

How to read the report

definitions of words, acronyms, symbols and/or notes

MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. 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.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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 means 1 part per 1,000,000 (same as milligrams per liter) and corresponds to one minute in two years, or one penny in \$10,000.
ppb	Parts per billion means 1 part per 1,000,000,000 (same as micrograms per liter) and corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or one penny in \$10,000,000.
N/A	Not applicable or this item does not apply to our report.

Berry College | P.O. Box 490336

Mount Berry, GA 30149 | 706.238.7764

GEORGIA WATER SYSTEMS ID #1150003

BERRY COLLEGE

Experience it Firsthand

2015

This report includes data collected between

January 2015 and December 2015

DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS DETECTED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE

SUBSTANCE TESTED AND DETECTED	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (Results)	RANGE OF DETECTION	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Fluoride (ppm)	4 ppm	4 ppm	.84 ppm	.75 to 1.04 ppm	JAN-DEC 2015	No	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Chlorine (ppm)	4 ppm	4 ppm	.21 ppm	.1 to .4 ppm	JAN-DEC 2015	No	Water additive that controls microbes

DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE

SUBSTANCE TESTED AND DETECTED	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (Results)	RANGE OF DETECTION	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80 ppb	N/A	51.7 ppb	38.4 to 51.7 ppb	JAN-DEC 2015	No	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS

SUBSTANCE TESTED AND DETECTED	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (Results)	NO. OF SAMPLE SITES FOUND ABOVE THE ACTION LEVEL	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2.5 ppb	0	JULY 2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.031 ppm	0	JULY 2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

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. Berry College Waterworks 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 two 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.

ANNUAL
WATER
QUALITY
REPORT

We are pleased to report to you that the drinking water produced by Berry College Waterworks is safe. This annual report is meant to inform you of how our drinking water is produced and tested. The tables on the back show that our water is of the highest quality and gets an excellent report when compared to state and federal health standards.

As health scientists learn more about our environment and the effect of substances in the environment on human health, new standards will continue to be set for drinking water. Berry College is committed to meeting future standards.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some substances. All water sources, including surface water reservoirs such as ours, are fed by water that passes over the surface of the land or through the ground. The water dissolves naturally occurring minerals and materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Additional information sources include www.awwa.org and www.epa.gov.

Treatment process

Berry College Waterworks is located on the Mountain Campus. As water from the reservoir reaches the treatment plant, chlorine gas and aluminum sulfate are added. Chlorine is a powerful disinfectant and also helps to remove iron and manganese. Aluminum sulfate is a coagulant that binds together finely divided particles, making them more dense so that they will settle. The settled water is then filtered to further remove any particles that did not settle.

Sodium carbonate is added to the filtered water to adjust the pH. Fluoride is added to the filtered water to prevent tooth decay. Phosphate is also added to the filtered water to inhibit corrosion within the distribution system. Approximately 750,000 gallons of water are stored in the tanks at the water plant. The college uses approximately 350,000 gallons per day. The per capita water use in 2015 was 132 gallons per day.

Filter performance

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. For the year 2015, one hundred percent of our turbidity measurements met the minimum requirements. The highest measurement had .14 nephelometric turbidity units.

Monitoring waiver

As authorized by Georgia EPD, our system has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants is not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Substances that may be present in source water

- **Microbiological contaminants** such as viruses and/or bacteria that come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants** such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from industrial or domestic

wastewater discharges.

- **Pesticides and herbicides** may come from agricultural activities, urban storm water runoff or residential use.
- **Organic chemicals** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production.
- **Radioactive material** can be naturally occurring, the result of mining or other human activity.

Notice to immuno-compromised people

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, persons 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 from their health care providers about safe drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

This report prepared June 6, 2016 by Chris Peterson

Important information about the quality of your drinking water

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. The Food and Drug Administration's regulations establish limits for contamination in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Source of water

Berry College's source of water is the Possum Trot Reservoir. The reservoir is a 52-acre man-made lake created in 1931. It is a surface water source located on Lavender Mountain near the Mountain Campus of Berry College. Since the reservoir is located in the center of the wildlife management area, it is not subject to pollution from industrial or agricultural development. Possum Trot Reservoir is an excellent source of water and will be able to supply the college for many years to come.

BERRY COLLEGE

Experience it Firsthand

2015

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

