WHITE COUNTY WATER & SEWERAGE AUTHORITY WATER SYSTEM
WSID 3110072
WATER QUALITY REPORT – 2024

Included in this report is information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Your water department is committed to providing our community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. For more information about your water or this report, please call Tony LeQuire at 706-865-9804.

Your water comes from The Turner & Cathy Creek water shed. It is a surface water source. A well, brought online in 2021, also blends with this water source. This water is treated at Turner Creek Water Treatment Plant, a non-conventional water plant that uses micro-floc filtration. Here, your water is treated with Chlorine for disinfection, Lime and Sodium Bicarbonate for pH adjustment, Phosphate for corrosion control, and Fluoride for healthy teeth.

The White County Water Authority meets the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 AM at the Water Authority office, located at 179 Claude Sims Road. Your participation or comments are welcome at these meetings.

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 (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, and 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 Cyptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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 and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

****Microbial contaminants,*** such as viruses and bacteria which 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 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 stormwater 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, which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. The White County Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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, 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.

Your water system is an active participant in the community. Our employees are involved in many civic organizations and are pleased to offer information and speakers to the community on water protection, water treatment, as well as provide tours of our facilities.

The White County Water Authority is currently researching several options to supplement our current water sources to ensure safe and reliable sources in the future.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the **calendar year**. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done **January 1, 2023 – December 31, 2023.** EPD requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, through representative of the water quality, is more than one-year-old.

Terms & Abbreviations used below:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **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.
- **Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Quality Control (QC):** Desirable parameters
- **n/a:** not applicable:
- **n/d:** not detectable at testing limit
- **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation**)**
- **NTU:** nephelometric turbidity units, measure of suspended material in water.
- **Parts per Billion (ppb):** One part per billion is equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in 10 million dollars.
- **Parts per Million (ppm):** One part per million is equivalent to one minute in 2 years or one penny in 10 thousand dollars.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfect 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 microbiological contaminants.

Turbidity Contaminants Table

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Result	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
TURBIDITY (NTU)	2.0 NTU. TT = 95 Percentage of Samples <0.3 NTU	N/A	Average 0.05 NTU 100% Samples <0.3 NTU	0.01 – 0.29 NTU	2023	No	Soil runoff and erosion
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.							

Inorganic Contaminants Table

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Result	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
FLOURIDE (ppm)	4.00 ppm	4.00 ppm	Average 0.79 ppm	0.39 – 1.22 ppm	2023	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth

Lead and Copper Contaminant Table

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Result 90th percentile values	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15 ppb	0.00 ppb	1.7 ppb	0.0 – 1.7 ppb	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
COPPER (ppb)	AL = 1300 ppb	1.30 ppb	340 ppb	2.3 - 340 ppb	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) / Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)							
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Highest LRAA	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
TTHM (ppb)	<80 ppb LRAA	N/A	46.9 ppb*	19.9 – 46.9 ppb	2023	No	Reaction between naturally occurring organic matter and disinfectants
HAA5 (ppb)	<60 ppb LRAA	N/A	26.0 ppb*	1.3 – 26.0 ppb	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
* This number represents the highest quarterly running annual average reported during 2022.							

Total Organic Carbon Removal % calculated quarterly as a running annual average.							
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Removal Percentage	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (ppm)	T T TOC <2.0 Facility in Compliance	N/A	TOC <2.0 ppm	0.7 – 1.0 ppm	2023	No	Naturally present in the environment
If TOC is less than 2.0 ppm, removal % not calculated. Facility is in Compliance.							

Disinfectants							
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Result	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0 ppm	N/A	Average 1.86 ppm	0.54 – 2.89 ppm	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

- **Quality Control (QC):** Desirable parameters

The White County Water Authority is committed to always providing safe and dependable water. We ask that all our customers help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Sincerely,

Edwin Nix
Executive Director