City of Homeland
2023 Water Quality Report
Georgia Water System ID Number: GA0490017

Water System Contact:	Contact Phone Number:
City Hall	912-496-7332

Summary of Water Quality Information

The **City of Homeland** drinking water system is owned and operated by the **City of Homeland**. The office address is 401 Pennsylvania Avenue in Homeland, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to contact **City Hall** at the number listed above. Consumers are invited to attend City Council meetings at City Hall the second Thursday of each month at 7:00pm.

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 Homeland** is committed to providing your community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. For more information about your water or this report please call **Lisa Bemis** at the number listed above. **This Water Quality Report will not be mailed to individual consumers but is available at City Hall upon request.**

Your water comes from three (3) community *groundwater* wells, identified as well 101, well 102, and well 103. The three wells, located within the **City of Homeland**, behind City Hall, derive water from the *Coastal Plain Aquifer*. Any necessary treatment of the water, such as addition of disinfectant and/or removal of contaminants, is performed at the well sites.

A ***Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP)*** has been completed for this facility by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD). The WHPP 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. There are no cited pollution sources for either well within the control zone (15-foot radius). There are certain potential pollution sources in the management zone, consisting of a 100-foot radius around the wells. Potential sources common to well 101 and well 102 in the **City of Homeland** include access/secondary roads, electrical transformers, utility poles, vehicle parking areas, stormwater runoff and city maintenance and storage facilities. For more information on the well sites, a copy of the ***WHPP*** **for this facility is available to the public at City Hall upon request.**

The **City of Homeland** water system is tested for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a regular basis at a frequency determined by the GA DNR EPD Drinking Water Program and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Sample/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 within the **City of Homeland** water system for the analysis of lead, copper, inorganic- and volatile organic compounds every three (3) years. Nitrate-nitrites are analyzed yearly, TTHMs and HAA5s are sampled and analyzed quarterly, and bacteriological content is monitored monthly. Radionuclide levels are tested within the water system every nine (9) years.

During 2023, the **City of Homeland** water system was scheduled to test for bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrites, lead, copper, inorganic- and volatile organic compounds, TTHMs, and HAA5s. **We are pleased to tell you that there were no violations resulting from test results for the City of Homeland in 2023. All other detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying charts. Any contaminants not listed had results less than the detection limits and/or maximum contaminant levels.**

For the 2023 lead and copper sampling event, water samples were taken from ten (10) locations throughout your community. While **NO** samples exceed the *Actions Level* limits for lead or copper detectable levels of copper were found in one of the analyzed samples. Lead and copper are found naturally 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 the metals. 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 Homeland** 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:

- 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 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. **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 the following:

- ***Microbial contaminants***, i.e., viruses and bacteria from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- ***Inorganic contaminants***, i.e., salts and metals, 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*** 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***, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil/gas production and mining activities.

*The **City of Homeland** 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."*

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.

Homeland Water System
2023 Water Quality Data
WSID: GA0490017

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	Homeland Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.495	0.24 to 0.91	2022	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4 [2]	4	0.54	0.54 to 0.54	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	ppb	[300]	**	53.0	53.0 to 53.0	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Detected Organic Contaminants Table

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Homeland Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	**	18.4	10.9 to 25.51	2023	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	ppb	80	**	63.2	36.2 to 87.8	2023	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

Other Detected Unregulated Contaminants Table

Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	Homeland Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	26.0	26.0 to 26.0	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead And Copper Monitoring Results

Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Homeland Water System 90th Percentile	# of sites above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	ND	0 of 10	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	ND	0 of 10	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbiological Monitoring Results

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Homeland Water System No. of Positive Samples	Positive Sample Date (Month)	Sample Year	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Present/ Absent	1*	**	0	N/A	2023	No	Naturally present in the environment
E.coli		0	0	0	N/A	2023	No	Human and animal fecal waste

Radionuclides Table

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Homeland Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	ND	N/A	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	ND	N/A	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Total Coliform Rule MCL= 1 positive sample for systems that collect <40 samples a month** * No established MCL, SMCL or MCLG**

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

•**ppb (ug/L):** parts per billion or micrograms per liter •**ppm (mg/L):** parts per million or milligrams per liter •**pCi/l**: picocuries per liter, a measurement of radiation

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