2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Social Circle Water System I.D. 2970002

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The City of Social Circle is committed to supplying you with the highest water quality possible. The purpose of this report is to help your understanding of drinking water safety. The City will not mail copies of this water report to each customer. Copies are available at City Hall upon request. The following data will explain where your water comes from and the processes that are used.

Social Circle's main source is surface water drawn from the Alcovy River, four miles west of town on Social Circle-Jersey Rd. Our plant can produce one million gallons per day. The other sources are for emergencies and come from the Walton County Water and Sewage Authority with a water purchase agreement set at one-half million gallons per day and an emergency interconnect with Newton County Water Authority.

Water Department staff test and monitor the water continuously. Also, monthly samples are sent to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division for testing at state labs. These tests ensure that proper chemical levels are maintained and that the water remains free of unwanted contaminants.

The Northeast Georgia Regional Development Center completed a Source Water Assessment Plan. (Website: www.negrdc.org). Most potential pollution sources within the Social Circle water supply watershed were marked as low release and low-risk potential (sewer leaks and spills, urban run-off, road crossings, agricultural operations, pipelines, oil, and gas). The source assessment and protection plan can be used in times when an emergency response is needed.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. *Immuno-compromised* people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants available from the **Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be expected to contain at least insignificant amounts of 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 **EPA's 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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that <u>may</u> be present in source water *before treatment* include the following:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants such as 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 that provide the same protection for public health.

<u>Definitions</u>

*MG: Million Gallons

*MGD: Million Gallons per day

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest contaminant level allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water below which there is a known or expected health risk.

*Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

*Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the contaminant level in drinking water.

*Turbidity: A measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

*PPM: parts per million (one pound of a substance per one million pounds of water)

N/A: non-applicable

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (measures cloudiness of water)

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED 2023						
SUBSTANCE	**MCL (MRDL)**	**MCLG (MRDLG)**	**SC Water System Max**	**Detected Range**	**Is Water Safe?**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Microbiological Contaminates						
FILTER TURBIDITY	**TT= 0.3 NTU 95% of Samples <0.3 NTU**	**0 100%**	**0.08**	**0.01 - 0.080**	**YES**	**Agriculture, Geology**
Total Coliform Bacteria	**5% Samples Positive**	**0% Positive**	**0%**	**0%**	**YES**	**Naturally occurring**
Total Organic Carbon	**TT**	**N/A**	**3.8**	**1.1 - 3.8**	**YES**	**Naturally occurring**
Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products						
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES 4 QTR. AVERAGE	**80 ppb**	**N/A**	**82 ppb**	**1.0 - 82**	**YES**	**Treatment process by-product**
HALOACETIC ACID 4 QRT. AVERAGE	**60 ppb**	**N/A**	**24 ppb**	**11 - 24**	**YES**	**Treatment process by-product**
Chlorite	**0.8**	**N/A**	**0.55**	**0.15-0.55**	**YES**	**Treatment process by product**
CHLORINE	**4 ppm**	**4 ppm**	**2.1 ppm**	**1.1 - 2.1**	**YES**	**Water additive used to control microbes**
Inorganic Contaminates						
FLUORIDE	**4 ppm**	**4 ppm**	**1.2**	**0.70 - 1.2**	**YES**	**Water additive which promotes strong teeth**
NITRATE	**10 ppm**	**10 ppm**	**0.44**	**0.44 ppm**	**YES**	**Erosion of Natural Deposits**
Substance	**Action Level**	**MCLG**	**SC Water System 90% Percentile**	**Number of Samples Above Action Level**	**Is Water Safe?**	**Typical Source of Contaminate**
COPPER	**1.3 ppm**	**1.3 ppm**	**0.1**	**0**	**YES**	**Household piping**
LEAD	**15 ppb**	**0 ppb**	**1.9 ppb**	**0**	**YES**	**Household piping**

A Community Partnership: We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting water. Here is how you can help: Immediately report any problems you experience or witness to our Customer Service Department. Our representatives can help determine the source of the problem and respond with a course of action. Any inquiries about your water quality should be directed to Robbie Groves **(678-710-5279)**. (Spanish translation available if needed).

Increasing populations increase great demands on available water supplies. In addition, droughts have been more common in the last 20 years and are decreasing our available source and groundwater. Conservation is necessary if we are to maintain our current way of life. In the future communities will be forced to increase water efficiency by conserving water and reusing and treatment of wastewater. Conservation will help protect this valuable resource. Water, sewer, and energy bills decrease when water is used more efficiently.

Lead and 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. SCWD is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components on the customer side of the meter. 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 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=Tm0kwEz6&id=1EBE1A3F183012BA10DF62EB8326247178BD8E15&thid=OIP.Tm0kwEz6cXfkgWsukMuVmAHaKb&mediaurl=http://free.clipartof.com/62-Free-Water-Drop-Clipart-Illustration.jpg&exph=3200&expw=2274&q=water+drop+picture&simid=607998339545827808&selectedIndex=17&qpvt=water+drop+picture

2024 CCR Supplemental Information Required by the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions

The information below must be included with your 2024 CCR as required by the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR).

The Drinking Water Watch CCR Generator does not currently include the updated CCR requirements that are dictated by the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. Therefore, in order for CCRs generated through Drinking Water Watch to meet these new requirements, the information outlined below must be included in your CCR or the attached template must be filled out and attached to the 2024 CCR before the information is disseminated.

Required Lead Language

With the finalization of the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions, the required lead health information was updated in the CCR Rule (40 CFR 141.154(d)(1)) and must be used, as written, beginning with the 2024 CCR and all CCRs moving forward. The required language is shown in italics on the attached template.

Access to Lead Tap Sample Data

Water systems must include information notifying customers that lead compliance tap sampling data is available for review and include information on how to access the data.

Updated Lead and Copper Data Table

Lead and Copper data tables must include the range of all compliance tap sample results for the most recent sampling period(s). If water systems are on a 6-month monitoring schedule, both rounds of data must be shown in the table.

Service Line Inventory Information

A statement must be included describing what the service line inventory is and how to access it. This must be included for all water systems, even those with all service lines classified as non-lead.

Water systems that have opted into Georgia's Public Transparency Dashboard (PTD) should include a link to the PTD website (https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com/). If your system has not opted into GA EPD's Public Transparency Dashboard but is now interested in doing so as a form of making your service line inventory available to your customers, please navigate to your Account Settings using the gear icon in the upper right corner of your 120Water PWS Portal account. Under Account Management, select State Public Dashboard and answer the questions that follow. If you are still unsure of how to access these settings, the 120Water Help Center has a step-by-step video detailing how to opt-in to the State PTD (https://pws-hc.120water.com/pws-helpcenter/options-for-public-transparency-dashboards).

2024 CCR Supplemental Lead and Copper CCR Information

For (GA 2970002) Water System

Required Lead Language: *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.* City of Social Circle ***(Water System Name)*** *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* Robbie Groves ***(Water System Contact Information)****. 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.*

Lead and Copper Range Data.

Analyte	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Range		Units	Violation
				Low	High		
Lead	07/22/2022	0	15	0.00	1.9	ppb	No
Copper	07/22/2022	1.3	1.3	0.004	0.18	ppm	No

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for City of Social Circle (Water System Name) https://www.socialcirclega.gov/about-us/advanced-components/misc-pages/search?q=water%20quality%20report

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.

To access the SLI for City of Social Circle (Water System Name)
https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com

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