Lumber City
2024 Water Quality Report

Georgia Water System ID #: GA2710002

Name of Water System Contact (Phone Number):

City Hall (912-363-4942)

Tindall Enterprises, Inc. (912-449-0999)

Summary of Water Quality Information

The **Lumber City** drinking water system is owned by **Lumber City** and operated by **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** The facility office is located at 33 Main Street, Lumber City, Georgia. If there are any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to contact City Hall at the number above during regular working hours.

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

Your water comes from two (2) community *groundwater* wells. These wells, identified as wells 102 and 103, are located on Ocmulgee Street in **Lumber City**. They derive water from the *Coastal Plain Aquifer* to provide ample volumes of water for your community. The well properties are protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination to the water source. Any required treatment of the drinking water, such as the addition of disinfectants and/or removal of contaminants, is performed at the well sites.

A ***Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP***) has been prepared for **Lumber City** by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (GA DNR EPD). This 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 in your watershed. There are no potential pollution sources present in the 15-foot control zone for either well; however, certain potential pollution sources have been cited for the inner and/or outer management zones for both wells. Potential pollution sources in the 250-foot radius of the inner management zone for all wells include access roads, secondary roads, electrical transformers, utility poles, sewer lines, vehicle parking areas, abandoned vehicles, and storm water run-off. **For more information on the inner and outer management zones, you may request the report at City Hall.**

The **Lumber City** water system is tested for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a periodic basis determined by the GA DNR EPD Drinking Water Program and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Sampling/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 compounds mentioned 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 the water system for the analysis of lead, copper, radionuclides, volatile organic-, synthetic organic-, and inorganic compounds once in a three (3) year cycle. Analyses of nitrate-nitrite, total trihalomethanes (TTHMs), and haloacetic acids (HAA5s) are performed yearly and bacteriological content is monitored monthly.

During 2024, the **Lumber City** water system was sampled for the analyses of bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrite, inorganic compounds, radionuclides, TTHMs, and HAA5s. **We are pleased to inform you that Lumber City did not have any violations of water parameters during 2024. 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.**

While we are pleased to inform you that all tested contaminants were below the maximum contaminant levels during 2024, the Lumber City water system acquired a violation for the adequacy, availability, and/or content of the 2023 Water Quality Report / Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). We failed to provide you, our drinking water customers, with an annual report that adequately informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water during 2023. The Lumber City 2023 CCR has since been submitted to GA EPD.

During the 2022 lead and copper monitoring event, ten (10) representative locations from throughout the community were sampled, including single and multi-family residences, commercial, and municipal buildings. Detectable levels of both contaminants were found in one or more samples. This indicates the possible presence of some service lines or home plumbing that may contain these contaminants. None of the sites that were tested for these analytes showed lead or copper levels above the established *Action Level*. To access all individual lead tap sample results for **City of Lumber City** visit www.gadrinkingwater.net.

The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water. **The City of Lumber City has submitted the required lead service line inventory. To view the complete SLI, please visit the website: https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com/.**

*Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The **City of Lumber City** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the **City of Lumber City**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

Additionally, the following measures may be taken to minimize exposure to lead and/or copper:

- Flushing 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.

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 number 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:

- ***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, 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Lumber City *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 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.*

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

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.

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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	Lumber City Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.28	0.28 to 0.28	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.60	0.60 to 0.60	2024	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.20	0.20 to 0.20	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive
Iron	ppb	[300]	**	490	490 to 490	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	[50]	**	57.0	57.0 to 57.0	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Lumber City Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5	ppb	60	**	ND	N/A	2024	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	ppb	80	**	ND	N/A	2024	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	Lumber City Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	7.5	7.5 to 7.5	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS

Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Lumber City 90th Percentile	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	0.000	ND to 1.6	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.055	0.0024 to 0.072	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Lumber City Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample Date (Month)	Sample Year	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Present/ Absent	1*	0	1	September	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli		0	0	0	N/A	2024	No	Human and animal fecal waste

RADIONUCLIDES TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Lumber City Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	18.4	9.93 to 18.4	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	3.88	2.47 to 3.88	2024	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.*"

•**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.