CITY OF SURRENCY
2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT
Georgia Water System ID #: GA0010001

Name of Water System Contact:	Contact Phone Number:
Betty Moody	Day: 912-367-3816
Betty Moody	Night: 912-367-4846

Summary of Water Quality Information

The **City of Surrency** drinking water system is owned by the **City of Surrency** and operated by **Tindall Enterprises, Inc**. The facility office is located at 64 Hart Street, Surrency, Georgia. If there are any comments or inquiries to be made, please visit the office or contact Betty Moody by phone at the numbers listed above. The City Council meets the first Tuesday of every month at 7:00 PM at the City Hall. Community participation and comments are appreciated at these meetings.

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. The **City of Surrency** is committed to providing your community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. For more information about your water or this report please call the water system contact listed above.

The **City of Surrency** water system consists of three (3) community *groundwate*r wells identified as Well 101, Well 102, and Well 103. Your water comes primarily from Well 103, located on East Martin Street. Wells 101 and 102, found on South Main Street, serve as back-up wells to be used in case of an emergency. The three wells derive water from the *Upper Floridan Aquifer* to provide ample volumes of water for your community. Necessary treatment is performed at the well sites to include removal of contaminants and chlorine disinfection. These properties are protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of this water source.

A ***Wellhead Protection Plan*** **(WHPP)** has been completed for the **City of Surrency** by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division. This report identifies any types of pollution to which your water supply could be vulnerable and includes information regarding potential sources of contamination in your watershed. This system is ranked to be in the higher susceptibility range for pollution. Potential pollution sources include the city maintenance yard, access and secondary roads, heavy machinery and vehicle parking areas, above ground fuel storage tank(s), electrical transformers, and stormwater runoff. For more information **a copy the WHPP is available upon request at City Hall.**

The **City of Surrency** conducts laboratory tests for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a periodic basis determined by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division. Sample/ testing schedules are based on initial contaminant level assessments and can be changed if necessary. Waivers may also be issued for the analyses of any certain parameters if analytical data shows that the distributed drinking water in this area is not vulnerable to contamination from these compounds.

Generally, samples are collected from the **City of Surrency** water system for analyses of inorganic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, TTHM, HAA5, and lead and copper once a three (3) year cycle; nitrate-nitrites and volatile organic compounds annually; and bacteriological content monthly. Radionuclide testing is performed every nine (9) years.

During 2022, the **City of Surrency** water system was sampled for the analyses of bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrites, volatile organic compounds, TTHM, HAA5, lead and copper. **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 MCL. We are pleased to inform you that City of Surrency did not have any violations of water quality parameters during 2022.**

For the 2022 lead and copper monitoring event, samples were taken from five (5) representative locations throughout your community. Sampled sites included single- and multi-family residences, commercial buildings, and municipal buildings. **NO** site exceeded the lead or copper action levels; however, detectable levels of lead and/or copper were found in one or more samples. This indicates the presence of some service lines that may contain these contaminants.

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.

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. The **City of Surrency** *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.

The following measures may also be taken to minimize exposure to lead and/or copper:

- Flush 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.**

Some people 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, 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. 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 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- ***Radioactive contaminants*** 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The **City of Surrency** *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.

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.

City of Surrency
2022 Water Quality Data
WSID: GA0010001

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. Please note that sources for parameters and/or values on this chart may vary.

DETECTED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	City of Surrency Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.075	0.075 to 0.075	2020	**No**	Erosion of natural deposits; Dishcharge of drilling wastes or metal refineries
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.51	0.51 to 0.51	2022	**No**	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4 [2]	4	0.5	0.50 to 0.50	2020	**No**	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Iron	ppb	[300]	**	240	240 to 240	2020	**No**	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	ppm	[5]	**	0.066	0.066 to 0.066	2020	**No**	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTED VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Surrency Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5	ppb	60	**	1.3	1.3to 1.3	2022	**No**	By product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs	ppb	80	**	4.8	4.8 to 4.8	2022	**No**	By product of drinking water chlorination

OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	City of Surrency Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	21	21 to 21	2020	**No**	Erosion of natural deposits
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ppb	**	**	ND	NA	2021	**No**	Naturally occuring in coal tar and petroleum

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS

Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	City of Surrency 90th Percentile	# of sites above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	ND	0	2022	**No**	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.039	0	2022	**No**	Corrosion of household plumbing

MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Surrency # of Positive Samples	Positive Sample Date Month/Year	Sample Year	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Present/ Absent	1*	**	0	NA	2022	**No**	Naturally present in the environment
E.coli		0	0	0	NA	2022	**No**	Human and animal fecal waste

RADIONUCLIDES TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Surrency Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	3.07	3.07 to 3.07	2017	**No**	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	<1	NA	2017	**No**	Erosion of natural deposits

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

NA: Not applicable to this contaminant

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

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

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

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

**** No established MCL, SMCL, or MCLG**