

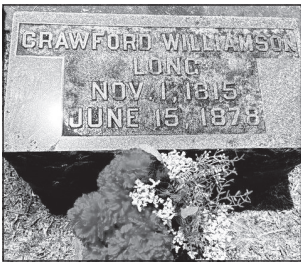
# Social

## Volunteers help clean Long family plot headstones



Several local volunteers recently visited the Long family plot at Oconee Hills Cemetery in Athens to help clean the headstones. Keith and Vicki Long, distant cousins, were among the volunteers.

Several local volunteers recently visited the Long family plot at Oconee Hills Cemetery in Athens to help clean the headstones. Shown is one of the headstones after cleaning.



## Commerce library to host interactive family folk dancing program

The Commerce Public Library will have an interactive Family Folk Dancing program on Thursday, June 15, at 4 p.m.

“Bring your comfy shoes and join us for an afternoon of fun for the whole family. This is a great way for families to learn something new together,” said children’s librarian Britney Warren.

Participants will learn simple circle and contra line dances from around the world.

“Get ready to move as we explore how traditional folk dancing connects people of all ages and cultures through music and movement,” library leaders said.

In other news at the Commerce library:

•The Commerce library is once again using Beanstack to track reading progress and encourage children. There is currently a Summer Beanstack BINGO challenge, but year round, there are other challenges such as 1,000 Books B4 Kindergarten and the Georgia Pub-

lic Library’s Partnership Pass challenge. You can learn more about these programs at <https://prlib.beanstack.org/reader365>

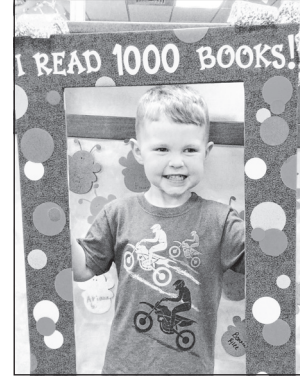
•The Atlanta Hawks and Georgia Public Libraries are partnering again this summer with the Check it Out Reading Challenge. Children can register online and receive a free ticket to an Atlanta Hawks game. More information about this program can be found online at <https://www.nba.com/hawks/community/checkitout>

•The library will have the next Commerce Beekeepers Club meeting on July 6 at 6 p.m. The topic for July will discuss pest and disease management and identification for honeybees. This is a new club for those curious about beekeeping and as well as experienced beekeepers.

•New adult fiction now available include: Linwood Barclay’s The Lie Maker, Christopher Paolini’s Fractal Noise, Jeff Shaara’s The Ole Lion,Stacey Abrams’ Rogue



The Commerce library’s first student to finish summer reading BINGO is Abby Ray.



Carson Ledford completed the 1,000 Book B4 Kindergarten reading program.

Justice, Nora Roberts’ Identity, Fern Michaels’ Liar, Danielle Steel’s The Wedding Planner, and James Patterson’s The 23rd Midnight.

•The Book Vine meets Friday, June 17, at 1 p.m. The book being discussed this week is Educated by Tara Westover.

•Upcoming programs include: Mondays, yoga at 10:30 a.m.; Wednesdays,

Hooks and Needles 10 a.m. and family storytime with Brittny at 10:30 a.m.; Thursday, Family Folk Dancing 4 p.m., Smash Brothers from 4-5:30 p.m., Block Party 4-6 p.m., yoga at 6 p.m. and chess at 6 p.m.; Friday, Baby and Me at 10:30 a.m. and Book Vine Book Club 1 p.m.; and Saturday, Family LEGO Club 12 p.m.

## NICHOLSON WATER AUTHORITY 2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune 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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (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 (800-826-4 791).

### Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected from January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022. The presence of 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 in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants including lead and copper less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

### Is My Water Safe?

Last year, as in years past, your water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water health standards. We report that our system did violate the maximum contaminant level but immediately took action to assure that your water quality was up to EPA standards.

### Important Drinking Water Terms

**AL - Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.

**MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level:** 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.

**MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

**MNR- Monitored Not Required:** Monitoring is not required, but it is recommended. **NA - Not Applicable**

**ND - Not Detected**

**ppb -Parts per billion:** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter)

**ppm - Parts per million:** One part substance per million parts of water (or milligrams per liter) **pCi/L Picocuries per liter:** A measure of radioactivity

**ug/L - Micrograms per liter**

**# of monthly positive samples:** The number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.

**About Lead:** Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested. Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)-428-4791**.

**Public Participation:**The Nicholson Water Authority meets the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. in the Water Authority building meeting room. Residents are urged to attend and are always welcome.

**For more information please call, write, or email to:**

Nicholson Water Authority ATIN: Cortney Gunter POBox 99, Nicholson, GA 30565

Phone: 706-757-2230, Email: [nwauthority@windstream.net](mailto:nwauthority@windstream.net)

Web: [www.nicholsonwaterauthority.com](http://www.nicholsonwaterauthority.com), Water System Identification Number GA1570004

### Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GA1570004

NICHOLSON WATER AUTHORITY

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1to December 31, 2022 For more information regarding this report contact: This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. For more information regarding this report contact: Name: DOUG KESLER, Phone: 706-757-2230,

### NICHOLSON WATER AUTHORITY is Ground Water

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo 6 hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

### Sources of Drinking Water

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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at {800} 426-4791.

### Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 water 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits

for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste,odor,or color of drinking water, please contact the system’s business office.

Immune-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 (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. We 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>.

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.

### Source Water Information

#### SWA =Source Water Assessment

Source Water Nam	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CABIN CREEK RD WELL	GW	ACTIVE	54 BROCKTON LN, JEFFERSON,
WELL #1HICKORY STREET	GW	ACTIVE	WILLIARD PITTMAN RD., NICHOLSON
WELL #3 WILBANKS CIRCLE	GW	ACTIVE	WILBANKS CIRCLE, COMMERCE
WELL #8 STUD PALMER ROAD	GW	ACTIVE	590 SPUD PALMER RD, NICHOLSON
WELL #9 HWY 441AND WILBANKS	GW	ACTIVE	3046 HWY 441 S, COMMERCE

### 2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

#### Lead and Copper

##### Definitions:

**Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which,if exceeded,triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.3	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

### Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.

Level1 Assessment: A Level1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E.coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 or 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 controlmicrobial contaminants.

na: not applicable.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	05/30/2021	0.12	0 - 0.12	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants and young children. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause fetal deaths and stillbirths. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activities. If you are concerned for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.	2022	7	0 - 6.8	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2022	1.26	0 - 1.26	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2022	13.2	0 - 13.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Violations Table								
Consumer Confidence Rule								
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.								
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation					
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	10/01/2022	12/01/2022	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.					