

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GA0150004

WHITE

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name

Jimmy Nichols

Phone

770-382-3755

WHITE is Ground Water

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Trédúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

### Sources of Drinking Water

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.

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which 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, 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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 (800-426-4791).

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. We 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>.

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.

Source Water Information

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name

WELL #1

WELL #2

WELL #5

Type of Water

Report Status

Location

GW

Good

School Street

GW

Good

School Street

GW

Good

Richards Road



## 2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Lead and Copper

#### Definitions:

**Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/30/2022	1.3	1.3	0.14	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

### Water Quality Test Results

#### Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

#### Avg:

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

#### Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

#### Level 1 Assessment:

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

#### Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

#### Level 2 Assessment:

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

#### Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 microbial contaminants.

#### Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.

#### na:

not applicable.

#### mrem:

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

#### ppb:

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

#### ppm:

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION**

5804 Peachtree Corners East, Norcross, GA 30092-3403  
(678) 248-7384

**LABORATORY REPORT**

**The GA EPD Labs are accepting UCMR5 and PFAS samples  
Email Mark Tolbert at [mark.tolbert@dnr.ga.gov](mailto:mark.tolbert@dnr.ga.gov) for more information**

<b>TO: Mr. JIMMY D. NICHOLS</b> PO Box 116 WHITE, GA 30184-0116	Date Collected: 6/6/2023 Time Collected: 11:00 Sample Collector: J. NICHOLS Chlorination: Y Sample Type: Routine Received By: AJC
Sample ID: AL33159 Facility Name: white THM/HAA 501 Site ID: 0150004 Location ID: 501 Location Descr: 3240 hwy 411	Date Received: 6/7/2023 Time Received: 10:28 AM Project: DBP2 Reporting Date: 6/20/2023 Received Temperature: 0.0 °C

ANALYTE	PARAMETER CODE	NOTE	EPA METHOD	RESULT	UNITS	QUALIFIER	RL	ANALYSIS ANALYST	DATE	MCL or QC Range	
THM in Drinking Water by 524.3 QC Batch 203601											
Methyl-t-butyl-ether(Surg QC)			EPA 524.3	44	ug/L		1.0	SJS	6/9/2023	35 to	65
4-Bromofluorobenzene(Surg QC)			EPA 524.3	45	ug/L		1.0	SJS	6/9/2023	35 to	65
Chloroform			EPA 524.3	Not detected	ug/L		1.0	SJS	6/9/2023		
Dichlorobromomethane			EPA 524.3	Not detected	ug/L		1.0	SJS	6/9/2023		
Dibromochloromethane			EPA 524.3	Not detected	ug/L		1.0	SJS	6/9/2023		
Bromoform			EPA 524.3	Not detected	ug/L		1.0	SJS	6/9/2023		
Haloacetic Acids 552 in DW QC Batch 203638											
SS - 2-BPA			EPA 552.2	5.16	ug/L		AS SPEC	MJSN	6/14/2023	3.5 to	6.5
Monochloroacetic Acid			EPA 552.2	Not Detected	ug/L		2.0	MJSN	6/14/2023		
Monobromoacetic Acid			EPA 552.2	Not Detected	ug/L		1.0	MJSN	6/14/2023		
Dichloroacetic Acid			EPA 552.2	Not Detected	ug/L		1.0	MJSN	6/14/2023		
Trichloroacetic Acid			EPA 552.2	Not Detected	ug/L		1.0	MJSN	6/14/2023		
Dibromoacetic Acid			EPA 552.2	Not Detected	ug/L		1.0	MJSN	6/14/2023		
Chlorine residual				1.5	mg/L		0	JC	6/6/2023		
Temperature				25.0	degrees C			JC	6/6/2023		

ug/L: micrograms/liter  
 mg/L: milligrams/liter  
 mg/kg: milligrams/kilogram  
 ug/kg: micrograms/kilogram  
 ug/g: micrograms/gram  
 ppm: parts per million  
 ppb: parts per billion  
 org/L: organisms/liter

<: less than  
 MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level  
 RL: Reporting Limit  
 LSPC: result less than lower specification  
 USPC: result greater than upper specification  
 TIE: Tentatively Identified or Estimated  
 VIOL: Violation (result exceeds MCL)

**Laboratory Contacts:**

Lab Director:	Mark Tolbert	470-524-0577	<a href="mailto:Mark.Tolbert@dnr.ga.gov">Mark.Tolbert@dnr.ga.gov</a>
Inorganics:	Venus Singh	470-524-2556	<a href="mailto:Venus.Singh@dnr.ga.gov">Venus.Singh@dnr.ga.gov</a>
Metals:	Shene Jones	470-524-0544	<a href="mailto:Shene.Jones@dnr.ga.gov">Shene.Jones@dnr.ga.gov</a>
Organics:	Mary Bowman	470-524-0639	<a href="mailto:Mary.Bowman@dnr.ga.gov">Mary.Bowman@dnr.ga.gov</a>
GC Mass Spec:	Ralph Schulz	470-524-0684	<a href="mailto:Ralph.Schulz@dnr.ga.gov">Ralph.Schulz@dnr.ga.gov</a>
Microbiology:	Mary Bowman	470-524-0709	<a href="mailto:Mary.Bowman@dnr.ga.gov">Mary.Bowman@dnr.ga.gov</a>

## Water Quality Test Results

Treatment Technique or TT:

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2023	1.30	1.68-1.30	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2023	0.083	0 - 0.083	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should seek advice from your health care provider.	2023	6.1	3.4 - 6.1	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride	2023	.12 mg/l	.09-.12 mg/l	MCLG=4	MCL=4	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive.
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