CITY OF BLACKSHEAR
2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT
Georgia Water System ID #: GA2290000

Name of Water System Contact (Phone Number):

City Hall (Day: 912-449-7000)

Wallace Tomlinson (Day: 912-449-7008)

Summary of Water Quality Information

The **City of Blackshear** drinking water system is owned by the **City of Blackshear** and operated by **Tindall Enterprises, Inc**. The facility office is located at 318 East Taylor Street in Blackshear, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to visit or call 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 Blackshear** 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 Wallace Tomlinson at the number(s) above. Consumers are invited to attend City Council meetings at City Hall the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00pm. This report will not be mailed but is available at City Hall upon request or online at www.tindallenterprises.net/blackshear-ccr-2024.html.

Your water comes from three (3) community *groundwater* wells with depths ranging from 618 feet to 812 feet. The water source is called the *Upper Floridan Aquifer* and provides ample volumes of water for this community. Well 101 is located on Nichols Street, well 103 is on Carter Avenue, and well 104 is on Bowen Road in Blackshear, Georgia. These properties are protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of this water source. Necessary treatment is performed at well sites including, but not limited to, removal of contaminants, chlorine disinfection, and the addition of fluoride.

The **City of Blackshear** *Wellhead Protection Plan* (WHPP*)* was updated in 2016. This is a report in which the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (GA DNR EPD) identifies any types(s) of pollution your water supply could be vulnerable to and includes information regarding potential sources of contamination in your watershed. The WHPP has established a fifteen (15) foot radius control zone and a one hundred (100) foot radius management zone around wells 101, 103, and 104. Currently, there are no potential pollution sources within the control zone for any of the wells. Potential pollution sources within the management zone for all three wells include access and secondary roads, electrical transformers, utility poles, vehicle parking areas, and storm water runoff. Additionally, well 101 may also be affected by an abandoned/closed well (102), an abandoned underground storage tank, a storage tank, and an auto repair. Well 103 may have possible pollution contamination from an agricultural field that lies within its management zone. The complete report is available to you upon request at City Hall.

The **City of Blackshear** 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 appropriate. The State of Georgia DNR EPD may also issue waivers for the analysis of any of the mentioned compounds, if studies show 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 Blackshear** for the analysis of inorganic compounds, synthetic inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, lead, and copper once in a three (3) year period; nitrate-nitrites, TTHMs, and HAA5s annually; and bacteriological content is monitored monthly. Testing for radionuclides is conducted every six (6) years for well 101 and every nine (9) years for well 103.

During 2024, the **City of Blackshear** water system was sampled for the analyses of the following contaminants**:** bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrites, TTHMs and HAA5s. **The accompanying chart indicates all contaminants detected during routine monitoring events. Any contaminants not listed in the charts had results less than the detection limits and/or maximum contaminant levels. In June and July 2024, one of the five samples collected for bacteriological analysis was positive for total coliform. Additional samples were immediately collected throughout the system which indicated no further contamination existed in June, but one of the repeat samples in July tested positive for total coliform. Follow-up samples for bacteria indicated no further contamination. None of the other water quality parameter limitations were exceeded during 2024.**

During the 2022 lead and copper monitoring event, twenty (20) locations were sampled from throughout your community for the analysis of lead and copper. Locations included single-family residences, multi-family residences, municipal buildings, and/or commercial locations. Low levels of lead and copper were detected in some of the analyzed samples; however, NO sampled sites exceeded the action level for lead or copper. To access all individual lead tap sample results for **City of Blackshear** 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 Blackshear has submitted the required lead service line inventory. To view the complete SLI report, please visit the following website: https://blackshear-sunbeltga.hub.arcgis.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 Blackshear*** *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 Blackshear.*** *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 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.**

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/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 be 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 Blackshear*** *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:

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 Blackshear
2024 Water Quality Data
WSID: GA2290000

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 Blackshear Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.078	0.075 to 0.078	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.18	0.18 to 0.18	2024	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4 [2]	4	0.79	0.49 to 0.79	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits;water additive used to promote strong teeth
Iron	ppb	[300]	**	78.0	ND to 78.0	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Detected Organic Contaminants Table

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Blackshear Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	**	4.7	4.7 to 4.7	2024	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	ppb	80	**	36.9	36.9 to 36.9	2024	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

Other Detected Unregulated Contaminants Table

Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	City of Blackshear Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	39.0	37.0 to 39.0	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results

Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	City of Blackshear 90th Percentile	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	1.2	ND to 19	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.096	0.0015 to 0.1	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbiological Monitoring Results

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Blackshear Number of Positive Samples	PositiveSample Date (Month)	Sample Year	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Present/ Absent	1*	0	3	June & July (2)	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	City of Blackshear Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	ND	N/A	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	ND	N/A	2023	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.