

CITY OF ODUM
2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT
Georgia Water System ID #:GA3050001

<u>Name of Water System Contact:</u>	<u>Contact Phone Number</u>
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Summary of Water Quality Information

The **City of Odum** drinking water system is owned by the **City of Odum** and operated by **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** The facility office is located at 217 South Church Street in Odum, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to contact City Hall by phone at the numbers 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 Odum** is committed to providing your community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. For more information about your water or this report please call **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** at 912-449-0999. **This report will not be mailed to each consumer but is available at City Hall upon request.**

Your water comes from two (2) community *groundwater*, identified as wells 101 and 102. Located on South Church Street in Odum, both wells derive water from an underground source called the *Upper Floridan Aquifer* to provide ample volumes of water for your community. Any necessary treatment of the water, such as addition of disinfectant or removal of contaminants, is performed at the well site(s). The property where the wells are located is protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of the water source.

A **Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP)** has been completed by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division to identify the types of pollution to which your water supply could be vulnerable. The **WHPP** includes information regarding potential sources of contamination in your watershed. While there are no cited potential pollution sources present in the 15- foot radius control zone of each well, this system is considered to be in the higher susceptibility range for pollution. Cited potential pollution sources for well 101, within the one hundred (100) foot inner management zone, include access roads, secondary roads, electrical transformers, utility poles, vehicle parking areas, sewer lines, a city maintenance facility, an underground storage tank, and a generator. Cited potential pollution sources for well 102 inner management zone include access roads, secondary roads, electrical transformers, utility poles, vehicle parking areas, U.S. Highway 341, sewer lines, a city maintenance facility, and a generator. **The WHPP for this facility is available at City Hall upon request.**

The **City of Odum** water system is tested for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters at a frequency determined by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (EPD) Drinking Water Program and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Sample/testing schedules are based on initial contaminant level assessments and may be changed by Georgia EPD if deemed necessary. The **City of Odum** has been granted a chemical monitoring waiver certificate that exempts the water system from monitoring for synthetic organic compounds, asbestos, and cyanide.

Generally, water samples are collected monthly for the analyses of bacteriological content, yearly for nitrate-nitrate levels, and at least one in a three (3) year cycle for the analyses of lead, copper, TTHMs, HAA5s, volatile organic compounds, and inorganic compounds. The water system is also tested for radionuclides every six (6) years.

During 2022, **the City of Odum** submitted water samples for the analysis of nitrate-nitrites, bacteriological content, lead, copper, volatile organic compounds, and inorganic compounds. **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. We are pleased to inform you that the City of Odum did not have any violations of water quality parameters during 2022.**

For the 2022 lead and copper monitoring event, five (5) representative locations were sampled from throughout the distribution system. Detectable levels of lead and/or copper were found in one or more samples indicating the presence of some service lines that contain these contaminants. However, **NO** sampled site exceeded the *Action Level* limit.

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

Odum 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 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.

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’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.**

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, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** which can be naturally occurring or 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 Odum** 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 ODUM WATER SYSTEM
2022 WATER QUALITY DATA
WSID: GA3050001**

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 Odum Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.076	0.076 to 0.076	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.12	1.12 to 1.12	2021	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4 [2]	4	1.3	1.3 to 1.3	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Odum Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	**	ND	N/A	2021	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
THMs	ppb	80	**	6.2	6.2 to 6.2	2021	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	City of Odum Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	19.0	19.0 to 19.0	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	City of Odum 90th Percentile	# of sample sites above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	ND	0 of 5	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.0064	0 of 5	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

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

RADIONUCLIDES TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Odum Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	ND	N/A	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	1.33	1.33 to 1.33	2021	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

•N/A: 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."