

LUMBER CITY 2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Georgia Water System ID #: GA2710002

Name of Water System Contact:

Contact Phone Number:

City Hall

912-363-4942

Tindall Enterprises, Inc.

912-449-0999

Summary of Water Quality Information

The **Lumber City** drinking water system is owned by **Lumber City** and operated by **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** The facility office is located at 33 Main Street, Lumber City, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to contact City Hall at the number above during regular working hours.

Included in this report is information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. **Lumber City** is committed to providing your community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. For more information about your water or this report please call City Hall. **This report will not be mailed to individual consumers but is available at City Hall upon request.**

Your water comes from two (2) community *groundwater* wells. These wells, identified as wells 102 and 103, are located on Ocmulgee Street in **Lumber City**. They derive water from the *Coastal Plain Aquifer* to provide ample volumes of water for your community. The well properties are protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination to the water source. Any required treatment of the drinking water, such as the addition of disinfectants and/or removal of contaminants, is performed at the well sites.

A *Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP)* has been prepared for **Lumber City** by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (GA DNR EPD). This is a report which identifies any types of pollution to which your water supply could be vulnerable and includes information regarding potential sources of contamination in your watershed. There are no potential pollution sources present in the 15-foot control zone for either well; however, certain potential pollution sources have been cited for the inner and/or outer management zones for both wells. Potential pollution sources in the 250-foot radius of the inner management zone for all wells include access roads, secondary roads, electrical transformers, utility poles, sewer lines, vehicle parking areas, abandoned vehicles, and storm water run-off. **For more information on the inner and outer management zones, you may request the report at City Hall.**

The **Lumber City** water system is tested for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a periodic basis determined by the GA DNR EPD Drinking Water Program and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Sampling/testing schedules are based on initial contaminant level assessments and can be changed if deemed necessary. Waivers may be issued for the analysis of any of the mentioned compounds if analytical data shows that the distributed drinking water in this area is not vulnerable to contamination from these chemicals. Generally, samples are collected from the water system for the analysis of lead, copper, volatile organic-, synthetic organic-, and inorganic compounds once in a three (3) year cycle. Analyses of nitrate-nitrite, TTHMs, and HAA5s are performed yearly, radionuclides are sampled and analyzed quarterly, and bacteriological content is monitored monthly.

During 2022, the **Lumber City** water system was sampled for the analyses of bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrite, volatile organic compounds, lead, copper, radionuclides, total trihalomethanes, and haloacetic acids. **We are pleased to inform you that the Lumber City did not have any violations of water parameters during 2022. All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying charts. Any contaminants not listed in the accompanying charts had results less than the detection limits and/or maximum contaminant levels.**

During the 2022 lead and copper monitoring event, ten (10) representative locations from throughout the community were sampled, including single and multi-family residences, commercial, and municipal buildings. Detectable levels of both contaminants were found in one or more samples. This indicates the presence of some service lines that may contain these contaminants. None of the sites that were tested for these analytes showed lead or copper levels above the established **Action Level**.

Lead and Copper are metals naturally found throughout the environment in soil and water. These metals can also be found in lead, copper, or brass household plumbing pipes and fixtures. Even consumer products such as paints, pottery, and pewter can contain lead and/or copper. Corrosion or deterioration of lead or copper-based materials, as well as erosion of natural deposits can release these metals into the drinking water. 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 and 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. **Lumber City** 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 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>.

Additionally, the following measures may be taken to minimize exposure to lead and/or copper:

- Flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.
- Use cold water for drinking or cooking.
- Do not cook with or consume water from the hot water faucet.
- Do not use hot water for making baby formula.
- Use only “lead-free” solder, fluxes and materials in new household plumbing and repairs.

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 a cause for health concerns. 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, 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 at 800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells and may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. In order 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. **More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline.**

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 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, 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.

Lumber City strives to maintain the highest standards of performance and quality possible. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, improvements that benefit the community must be made. Please help keep these costs as low as possible by utilizing good water conservation practices.

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 as feasible using the best available treatment technology.”

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): “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.”

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

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): reasonable goals for drinking water quality. Exceeding SMCL’s may adversely affect odor or appearance, but there is no known risk to human health.

Treatment Technique (TT): “A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.”

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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Not Detected (ND): By regulation, this substance or group of substances was tested for in our finished tap water; however, none was detected at the testing limit.

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes): One or more of the organic compounds Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, and/or Bromoform.

HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids): One or more of the organic compounds Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, and Dibromoacetic Acid.

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The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that have been detected in your drinking water. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The data presented in this table is from testing done during the year noted. The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (EPD) require monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Parameters, values, and or sources may vary.

DETECTED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	Lumber City Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.3	0.3 to 0.3	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.75	0.75 to 0.75	2022	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.22	0.22 to 0.22	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Iron	ppb	[300]	**	1400	1400 to 1400	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	[50]	**	93	93 to 93	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Lumber City Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5	ppb	60	**	ND	N/A	2022	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	ppb	80	**	4.5	4.5 to 4.5	2022	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	Lumber City Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	7.5	7.5 to 7.5	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Lumber City 90th Percentile	# of sample sites above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	0	0 of 10	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.06	0 of 10	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Lumber City Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample Date (Month)	Sample Year	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Present/	1*	0	0	N/A	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	Absent	0	0	0	N/A	2022	No	Human and animal fecal waste

RADIONUCLIDES TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Lumber City Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	9.96	5.49 to 12.8	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	3.31	3.08 to 3.70	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

N/A: Not applicable to this contaminant

** No established MCL, SMCL or MCLG

pCi/l: picocuries per liter, a measurement of radiation

ppb or ug/L: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm or mg/L: parts per million or milligrams per liter

*Total Coliform Rule MCL= 1 positive sample for systems that collect <40 samples a month