

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Nahunta WSID# GA0250002

*Year 2022*

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from unconfined Coastal Plain Aquifer, ground water: **We have three well. Well #101 pumps 175 gpm. Well #102 pumps 200 gpm. Well #103 pumps 400 gpm.**

I am pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact **Ted Gibbs at 912-501-5377**. We want our customers to be informed about their water. If you want to learn more, please feel free to contact us during the day at the above number.

**City of Nahunta** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report is for the period of **January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022**. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Water sources were rated on their susceptibility to becoming polluted. The drinking water supplied to **City of Nahunta** customers is produced from 3 wells or sources. The potential pollution sources around the **City of Nahunta** well are as follows:

**Well #101** is in the brick building near the intersection of Cannon Street Hwy 82 at the elevated water tower and has no potential pollution sources present in the control zone (15-foot radius). In the management zone (584-foot radius) it has 9 potential pollution sources (PPS), and they access and secondary roads, electrical transformers, utility poles, sewer lines, storm water runoff, vehicle parking areas, auxiliary generator (has pad diesel), dumpsters, Hwy82/ State Route 520.

**Well #102** is in the tin building closest to the road, near the intersection of Cannon Street and Hwy 82 at the elevated water tower. There are 4 PPS in the control zone (25-foot radius) which are, access and secondary roads, electrical transformers, utility poles, and storm water runoff. In the management zone (621-foot radius) it has 5 PPS, and they are sewer lines, vehicle parking areas, auxiliary generator (has pad diesel), dumpsters, and Hwy 82/ States Route 520.

**Well #103** is located in the fence area beneath the elevated water tank on Dykes Road. There are no PPS in the control zone (15-foot radius). In the management zone (100-foot radius) it has 4 PPS, which are access and secondary roads, electrical transformers, utility poles, and storm water runoff.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include river, 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.

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. **City of Nahunta** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of material 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>.

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 operation 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 uses.

Organic chemicals 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the number 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 protections for the public health.

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at **City of Nahunta** work around the clock to provide top quality water to every person. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

## 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	0.053	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

## 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.

## Level 1 Assessment:

A Level 1 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 control microbial 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.

## 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.
Halacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	3.5	3.5 - 3.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	23.9	23.9 - 23.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	07/13/2020	0.062	0.062 - 0.062	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	05/15/2020	0.58	0.58 - 0.58	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.