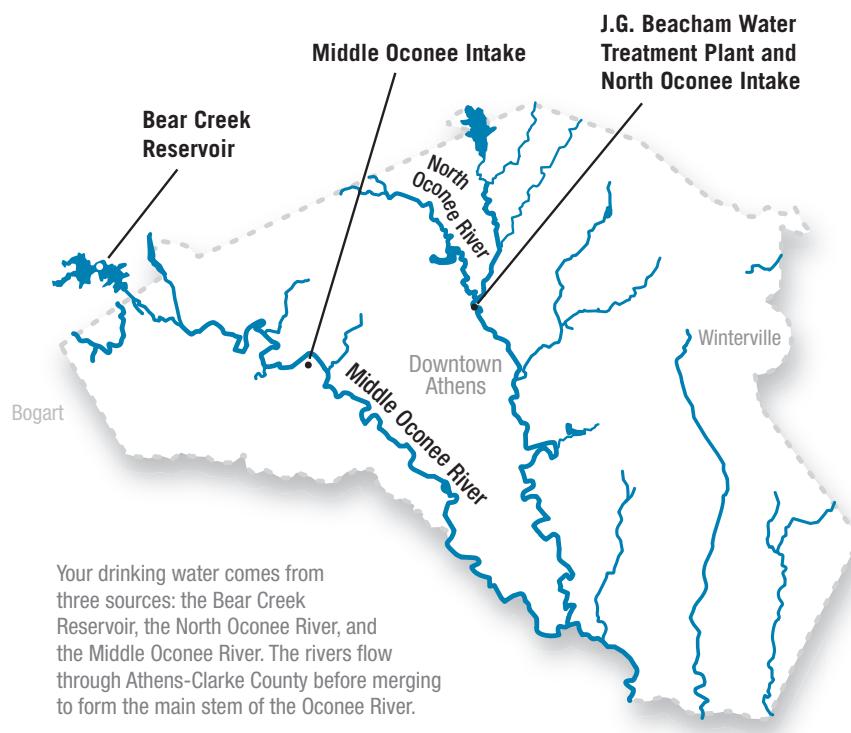


This special edition of our 2015 summer newsletter provides vital information on the quality of your drinking water, as required by the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act.

about your drinking water

Before arriving at your faucet, your drinking water travels through a complex treatment and delivery system. The Athens-Clarke County Public Utilities (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.



Your water, treated and delivered by the PUD, meets or surpasses all state and federal standards for safe drinking water.
SEE THE TEST RESULTS INSIDE.

¿HABLA ESPAÑOL?

Este Informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



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SERVICE NEWS

New water meter system underway

The Athens-Clarke County Public Utilities Department (PUD) is replacing its manual water meter reading system with an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) System that uses low-power radio signals to record, store, and transmit information from your water meter without having to open the meter box or step on your property. The first, pilot installation of the system has begun – newer existing meters and larger costly meters are being retrofitted and older meters are being replaced.



The installers are wearing PUD badges and are attempting to notify customers in person before beginning installations. If you are not at home, the installer will leave a notice on your door that the installation has been completed. There is service interruption of about ten minutes while the meter is being replaced.

Customers will not be charged for the installation or retrofitting of their meters. Replacement of all customer water meters is estimated to take about two years.

Visit www.athensclarkecounty.com/AMI for more information, or contact us at 706-613-3479.

Why are there contaminants in drinking water?

As we learned in school, pure water is made up of hydrogen and oxygen. However, drinking water sources include streams, lakes, rivers, reservoirs and wells, which are never purely hydrogen and oxygen. They are subject to potential "contamination" by a wide variety of substances that occur naturally or are man-made. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves natural minerals, and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from human activity or the presence of animals.

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 systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be in source water before it is treated:

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 urban storm 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 septic systems.

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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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



What about lead in drinking water?

Testing shows that the amount of lead in our drinking water is well below the EPA's allowed levels (see chart on right) However, lead in elevated levels can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. It is important to know that lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with private water service lines and home plumbing. The Public Utilities Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in residential plumbing.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds up 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Other important tests

Athens-Clarke County tests for microscopic organisms known as Giardia and Cryptosporidium. We also test for total coliform bacteria, fecal coliform and E. coli, which occur naturally in the environment from human and animal waste and can be found in lakes, rivers, and streams. ACC has not detected any Cryptosporidium, Giardia, total coliform bacteria, fecal coliform or E. coli in your treated water.

Important health information from the EPA

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).



Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. Immuno-compromised individuals, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, 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 by contacting the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

2014 water test results

The charts below show the findings of our water testing after treatment and how it compares to national standards.

Better than EPA Standard	Contaminant	Typical Source	EPA Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest EPA Allowed Level (MCL)	Detected Level (what we found)
✓	Copper*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	1.3 ppm	AL 1.3 ppm	0.074 ppm 0 over AL
✓	Fluoride	Water additive that promotes strong teeth	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	.88 ppm Actual range 0.46–0.88 ppm
✓	Lead*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	0.0 ppb	AL 15.0 ppb	2.5 ppb 0 over AL
✓	Nitrate (Nitrogen)	Runoff from fertilizer use	10.0 ppm	10.0 ppm	0.68 ppm
✓	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0.0 ppb	80.0 ppb (annual average)	52.44 ppb (annual average) Quarterly range 20.13–69.93 ppb
✓	Turbidity	Soil runoff	0.0	TT = 1 NTU	0.50 (highest single measurement)
				TT = 95% of samples \leq 0.3 NTU	99.93% \leq 0.3 NTU

Better than EPA Standard	Contaminant	Typical Source	EPA Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest EPA Allowed Level (MCL)	Range of Removal	Annual Average Removal
✓	Total Organic Compounds	Naturally present in the environment	N/A	TT	26.7%–51.0%	34.25%

Better than EPA Standard	Contaminant	Typical Source	EPA Ideal Goal (MRDLG)	Highest EPA Allowed Level (MDRL)	Detected Level (what we found)
✓	Chlorine	Water additive for disinfection	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	1.99 ppm

*testing only required every three years

TERMS TO KNOW

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

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

ppb (parts per billion) The equivalent of one drop of water in 14,000 gallons.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

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 (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 contamination.

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

Turbidity A measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit) is a measurement of the clarity of the water.

water SOURCE

Summer 2015

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SPECIAL EDITION 2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT



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Protecting our water sources

In order to protect public drinking water supplies at the source – our rivers, lakes and streams – the State of Georgia established a Source Water Assessment Program. As part of this program, Athens-Clarke County and the Northeast Georgia Regional Development Center completed a Source Water Assessment of the Middle Oconee and North Oconee rivers. Both rivers have been ranked with a medium level of pollution susceptibility.

Based on the results of the Source Water Assessment, the county developed a Watershed Protection Plan for safeguarding our water resources. The plan – approved by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GAEPD) – contains best management practices to safeguard water quality and quantity, control erosion and sedimentation, protect streams and the environment, establish and maintain buffer zones, enforce stormwater management, and educate the public.

Copies of the ACC Source Water Assessment Report and Watershed Protection Plan are available at the Public Utilities Department Administration Office, 124 East Hancock Avenue in downtown Athens.

Want to know more?

All PUD records are available to the public. The Mayor and Commission review and approve all major water and wastewater projects at regularly scheduled meetings. These commission meetings, held at City Hall, are open to the public and televised locally on ACTV Cable Channel 180. Commission meeting information is available at www.athensclarkecounty.com.

For questions about this report or assistance with regulatory or environmental issues, contact Gary Duck at 706-613-3470 or email gary.duck@athensclarkecounty.com

ACC Public Utilities Department
www.athensclarkecounty.com/publicutilities

Georgia Environmental Protection Division
www.georgiaepd.org

Water Resources of Georgia U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
<http://ga.water.usgs.gov>

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791
<http://water.epa.gov/drink>

For Kids and Teachers
<http://water.epa.gov/learn/kids/drinkingwater>

To report a water quality problem or to request water testing, call our water treatment plant at 706-613-3481.

Get a behind-the-scenes look and learn more about your water.

We are now offering quarterly tours of our state-of-the art water treatment and water reclamation facilities. For more information, visit www.athensclarkecounty.com/publicutilities or contact the Water Conservation Office, at 706-613-3729.