Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Nahunta WSID# GA0250002

Year 2024

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and the 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 wells. 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.

The city of Nahunta routinely monitors contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report is for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2024.** 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 people such as people 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 sites 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 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 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.

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 Varity of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemicals contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are produced by 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.

2024 CCR Supplemental Lead and Copper CCR Information For City of Nahunta Water System

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. ***The city of Nahunta*** *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* ***City of Nahunta at 912-462-5631****. 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.*

The city of Nahunta has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory. You can request a copy of the report by calling City Hall at 912-462-5631.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit 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 protection for 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	06/17/2022	1.3	1.3	0.053	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leachin wood preservatives; Corrosion of ho 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 tre 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 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 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 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 us 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	2024	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	12.2	12.2 - 12.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	24	24.1 - 24.1	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	04/17/2023	0.058	0.058 - 0.058	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	04/17/2023	0.8	0.8 - 0.8	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2024	0.002	0 - 0.002	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.