

**CITY OF BLACKSHEAR**  
**2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT**  
**Georgia Water System ID #: GA2290000**

**Name of Water System Contact:**

**City Hall (Day)**  
**Wallace Tomlinson (Day)**

**Contact Phone Number:**

**912-449-7000**  
**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.

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 analyses 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 monthly. Testing for radionuclides is conducted every six (6) years for well 101 and every nine (9) years for well 103.

During 2020, the **City of Blackshear** water system was sampled for the analyses of the following contaminants: bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrite, total trihalomethanes, and haloacetic acids. **We are proud to inform you that the City of Blackshear had NO violations of water quality parameters during 2020. The accompanying chart indicates all contaminants detected during routine monitoring event. Any constituents not listed in the charts had results less than the detection limits and/or maximum contaminant levels.**

During the most recent 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 either contaminant.

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 Blackshear 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 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.**

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 at 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** 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 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, 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**

**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.