

TOCCOA FALLS COLLEGE WATER QUALITY REPORT

JUNE 2025



TOCCOA FALLS
COLLEGE

107 KINCAID DR./MSC 866

TOCCOA FALLS, GA. 30598

706-914-8698

<https://tfc.edu>



JUNE 2025

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE YEAR

2024

During the calendar year 2024, there were 101 laboratory tests for 17 drinking water parameters completed on TFC's drinking water. There were 2 violations of water quality standards this year. In this report you will find information about the sources of your water, what it contains and how it compares to the standards set by state and federal regulatory agencies.

Sources of Water

Toccoa Falls College's drinking water comes from 2 wells approximately 400 feet deep. The water source is from a crystalline rock aquifer located at the following locations on campus. Wells #1 & #4 are located just off of Jerico Lane above Gate Cottage.

These wells serve all of Toccoa Falls College campus.

We also have a connection to the City of Toccoa for emergencies.

Our sources of water have restricted access to protect them from contamination.

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (Ga. EPD) has reviewed the data necessary to determine the susceptibility of our wells to contamination. They have found them to be in a medium potential risk of contamination.

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is available for public review at the TFC Maintenance Department from 8 AM to 5PM, Monday thru Friday.

Treatment

Treatment provided at each well consists of chlorine disinfection. The chlorine disinfection kills any microbiological contamination that might be present in the water. Chlorine residuals (levels) are checked every day of the year. The daily check gives us an indication of the effectiveness of the disinfection process. Every month samples are taken from the distribution system and sent to the Ga. EPD water laboratory for microbiological testing. Other testing is done on an annual or biannual basis.

Your input and suggestions are welcome. Call the [TFC Maintenance Department at 706-914-8698](tel:706-914-8698).

Please help us conserve water by reporting leaking faucets, toilets, pipes etc. to the above telephone number. We continue to flush the distribution system once per month to reduce the incidence of colored water. In the event of an emergency we are able to purchase water from the City of Toccoa.

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 water that poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the [EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at \(800\) 426-4791](tel:800-426-4791).

Some 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, as well as 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 lesson the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the:

[Safe Drinking Water Hotline at](tel:800-426-4791)

[\(800\) 426-4791](tel: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 natural occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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

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 storm water runoff and residential use.

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 insure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 public health.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Toccoa Falls College is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring

replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Toccoa Falls College @706-914-8698. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead Tap Sample Data

Toccoa Falls College samples twice yearly for lead at different locations on campus. The results are available for viewing at the TFC maintenance department by calling 706-914-8698.

Service Line Inventory

The Service Line Inventory is data describing what materials the service line going to each building is made of. The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water

This data is available by going to the [Georgia Environmental Protection Division Public Transparency Dashboard \(https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com/\)](https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com/).

The Georgia Environmental Division has issued a Chemical Monitoring Waiver Certificate effective January 1, 2023—December 31, 2025, for the following contaminants: Alachlor, Aldicarb Sulfone, Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Atrazine, Benzo (A) Pyrene, Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Di (2-Ethylhexyl)Adipate, Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), Dinoseb, Diquat, Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate, Endothall, Endrin, Ethylene Dibromide (EDB), Glyphosphate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxmyl (Vydate), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Simazine, 2,4-D; Toxaphene; 2,4,5-TP (Silvex); 2,3,7,8—TCDD (Dioxin). Also: Asbestos, Cyanide. Baseline monitoring demonstrates that the system’s drinking water complies with the chemical monitoring standards of the Georgia Rules for Safe Drinking Water for asbestos, cyanide and Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs), listed above.

Water Quality Data

The following table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water imposes a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data included in this table is from testing done from January 1, 2024 thru December 31, 2024. The Environmental Protection Division 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.

Terms and abbreviations that you will need to know to read the table below:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): “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.”

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): “The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s 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 microbiological 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. MRDLG’s do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.”

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

n/a: not applicable.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter.

ppb: parts per billion.

ppm: parts per million.

WSID#: water system identification number.

ND: not detected

WSID #2570011						
DETECTED REGULATED SUBSTANCES (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2024)						
SUBSTANCE TESTED AND DETECTED	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	VIOLATION	PROBABLE SOURCE
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
CHLORINE	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	0.05-2.16	NO	Water additives used to control microbes
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	ppb	n/a	100	47-51	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HALOACETIC ACIDS	ppb	n/a	60	5.19	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
ALPHA EMITTERS	pCi/L	0	15	7	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED RADIUM	pCi/L	0	5	1.03	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
LEAD (May 2024)**	ppb	0	15 AL	0-160	YES**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (May 2024)**	ppb	1300	1300 AL	44-710	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
DECEMBER 2024						
LEAD (December 2024)**	ppb	0	15AL	0-84	YES**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (December 2024)**	ppb	1300	1300AL	27-460	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

**“Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span or learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.”

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. Toccoa Falls College is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been setting 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>