

Protecting our water sources

In order to protect public drinking water supplies at the source – our rivers, lakes and streams – the State of Georgia has 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. The assessment identified potential sources of pollution and the overall susceptibility of our water supply to contamination. 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 protect and improve the quality of local streams and enhance the quality of life in our community. The practices include a wide variety of activities 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 Glenn Coleman at 706-613-3470 or email glen.coleman@athensclarkecounty.com

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



Public Utilities

water. wastewater. conservation.

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>



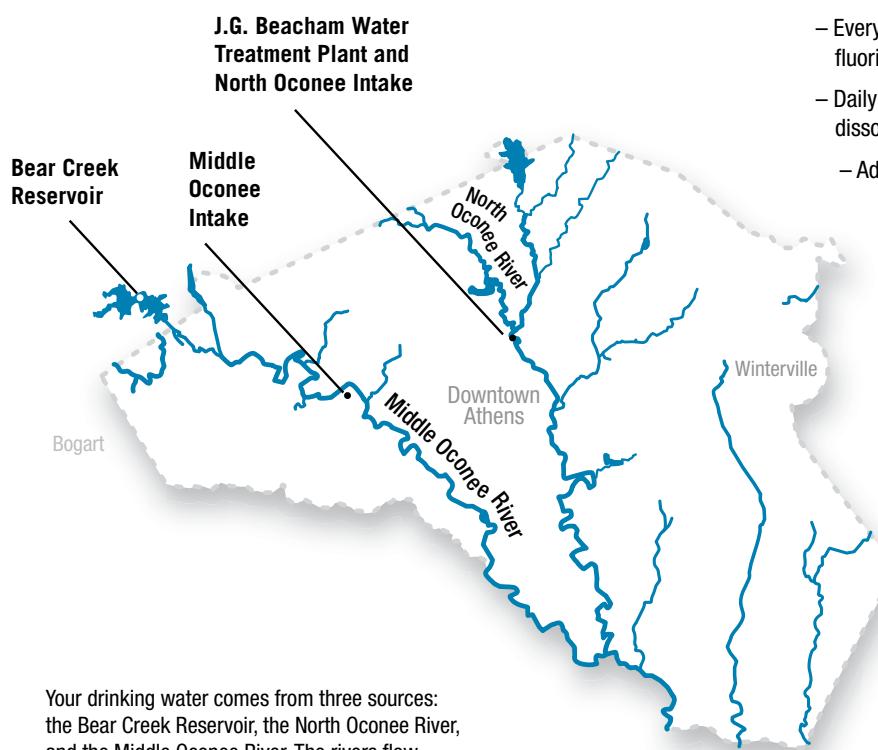
2013 WATER QUALITY REPORT

about your drinking water

This annual report, required by the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act, provides you with vital information on the quality of your drinking water.

Your water from source to tap

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.



Sources: MIDDLE OCONEE RIVER, NORTH OCONEE RIVER AND BEAR CREEK RESERVOIR

- Tests are conducted hourly or even more frequently if quality of the source water is changing rapidly during withdrawal.
- Every three months, the PUD Quality Control Lab collects samples and tests for contaminants. Samples are also analyzed for pH, color, conductivity, hardness, alkalinity, turbidity, temperature, and total dissolved solids.
- Additional weekly samples of raw and treated water are tested for other regulated substances.

Treatment: WATER TREATMENT PLANT

- Every hour of every day, the PUD Quality Control Lab staff performs tests throughout the treatment process, checking pH and chlorine levels.
- Every three hours, turbidity is tested and every four hours, water is tested for fluoride and ammonia levels.
- Daily tests are performed for alkalinity, carbon dioxide, iron, manganese, and dissolved oxygen.

Delivery: DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

- The PUD Water Quality Lab tests daily samples of drinking water from three different sections of the distribution system for chlorine, pH, turbidity, fluoride, carbon dioxide, coliform and E. coli bacteria. In 2013, the lab conducted over 116,000 water quality tests.
- Monthly and quarterly, the Environmental Protection Division also tests for specific contaminants.
- New pipelines are sterilized, sampled, and tested for bacteria when installed.

¿HABLA ESPAÑOL?

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

2013 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	1.24 ppm Actual range 0.62 – 1.24 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	0.85 ppm
✓	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0.0 ppb	80.0 ppb (annual average) Quarterly range 25.38–51.96 ppb	39.33 ppb (annual average)
✓	Turbidity	Soil runoff	0.0	TT = 1 NTU TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	0.19 (highest single measurement) 100% ≤ 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	15.8%–51.7%	42.4%

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	1.84 ppm

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.

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 left) 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 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).