

City of Alamo 2022 Water Quality Report

Georgia Water System ID #: GA3090000

Name of Water System Contact:

Pamela Lee (Mayor)

Contact Phone Number:

Daytime: 912-568-7153

Night Emergency: 911

Summary of Water Quality Information

The **City of Alamo** drinking water system is owned and operated by the **City of Alamo**. The facility office is located at 5 West Main Street, Alamo, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to visit City Hall office or contact City Hall by phone at 912-568-7153 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 Alamo** is committed to providing your community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water for everyone. For more information about your water or this report please call the **City of Alamo** at the number listed above. **This report will not be mailed but is available to you at City Hall.**

Your water comes from two (2) community *groundwater* deep wells, wells 101 and 103, located in the **City of Alamo**. Well 101 is on Jefferson Street and well 103 is at the Wheeler County Correctional Facility. The *Coastal Plain Aquifer* is the water source for both wells, and it provides ample volumes of water for your community. The well properties are protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of this water source. Treatment of the water, such as the addition of disinfectant, is performed at the well sites.

A **Wellhead Protection Plan** has been completed for the **City of Alamo** by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (EPD). This report 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 cited potential pollution sources present within the control zone, a fifteen (15) foot radius for either well; however, certain potential pollution sources have been cited in the one hundred (100) foot radius inner management zones for both wells. Potential sources common to both wells include access and secondary roads, electrical transformers, utility poles, and sewer lines. In addition, well 101 may be affected by vehicle parking areas and dumpsters. **The full report is available to you at City Hall.**

The **City of Alamo** water system is tested for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a periodic basis determined by the EPD Drinking Water Program and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Sampling/testing schedules are based on initial contaminant level assessments but may be changed by the regulating agency, if deemed necessary. The State of Georgia 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, the water system is tested for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), synthetic organic compounds (SOCs), inorganic compounds (IOCs), lead and copper at least once in a three (3) year cycle. Nitrate-nitrites, total trihalomethanes, and haloacetic acid levels are analyzed yearly; radionuclide levels in well 101 and 103 are tested every three (3) years and nine (9) years, respectively; and monthly samples are collected and analyzed for bacteriological content.

During 2022, the **City of Alamo** water system was analyzed for nitrate-nitrites, IOCs, VOCs, and radionuclides. The system also complied with the monthly monitoring of coliform bacteria. **We are pleased to inform you that the City of Alamo did not have any violations of water quality parameters during 2022. All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying charts. Any contaminants not listed in the accompanying charts had results less than the detection limits.**

During the 2020 lead and copper sampling event, analyses were performed on samples taken from ten (10) representative locations throughout the community. Detectable levels of lead and copper were found in some of the analyzed samples; however, **NO** sampled sites exceeded the *action level* for lead or copper.

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 (paints, pottery, 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 Alamo 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 Alamo** 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 Alamo
2022 Water Quality Data
WSID: GA3090000

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								
Parameters	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	City of Alamo Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.27	0.27 to 0.27	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.93	0.93 to 0.93	2021	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Zinc	ppm	[5]	**	0.33	0.27 to 0.33	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4 [2]	4	0.20	0.20 to 0.23	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive

DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameters	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Alamo Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5	ppb	60	**	1.2	1.2 to 1.2	2021	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	ppb	80	**	23.0	23.0 to 23.0	2021	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameters	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	City of Alamo Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	7.5	7.5 to 7.5	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameters	Units	Action Level	MCLG	City of Alamo 90th Percentile	# of sample sites above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	3.2	0 of 10	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.13	0 of 10	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing

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

RADIONUCLIDES TABLE								
Parameters	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Alamo Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	ND	N/A	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	ND	N/A	2022	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."