

Country Corners Water System Annual Water Quality Report

1495 N. Hwy. 29 Athens, Ga. 30601-1120
Tele. (706) 548-2315

Contact Person, James Dove Park Manager

This report contains data from January 1, 2017 thru December 31, 2017
e-mail countrycorners@towermgmt.com

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Source of Water

Country Corners started buying our water from Clarke County in June 2002. Clarke County gets the water from several places, including Bear Creek Reservoir, The North Oconee, and The Middle Oconee Rivers. Clarke County supplies us with good, clean, and safe water for drinking.

This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo a un amigo uien lo entienda bien'

Important Information about the Safety of your Drinking Water

We are pleased to report to you that the drinking water supplied by Country Corners MHC. Is SAFE.

The tables inside show that the drinking water supplied by Clarke County gets an excellent report when compared to health standards.

As health scientists learn more about our environment, and the effect of substances in the environment on human health, new standards will continue to be set for drinking water

As drinking water, including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Substances that may be present in water

Microbial - Contaminants such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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

Pesticides & Herbicides - may come from agriculture, storm runoff, or residential use

Organic Chemicals - including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products may come from industrial or domestic processes, petroleum production storm runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive - contaminants can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production or other human activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by our community water system. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV / AIDS 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

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. Country Comers is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials and plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

About Country Corners Water System

Country Corners water system is headed by James (Jerry) Dove. He is certified by the State of Georgia, Water and Wastewater Board, holding a Water Operator Class IV License. James is responsible for taking all water samples during the year and keeping all records relating to samples taken.

Definitions

Word, Acronym, Symbol, or Note

AL Action Level, The concentrations of a substance that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL Maximum containment level or maximum allowed, is the highest of a substance contaminate allowed in drinking water by EPD

MCLG Maximum Containment Level Goal, or Goal, is the ideal goal below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Highest levels are reported to determine compliance. others that are running averages are noted

ML Millimeter or one-thousandth of a liter One liter = slightly more than a quart

ND Not Detected

LSPC < Results lower than specifications LESS THAN)

USPC > Results greater than upper specifications MORE THAN)

PPM Parts per million, means one part of one million (Same as milligrams per liter) and ppm corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years.

PPB Parts per billion, means 1 part per 1,000,000.000 (same as micrograms per liter)

PPB corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000 years, or one penny in \$10 million dollars.

Water from the wells does not contain lead or copper, however EPA test protocol, water is tested at the tap. Tap test show that where a customer may have lead pipes or lead soldered copper pipes, the water is not corrosive This means that the amount of lead or copper absorbed by the water is limited to safe levels

PQL Method detection Limit

THMS Total Trihalomethanes, By-Product of drinking water chlorination

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

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

Turbidity- Turbidity is the cloudiness of water; we monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of disinfectants.

2017 WATER TEST RESULTS

The Athens-Clarke County Public Utilities Department (PUD) tests water at the source, throughout the treatment process, and before it travels through pipelines and storage to you. Ongoing tests and adjustments help to ensure that your water is always safe to drink and pleasing in taste, odor, and color.

THE CHARTS BELOW SHOW THE FINDINGS OF PUD WATER TESTING AFTER TREATMENT AND HOW IT COMPARES TO NATIONAL STANDARDS. ALL RESULTS MEET OR EXCEED EPA STANDARDS.

Contaminants measured in parts per million (ppm), The equivalent of one drop of water in 42 gallons.

CHLORINE

EPA Ideal Goal (MRDLG)	4.0 ppm
Highest EPA Allowed level (MRDL)	4.0 ppm
Detected level in our tap water	1.86
Typical source- water additive for disinfection	

COPPER

EPA Ideal Goal (MCLG)	1.3 ppm
Highest EPA allowed Level (MCL)	1.3 ppm
(0 instances over action level)	
Detected level in our tap water	0.10
Typical source- Corrosion of household plumbing	

FLUORIDE

EPA Ideal Goal (MCLG)	4.0
Highest EPA Allowed Level (MCL)	4.0
Actual Range (0.69-1.17)	1.17
Typical source-water additive that promotes strong teeth	

Nitrate

EPA Ideal Goal (MCLG)	10.00PPM
Highest EPA Allowed Level	10.00PPM
Detected level in our water	0.40PPM
Typical source-Runoff from fertilizer use	

Contaminates measured in parts per billion (ppb)

The equivalent of one drop of water in 14,000 gallons

Lead

EPA Ideal Goal (MCLG)	0.0 ppb
Highest EPA allowed level (MCL)	15.0 ppb
Detected level in our tap water	3.2 ppb
(0 instances over AL)	
Typical source- Corrosion of private household plumbing systems	

Total Trihalomethanes

EPA Ideal Goal	0.0 ppb
Highest EPA allowed level (MCL) Annual Average	80.0 ppb
Detected level in our Tap water Annual Average	48.92ppb
(Quarterly Range 0.00-66.73 ppb)	
Typical source- By-product of drinking water chlorination	

Additional measurements of Contaminates

Turbidity

Typical Source, Soil Runoff

EPA Ideal Goal (MCLG) 0.0

Highest EPA Allowed Level (MCL)

TT = 1 NTU

TT = 95% of samples

< 0.3 NTU

Detected Level

0.17 (highest single measurement) 100% < 0.3 NTU

(Annual average removal 33.34%)

Total Organic Carbons

Typical Source, Naturally Present in the environment

EPA Ideal Goal (MCLG) N/A

Highest EPA Allowed level (MCL)

TT

Range of Removal

22.2 - 44.8%

(Annual average removal 33.34%)

During the year of 2017 we had one violation it was for
Incomplete Public Notification, I failed to send in a copy of what was
posted that notified the tenants that the CCR was ready.
Violation ID 20513

Additional Information Sources:

Web-sites with information about water quality

countrycomers@towermgmt.com

www.accpublicutilities.com

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater>

www.epa.gov/safewater/kids/health.html

www.accpublicutilities.com