BY THE NUMBERS

34 BILLION	The number of gallons of water produced daily by public water systems in the U.S.
1 MILLION	The number of miles of drinking water distribution mains in the U.S.
135 BILLION	The amount of money spent annually on maintaining the public water infrastructure in the U.S.
300 MILLION	The number of Americans who receive water from a public water system.
2 BILLION	The age in years of the world's oldest water found in a mine at a depth of nearly two miles.
151 THOUSAND	The number of active public water systems in the U.S.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. Also, the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we show only those substances that were detected in our water. (A complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request.) Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

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

We participated in the 4th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Regulated Substances									
				Oconee County BOC		Bear Creek WTP			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	[4]	[4]	0.96	0.35–1.31	1.8	1.7–2.0	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	4	4	0.79	0.69–0.97	0.67	0.24–0.89	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2019	60	NA	37.35	19.50–52.00	38.6	19–64	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	0.32	0–1.43	0.37	0–0.37	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2019	80	NA	55.13 ¹	23.50–84.20 ¹	33.7	21.1–50.80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2019	TT	NA	NA	NA	1.3 ²	1.1–1.5 ²	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.07 ³	0.01–0.07 ³	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2019	TT	NA	NA	NA	95	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th %ile)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites		Violation	Typical Source
					Violation	Typical Source		
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	1.3	0.082	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	0	1.5	0/30	No	Lead services lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits	

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

		Oconee County BOC		Bear Creek WTP			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	7.50	5.0–9.3	Disinfection by-product	
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	1.06	0–1.8	Disinfection by-product	
Chloroform (ppb)	2019	38	19–70	24.9	12–34	By-product of chlorination	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2019	1.02	0–2.2	NA	NA	By-product of chlorination	

OTHER UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	2015	0.52	0–0.52	NA
Chromium (Total) (ppb)	2015	1.4	0–1.4	NA
Chromium-6 (ppb)	2016	0.16	0–0.16	NA
Cobalt (ppb)	2015	0.59	0–0.59	NA
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	20.09	6.5–29	By-product of chlorination
Dichlorobromomethane (ppb)	2019	7.51	1.0–12	By-product of chlorination
Strontium (ppb)	2015	74.87	17.7–214	NA
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	16.29	9.7–23	By-product of chlorination
Vanadium (ppb)	2015	0.68	0.18–2.0	NA

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as the highest LRAAs.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable

¹ Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

² The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than 1 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1 indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

³ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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