

City of Unadilla

2023 Water Quality Report

Georgia Water System ID #: GA0930003

Name of Water System Contacts:

Contact Phone Number:

City Hall

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Sheriff's Department

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Summary of Water Quality Information

The **City of Unadilla** drinking water system is owned by the **City of Unadilla** and, since January 2014, operated by **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** The facility office is located at 563 West Railroad Street in Unadilla, Ga. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to contact City Hall at the number listed above.

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 Unadilla** is committed to providing the community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. For more information about the water or this report please contact City Hall. **This report will not be mailed to individual consumers but is available at City Hall upon request.**

Your water comes from three (3) community *groundwater* deep wells. The water source for these wells is the Coastal Plain aquifer, which provides ample volumes of water for the community. Well 102 is located at the city water tower near the intersection of Harmon Park/New Street and Railroad Street; Well 103 is located off U.S. Highway 41; and Well 104 is located southeast of the City at the intersection of Posey Road and Ford Road. Necessary treatment of the water, such as addition of disinfectant or removal of contaminants, are performed at the well sites. In the event of an emergency where one well cannot be used, the City would rely on the remaining wells or truck in water to provide for the community's needs until the equipment is repaired or an alternate source can be found. All well properties are protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of the water source.

A **Well Head Protection Plan (WHPP)** has been completed for the **City of Unadilla** by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD). This report identifies types of pollution to which your water supply could be vulnerable and includes information regarding potential pollution sources of contamination in this watershed. There are no cited potential pollution sources present in the control zone of fifteen (15) feet for any of the wells. Cited potential pollution sources within the 100-foot management zones for the wells include access road, secondary roads, utility poles, stormwater runoff, sewer lines, electrical transformers, vehicle parking areas, railroad, a generator (with spill pad), and domestic septic systems. Please note that this is a partial list; for more information **the full WHPP report is available to you at City Hall.**

The **Unadilla** 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. 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 certain compounds if analytical data shows that the distributed drinking water in this area is not vulnerable to contamination from these chemicals. Generally, sample are collected from the water system for radionuclide testing every six (6) to nine (9) years; analyses of lead, copper, inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds are done every three (3) years; nitrate-nitrites, TTHMs, and HAA5s annually; and bacteriological analyses are conducted monthly. Additionally, monthly samples are submitted to Georgia Department of Health for the fluoride monitoring program.

During 2023, the **City of Unadilla** water system was sampled for the analyses of bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrites, lead, copper, inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, TTHMs, and HAA5s. **All other analyzed contaminants revealed either no detection or trace amounts of the contaminant. All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying charts. Any contaminants not listed in the charts had results less than the detection limits and/or MCLs.**

The City of Unadilla Water System had a violation of drinking water standards during 2022 for exceeding the Action Level (AL) for lead. Therefore, as part of the Corrective Actions required by the Georgia EPD, we collected two (2) rounds of forty (40) samples each for lead and copper from sites including single and multi-family residences, commercial buildings, and municipal buildings in 2023. None of the samples were above the Lead Action Level; however, detectable levels of lead and/or copper were found in one or more samples, indicating the presence of some services that contain these contaminants.

From January 2023 through July 2023, the Unadilla water system collected samples from the city's three (3) wells to meet the requirements of the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). None of the contaminants tested were above the recommended values.

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. 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.

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 Unadilla 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:

- 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** 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.

The City of Unadilla 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.

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.

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 UNADILLA
2023 WATER QUALITY DATA
WSID: GA0930003**

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 Unadilla Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.67	0.67 to 0.67	2023	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4 [2]	4	0.44	0.0 to 0.44	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth

DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Unadilla Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5	ppb	60	**	ND	N/A	2023	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	ppb	80	**	ND	N/A	2023	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	City of Unadilla Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron	ppm	300	**	0.073	0 to 0.073	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	**	**	2.7	2.0 to 2.7	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	City of Unadilla 90th Percentile	# of sample sites above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	1.1	0 of 20	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.037	0 of 20	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

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

RADIONUCLIDES TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Unadilla Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	ND	N/A	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	ND	N/A	2020	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.

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

ppb (ug/L): parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm (mg/L): parts per million or milligrams per liter.

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

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.

N/A: Not applicable to this contaminant.