# City of Screven
# 2022 Water Quality Report
**Georgia Water System ID #: GA3050002**

| Name of Water System Contact: | | Contact Phone Number: |
|---|---|---|
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## Summary of Water Quality Information

The **City of Screven** drinking water system is owned by the **City of Screven** and operated by **Tindall Enterprises, Inc**. The facility office is located at 103 W JL Tyre Street in Screven, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to visit or contact City Hall 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. The **City of Screven** 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. **A copy of this report will not be mailed to individual consumers but is available at City Hall upon request.**

This water system consists of two groundwater wells, wells 101 and 102. While both wells derive water from the *Coastal Plain Aquifer*, **well 102,** located on Florie Street, is the primary source of water for your community. **Well 101** on King Street, serves as a designated back-up well, used in case of an emergency. Necessary treatment, such as the removal of contaminants and the addition of fluoride and/or disinfectant, is performed at the well sites. These properties are protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of this water source.

A ***Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP)*** has been completed for the **City of Screven** water system. 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 higher susceptibility range for pollution. There are no cited potential pollution sources in the fifteen (15) foot control zone for either well. Inner management zone pollution sources include electrical transformers, utility poles, and vehicle parking/traffic areas. Please note that this is a small portion of information from the ***WHPP***, **a copy of the full report is available upon request at City Hall.**

The **City of Screven** 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 any of the mentioned compounds if analytical data shows the drinking water in this area is not vulnerable to contamination from these chemicals. Generally, samples are collected from within the water system for the analyses of radionuclides every nine (9) years; inorganic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, volatile organic compounds, and lead and copper at least once in a three (3) year cycle; nitrate-nitrites, TTHMs, and HAA5s annually; bacteriological content is tested on a monthly basis. In addition to complying with the testing requirements set by the GA EPD, the **City of Screven** voluntarily participates in a fluoride monitoring program.

During 2022, the **City of Screven** water system was sampled and analyzed for bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrites, inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, TTHMs, and HAA5s. **We are proud to inform you that the City of Screven did not have any violations of water quality parameters during 2022. All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying chart. Any contaminants not listed in the accompanying chart had results less than the detection limits and/or maximum contaminant levels.**

For the most recent lead and copper monitoring event, ten (10) representative locations were sampled throughout your community. Locations included single and multi-family residences, as well as commercial and municipal buildings. The **City of Screven** had **NO** sites that exceeded the action levels for these parameters, however analysis results show detectable levels of lead and/or copper in one or more samples. This indicates the presence of these contaminants in some service lines.

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 Screven** 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 Screven*** *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."*

**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 Screven Water System**
**2022 Water Quality Data**
**WSID: GA3050002**

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 Screven Water System Results | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barium | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.075 | 0.075 to 0.075 | 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries |
| Chlorine | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.79 | 0.79 to 0.79 | 2022 | No | Water additive used for control of microbes |
| Fluoride | ppm | 4 [2] | 4 | 1.4 | 1.4 to 1.4 | 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth |

**DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE**

| Parameter | Units | MCL | MCLG | City of Screven Water System Results | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAA5 | ppb | 60 | ** | ND | N/A | 2022 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHMs | ppb | 80 | ** | 6.1 | 6.1 to 6.1 | 2022 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

**OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE**

| Parameter | Units | MCL [SMCL] | MCLG | City of Screven Water System Results | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sodium | ppm | ** | ** | 22 | 22 to 22 | 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

**LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS**

| Parameter | Units | Action Level | MCLG | City of Screven 90th Percentile | # of Sample Sites above Action Level | Sample Date | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 0 | 1.5 | 0 of 10 | 2020 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.05 | 0 of 10 | 2020 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |

**MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS**

| Parameter | Units | MCL | MCLG | City of Screven # of Positive Samples | PositiveSample Date (Month) | Sample Year | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform | Present/ Absent | 1* | 0 | 1 | July | 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 | City of Screven Water System Results | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha emitters | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | ND | N/A | 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined radium 226 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | ND | N/A | 2016 | 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

•**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.*"