

# City of Glenwood 2023 Water Quality Report

Georgia Water System ID #: GA3090001

Name of Water System Contact: Contact Phone Number:  
City Hall 912-523-5223

## Summary of Water Quality Information

The **City of Glenwood** drinking water system is owned by the **City of Glenwood** and operated by **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** The facility office is located at 20 NW Third Avenue in Glenwood, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to contact City Hall.

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 Glenwood** is committed to providing your community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. For more information about your water or this report please contact City Hall. **A copy of this report will not be mailed to all consumers; however, a copy is available upon request at City Hall.**

Your water comes from two (2) community *groundwater* wells, identified as well 104 and well 105. Both wells exceed 300 feet in depth. The water source for well 104 is a confined *Coastal Plain Aquifer* and the water source for well 105 is an unconfined *Coastal Plain Aquifer*. These aquifers provided ample volumes of water for your community. Well 104 is located on West 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue and well 105 is located near the intersection of 6<sup>th</sup> Street and 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue in Glenwood, Georgia. These properties are protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of this water source. Treatment is performed at the well to include removal of contaminants, chlorine disinfection and/or the addition of fluoride.

A **Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP)** has been completed for the City. This is a report in which the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD) 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 considered to be in the average susceptibility range for pollution, however, neither of the wells have any potential pollution sources cited in the fifteen (15) foot control zone. Cited potential pollution sources for well 104 in the 100-foot management zone include electrical transformers, utility poles, vehicle parking, access roads, and secondary roads. Cited potential pollution sources for well 105 in the 250-foot inner-management zone include utility poles, electrical transformers, old and new sewer lines, a generator at a nursing home, above ground storage tanks at the Emergency Response and Fire Department, and access/secondary roads. **This report is available to you upon request at City Hall.**

The **City of Glenwood** water system is tested for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a periodic basis determined by the GA EPD Drinking Water Program and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Well 104 is tested for the presence of radionuclides, volatile organic, synthetic organic, and inorganic compounds once in a three (3) year cycle. Well 105 is tested for the presence of the following analytes quarterly: radionuclides, volatile organic and synthetic organic compounds. Every three (3) years well 105 is analyzed for inorganic compounds. Lead, and copper is sampled and analyzed once in a three (3) year cycle and nitrate-nitrites, TTHM, and HAA5 levels are analyzed annually. Bacteriological contaminants are monitored monthly; and flow rate, chlorine residual, and fluoride residual are checked daily. The State may issue waivers for the analysis of any of the mentioned compounds, if studies show that the distributed drinking water in this area is not vulnerable to contamination from these chemicals. Sampling schedules may also be changed if the State deems it appropriate based on contaminant levels.

During 2023, the **City of Glenwood** water system was sampled and analyzed for bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrites, radionuclides, TTHM, and HAA5. **All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying chart. Any contaminants not listed in the accompanying charts had results less than the detection limits and/or maximum contaminant levels.**

During the most recent lead and copper monitoring event, ten (10) locations from throughout the community were sampled for the analyses of these contaminants. While **NO** sampled site exceeded action level limit for either contaminant, detectable levels of copper were found in one or more samples. This may indicate the presence of this contaminant in some service lines.

*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 Glenwood** 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. 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 **EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.

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**, 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.

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 Glenwood** 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.

**CITY OF GLENWOOD WATER SYSTEM  
2023 WATER QUALITY DATA  
WSID: GA3090001**

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	City of Glenwood Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.12	0.12-0.12	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.87	0.87-0.87	2023	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4 [2]	4	0.65	0.65-0.65	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Iron	ppb	[300]	**	160	150-160	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	**	44	44-44	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Glenwood Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	**	0.0	NA	2023	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	ppb	80	**	2.2	0-2.2	2023	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	City of Glenwood Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	3.8	3.7-3.8	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	City of Glenwood 90th Percentile	# of sample sites above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	ND	0 of 10	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.19	0 of 10	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Glenwood # of Positive Samples	Positive Sample Date (Month)	Sample Year	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Present/	1*	0	0	NA	2023	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	Absent	0	0	0	NA	2023	No	Human and animal fecal waste

RADIONUCLIDES TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Glenwood Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	9.61	8.69 to 9.61	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	2.23	1.95 to 2.23	2023	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      •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

•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.

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