

NOTLA WATER AUTHORITY 2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT

P.O. Box 609
Blairsville, GA 30514

Water System ID: 2910003

Notla Water Authority (formerly Notla Water Association) was created and established in 1965. In the 54 years that Notla Water Authority (NWA) has existed, there have been many changes in Union County. One of the most important is that residents have the assurance that a safe, quality water supply will always be available for their consumption. Now as in the past, NWA's team of dedicated employees and board members are working tirelessly to advance the effectiveness of the system and to provide clean, safe and reliable water. Currently, NWA customers receive blended water from the surface treatment plant and groundwater wells located throughout the water system.

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that all Community Water Systems provide an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. This report contains information that will enable the consumer to make educated health related decisions concerning the consumption of their drinking water by including details of where their water comes from, what it contains, and the risks the water testing and treatment are designed to prevent.

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 the 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 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).

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.

For more information about the system or this report, please contact Jennifer Maier at (706) 745-4598. The board meetings are scheduled for the third Tuesday of each month at the NWA's office. Please call our office for the time.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- **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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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 health.

Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzuca para usted, o hable cone alguien que lo entienda.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The attached table lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during 2018. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The data contained in the table is from testing conducted from January 1st through December 31 of 2018, unless otherwise noted. EPD requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than a year old.

Terms and Abbreviations:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): “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.”

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): “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.”

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

Turbidity: “A measure of the cloudiness of water.”

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

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 microbiological contaminants.”

Reporting Limit (RL): Level at which a contaminant is reported on the Consumer Confidence Report.

Variations and Exemptions: “State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.”

More Abbreviations:

n/a: not applicable

nd: not detectable at testing limits

ns: no standard

mg/L: milligrams per liter

ug/L: micrograms per liter

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

NTU: instrumental measurement of water clarity

<: less than

Notla Water Authority has been issued a waiver certificate which exempts the system from monitoring for 32 regulated synthetic organic compounds (SOCs) and inorganic compounds (IOCs) listed in the Georgia Rule for Safe Drinking Water.

NWA was also issued a cyanide monitoring waiver by EPD because chemical analytical results of samples collected demonstrates that the water system’s distributed drinking water contains no cyanide or concentrations less than the detection limit specified by the Rules.

NWA has received a Notification of Compliance for successfully participating in the EPA-mandated two-year Cryptosporidium monitoring program. NWA voluntarily conducted these monthly samples a full year in advance of the mandate and all data results were grandfathered in to adhere to EPA’s Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR).