

City of Woodbine
2022 Water Quality Report
Georgia Water System ID Number: GA0390002

Water System Contact:
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Summary of Water Quality Information

The **City of Woodbine** drinking water system is owned and operated by the **City of Woodbine**. The office address is 310 Bedell Ave in Woodbine, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to call or visit **City Hall** during regular working hours or by emailing cityofwoodbine@tds.net. Consumers are invited to attend City Council meetings at 6:30pm on the first Monday of each month at 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 Woodbine** 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 or Jimmie Cohen on the numbers listed above. **This Water Quality Report will not be mailed to individual consumers but is available at City Hall upon request or may be viewed on the City website, www.woodbinegeorgia.net.**

Your water comes from two (2) community *groundwater* wells, identified as well 101 and well 102. Both wells, located within the **City of Woodbine**, 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. The well properties are protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of the water source.

A **Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP)** has been completed for this facility by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (GA 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. The **City of Woodbine** water system has no cited potential pollution sources for either well within the control zone, a 15-foot radius around each well. For information on the potential pollution sources in the management zones (100-foot radius) of each well site, a copy of the **WHPP for this facility is available to the public at City Hall upon request.**

The **City of Woodbine** 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 Woodbine** water system for the analysis of inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, lead, and copper every three (3) years. Nitrate-nitrites, TTHMs, and HAA5s are analyzed yearly, and bacteriological content is monitored monthly. Radionuclide levels are tested every nine (9) years for both wells.

During 2022, the **City of Woodbine** water system was tested for bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrites, lead, copper, TTHMs, and HAA5s. **We are pleased to inform you that the City of Woodbine had no violations of water quality standards during 2022.** All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying charts. Any contaminants not listed had results less than the detection limits and/or MCLs. While we are pleased to inform you that our water quality exceeds all standards, over the last 3 years, we have failed to provide to you, our drinking water costumers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water in 2019, 2020, and 2021.

For the 2022 lead and copper sampling event, water samples were taken from ten (10) locations throughout your community. Detectable levels of lead and copper were found in some of the analyzed samples; however, **NO** sampled site exceeded the *action level* for lead or copper.

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 Woodbine** 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 Woodbine** 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.

**Woodbine Water System
2022 Water Quality Data
WSID: GA0390002**

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	Woodbine Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.56	0.56 to 0.56	2022	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4 [2]	4	0.55	0.54 to 0.55	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive

Detected Organic Contaminants Table								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Woodbine Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	**	3.7	3.7 to 3.7	2022	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	ppb	80	**	22.7	22.7 to 22.7	2022	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

Other Detected Unregulated Contaminants Table								
Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	Woodbine Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	21.0	21.0 to 21.0	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results								
Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Woodbine 90th Percentile	# of sample sites above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	0.00	0 of 10	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.026	0 of 10	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbiological Monitoring Results								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Woodbine # of Positive Samples	Positive Sample Date (Month/Year)	Sample Year	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Present/ Absent	1*	0	0	N/A	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli		0	0	0	N/A	2022	No	Human and animal fecal waste

Radionuclides Table								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Woodbine Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	ND	N/A	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	ND	N/A	2017	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."