

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Bloomingdale, Georgia
June 2022

We are pleased to present to you this year's **Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our wells draw from the Upper Floridan Aquifer. **We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ernest Grizzard at (912) 748-0268. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the first and third Thursday of each month, except for June through September, during which meetings are held only on the third Thursday, at 7:00 P.M. at the **Bloomingdale City Hall**. Copies of this report may be obtained from City Hall Monday – Friday, 8:00am to 5:00pm. This report will also be posted on the City of Bloomingdale's website at: https://www.bloomingdale-ga.gov/files/ugd/010365_8fe934000af64e849011793898db1239.pdf

The City of Bloomingdale Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The Test Results table shows the monitoring results for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021, or as shown in the table. The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 that 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 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 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 that 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 **Test Results** table lists the contaminants which were detected and the level at which the detection occurred. For brevity, we have only listed the contaminants, which were detected within the past year's tests or the latest test for the contaminant. In this table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

- *Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- *Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (g/l)* – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- *Action Level (AL)* – the concentration or a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- *Maximum Contamination Level* – The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* – The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.
- *MNR* – Monitoring not required but recommended.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. **The presence or contaminants do 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 (1-800-426-4791).

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. The EPD has advised our Water Department that the enforcement of the City of Bloomingdale's Wellhead Protection Ordinance adopted in 1998 will sufficiently protect the City's current water sources. A copy of the ordinance is available at the City Hall located at #8 W. Hwy 80, Bloomingdale, GA and via the City's website at: www.bloomingdale-ga.gov.

EPD has determined that the concentration of certain water quality monitoring parameters does not change frequently within our system; therefore, some of the data represented in this report are greater than one year old.

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 Bloomingdale 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>.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**

Please call our office if you have questions. We at the City of Bloomingdale Water Department work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

CITY OF BLOOMINGDALE

Test Results

Inorganic Contaminants

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.31	0.31 – 0.31	8/13/2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Lead & Copper

Parameter	AL	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	# Of sites above the AL	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2.9	0	2021	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppb)	1300	1.3	130	0	2021	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.