

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2024



System ID # GA1390002

“Home of Railroad Days”

April 22, 2025

O u r W a t e r

Water can pick up contaminants from many sources along its journey to becoming your drinking water. It picks up and dissolves naturally occurring minerals, radioactive materials and substances resulting from the presence of animals and humans. Microbiological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, inorganic substances such as salts and minerals, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemicals from industrial or petroleum use can and may be in the untreated water.

Even bottled water that you buy at the grocery store might reasonably be expected to contain small traces of some contaminants. Just because water may contain small traces of some contaminants it does not mean that it is not safe to drink. Therefore, for health reasons the state has specified what may and may not be allowed in our drinking water. The Safe Drinking Water act gives government agencies at Federal, State and local levels the rules and regulations to insure that the water we drink is safe. Over 500 tests were performed on our community's drinking water and the reports that we received were excellent. We are proud of the ongoing efforts by our staff to keep our water safe to drink for all the citizens of the City of Lula, GA.

The City has four wells that we draw our water from. The water is pumped from these wells and Chlorine is added for disinfection along with fluoride to promote healthy teeth. The water then enters the system or fills one of our two storage tanks. Staff draws samples from sites located in all areas of our City to confirm that our water is free of bacteria. The City now has a computer system that helps our staff monitor our system 24 hours a day.

Special points of interest:

- Over 500 tests are performed annually to confirm our water quality.
- Call City Hall at (770) 869-3801 to report problems, ask questions or for information on public meetings.
- Our drinking water met or exceeded all safety and quality standards.
- All test results noted in the report are from data collected during 2024
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- Water conservation brochures are available at City Hall and at the Water Reclamation Facility along with pamphlets describing water treatment.

Special Information:

Some people in our community, such as immune compromised persons who have undergone chemotherapy, have had organ transplants, have HIV/Aids or other kinds of immune depressing illnesses, some elderly people and infants may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. These persons may want more information, in which case they can contact either their healthcare providers or the Environmental Protection Association's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791**.

Water Conservation

There are free pamphlets at City Hall on ways to conserve water both inside and outside your home. There are ideas on landscaping that is water conservation friendly. There are even brochures that will guide you in how to figure out if you have a water leak. So take a moment the next time you stop by to pay your bill and look over the information table. Conservation is up to each of us.

Water Quality Report 2024 Organic and Inorganic Contaminants Table:

<u>Substance</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>EPA</u>	<u>Lula System</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Source of Contaminant</u>
Fluoride	4 ppm	0.7 - 1.2 ppm	0.89 ppm	Highest Detected	Added
Total Coli-form Bacteria	None	None	1	Yearly Average	Wildlife/ Septic Systems
Nitrate/ Nitrite	10 ppm	None	1 ppm	2023	Wildlife/ Septic Systems
VOCs (Total Xylenes)	2 ppm (1000 ppb)	None	None Detected	11/18/2020	Pesticides. Solvents and Agricultural Byproducts
Chlorine	4.0 ppm	0.2 - 4 ppm	1 ppm	Highest Dictated	Added
TTHMs	0.04 mg/l	None	None Detected	6/22/2022	Chlorination Byproduct
HAA5s	0.05 mg/l	None	None Detected	6/22/2022	Chlorination Byproduct
IOC's	None	None	None Detected	4/28/2021	Soil, Piping and Souder
Radon/uranium	None	None	3.72 pCi/L	2022	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Contaminants:

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Action Level</u>	<u>EPA</u>	<u>Lula System</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># of Sites Above Action</u>	<u>Source of Contaminant</u>
Lead	15ppb	—	3.5 ppb	2023	None	Household Plumbing
Copper	1300 ppb	1300 ppb	1.1 ppb	2023	None	Household Plumbing

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 F A I L E D T O P R O V I D E
 A N N U A L W A T E R Q U A L I T Y R E P O R T .
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Contaminants that may be present in Source water before we treat it could include:

Microbial contaminants (such as viruses and bacteria) may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. **Inorganic contaminants** (such as salts and metals) may be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Terms and Abbreviations Found in this Report:

Action Level (AL)– The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.; **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**- The United States Environmental Protection Agency (Federal Level). **Environmental Protection Division (EPD)**- The Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (State Level). **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's 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.; **Treatment Technique (TT)**– a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.; **Not Applicable (N/A)**- does not apply at this time; **Not Detectable (ND)**- if a contaminate is present it is at levels below what current technology is able to detect.; **Ppb**– parts per billion molecules; **Ppm**– parts per million molecules . Also, may be expressed milligrams per Liter; **Mg/L**– milligrams of substance per a Liter of liquid.

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 byproducts 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.

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April 8, 2025