

## **CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2015**

Lake Arrowhead Utility Company is pleased to report that your community's drinking water met all safety and quality standards set by the EPA during the year 2014. 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. The Lake Arrowhead Utility staff is committed to providing safe and dependable tap water on a year around basis and is proud to provide the enclosed information.

Lake Arrowhead community is serviced from four artesian ground water wells. The primary water source Well 41, which produces 200 gallons per minute and is located on North Cherokee Drive and contains a green sand filtration system for iron and manganese removal. The secondary water source is Well 16, which produces 150 gallons per minute and is located on Ridgewood Drive. The backup water source is Well 31, which produces 90 gallons per minute and is located on Fort Gibson Court. Well 51 produces 200 gallons per minute and is located on Spring Water Court and contains a green sand filtration system. Each well receives treatment of soda ash, for pH control; aquadene (Poly Phosphate) for pipe conditioning; and chlorine as a disinfectant. Lake Arrowhead Utility Company does not add Fluoride to the drinking water. Monitoring and testing are performed daily to ensure the highest level of safety in the drinking water.

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 human activity people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocomprised 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 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. (Water System) 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, 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>.

The EPA mandates the amount of contaminants allowed in safe drinking water of Public water systems. Lake Arrowhead Utility is required by the EPA to monitor the parameters included in the Georgia Rules for Safe Drinking Water. These parameters include:

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

Nitrates, Nitrites, run off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC's), which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water and septic systems.

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.

Lead, corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Copper, corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.

In this report, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Milligrams/Liter (mg/l) or Parts per Million (Ppm): one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Micrograms/Liter (ug/l)

The table lists all the drinking water parameters and results for the 2014 calendar year.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>LA Water System</b>	<b>Violation</b>
IDSE	8.0 to 12.0	ND	No
(IOCs)		ND	No
Nitrate	10 mg/l	ND	No
Nitrite	1.0 mg/l	ND	No
Lead	15 ug/l	2.5ug/l	No
Copper	1300 ug/l	550ug/l	No
(VOCs)	Regulated	ND	No
Coliform Bacteria	Three samples a month Jan. – Dec. 2014	Negative	No

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is requesting that water utilities throughout Georgia encourage their water customers to conserve as much water as possible indoor and outdoor due to drought conditions. The outdoor water use restrictions is mandatory and the Environmental Protection Division will monitor systems for compliance.

Sincerely,

Michael Barnes  
Utility Manager

