

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2021



Presented By
Oconee County BOC

We've Come a Long Way

Once again, we are proud to present our annual water quality report covering the period between January 1 and December 31, 2021. In a matter of only a few decades, drinking water has become exponentially safer and more reliable than at any other point in human history. Our exceptional staff continues to work hard every day—at all hours—to deliver the highest-quality drinking water without interruption. Although the challenges ahead are many, we feel that by relentlessly investing in customer outreach and education, new treatment technologies, system upgrades, and training, the payoff will be reliable, high-quality tap water delivered to you and your family.

What Causes the Pink Stain on Bathroom Fixtures?

The reddish-pink color frequently noted in bathrooms on shower stalls, tubs, tile, toilets, sinks, and toothbrush holders, and on pets' water bowls is caused by the growth of the bacterium *Serratia marcescens*. *Serratia* is commonly isolated from soil, water, plants, insects, and vertebrates (including humans). The bacteria can be introduced into the house through any of the above-mentioned sources. The bathroom provides a perfect environment (moist and warm) for bacteria to thrive.

The best solution to this problem is to clean and dry these surfaces to keep them free from bacteria. Chlorine-based compounds work best, but keep in mind that abrasive cleaners may scratch fixtures, making them more susceptible to bacterial growth. Chlorine bleach can be used periodically to disinfect the toilet and help eliminate the occurrence of the pink residue. Keeping bathtubs and sinks wiped down using a solution that contains chlorine will also help to minimize its occurrence. *Serratia* will not survive in chlorinated drinking water.

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 7 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 follows: 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 is rated as LOW on the watershed itself, and as MEDIUM on the intakes located at the Middle Oconee River.

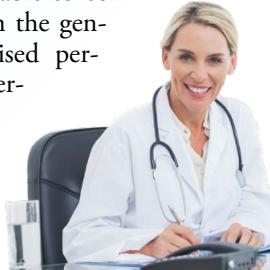
If you would like a copy of either Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office during regular office hours.

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/safe-water/lead.

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 email: tdurham@oconee.ga.us

Think Before You Flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit <https://bit.ly/3IeRyXy>.



Where Does Our Water Come From?

Ocnee County imports 98% of its water from the Upper Oconee Basin Water Authority's Bear Creek Water Treatment Plant. The Bear Creek WTP withdraws raw water into the Bear Creek Reservoir from the Middle Oconee River and Bear Creek. Ocnee 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 7 permits to withdraw groundwater at reserve locations.

BY THE NUMBERS



The number of Americans who receive water from a public water system.

300
MILLION

1
MILLION

The number of miles of drinking water distribution mains in the U.S.

The number of gallons of water produced daily by public water systems in the U.S.

34
BILLION

135
BILLION

The amount of money spent annually on maintaining the public water infrastructure in the U.S.

The number of active public water systems in the U.S.

151
THOUSAND

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.

Community Participation

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

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.



As a result of an administrative oversight in the fall of 2021, we neglected to submit a report to the EPD, certifying our CCR as required by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. At no time did this incident pose a threat to public health and safety, nor did it have any impact on the high-quality drinking water provided to our customers. To ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future, we have implemented a computerized scheduling system that will automatically notify us when reports are due to be submitted.

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)	2021	[4]	[4]	0.64	0.35–0.95	1.83	1.8–1.9	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	4	4	0.69	0.49–0.97	0.78	0.76–0.81	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2021	60	NA	39.81	16.98–56.00	36.0	30–37	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2021	10	10	0.94	0.25–2.4	0.21	0–0.21	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 ¹ (ppb)	2021	80	NA	52.65	29.80–90.40	34.4	22.7–50	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon ² (ppm)	2021	TT	NA	NA	NA	1.5	1.3–1.6	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ³ (NTU)	2021	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.07	0.01–0.07	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2021	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	100	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
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)	2021	6.05	0.00–12.0	5.1	0–5.1	Disinfection by-product
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	2021	NA	NA	0.26	0–0.26	Disinfection by-product
Chloroform (ppb)	2021	42.58	24.00–76.00	22.6	0–22.6	Disinfection by-product
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2021	2.46	0.00–8.5	NA	NA	Disinfection by-product
Sodium (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	10	0–10	Erosion of natural deposits

OTHER UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES (OCONEE COUNTY BOC)

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
1-Butanol (ppb)	2019	7.3	7.3–7.3	A primary alcohol that is butane
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2021	15.00	4.00–30.00	Disinfection by-product
Germanium (ppb)	2019	0.36	0.36–0.36	Naturally present in water
HAA6Br (ppb)	2019	7.05	4.60–8.54	Disinfection by-product
HAA9 (ppb)	2019	47.80	30.70–74.64	Disinfection by-product
Manganese (ppb)	2019	375.84	13–947	Naturally occurring in water
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	2.2	1.7–2.4	Disinfection by-product
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2021	19.00	13.00–28.00	Disinfection by-product

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.

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.

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

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.

