

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

Jeffery W. Cown, Director

Watershed Protection Branch

2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive Suite 1470A, East Tower Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Georgia Environmental Protection Division Public Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

| Community Water System (CWS) Name: Buckhea | d, Morgan County |
|---|---|
| Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number: <u>GA 2110</u> | OO Reporting Year: 2025 |
| The CWS identified above does hereby confirm that a Consurits customers. The water system further certifies that the consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d). THIS CERTIFIED | nformation contained in the report is accurate and submitted for the same time period to the Division Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the <i>n</i> has been provided to its consumers in accordance |
| Certified and attested by the following person: Signature: Name: Ricky Blevins E-mail: | Date: Title: Water Superintendent Phone: |
| ☐ The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public N | otice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes) |
| EPD requests the following material in order to gather inform Water Systems. Please mark and/or fill out all items which distribution. For ALL community water systems, indicate the method(systems) in the systems serving >10,000 persons: a "good faith etc." | th apply to your CCR program or means of reports) used for CCR notification and/or distribution: ffort" must be made to your non-paying water system |
| consumers by three or more of the following methods (mark | all methods utilized): |
| XCCR is posted on the Internet at a publicly available site: http:// | |
| □ Notification of Electronic CCR with direct URL □ utility bill □ email □ publication in newspaper □ □ Electronic Delivery of CCR □ Direct e-mail delivery of CCR (□ attached □ em If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provided by a direct URL | bedded □ direct URL to CCR) |
| http:// Electronic Delivery with customer option to request paper US Postal Service mailing to all consumers within the serv Advertised availability of CCR to local news media (attack Published CCR in local newspaper (attack physical copy of Posted CCR notice of availability in prominent public local Directly delivered individual CCR copies to all residents in Directly mailed individual CCR copies to each customer residents. | ice area (attach list of zip codes used) a announcement used) f paper publication) tion(s) (attach list) a the community |
| Included notice of availability with water bill Other direct delivery matheds were utilized such as (-1 | . Had bellevil. |
| ☐ Other direct delivery methods were utilized such as (please | |
| Indicate the total population served by your water system: <500 consumers served □ 501-9,999 consumers served □ 10,000-99,999 consumers served □ >100,000 consumers served | Send completed CCR certification form to: GA EPD, Drinking Water Compliance Unit 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE Floyd Towers East, Suite 1052 Atlanta, GA 30334 OR email: epd.cer@dnr.ga.gov |

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2024 BUCKHEAD WATER GA2110001

Ensuring Safe and Reliable Water for Our Community

ongoing initiatives to improve water infrastructure. provides detailed insights into the quality of water supplied to our community, ensuring transparency and accountability. This report reflects water quality data for the past calendar year, highlighting measures taken to maintain safety standards, compliance with regulatory requirements, and Access to clean and safe drinking water is a fundamental necessity for public health and well-being. The Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Overview of Water Sources

managed to ensure they meet the standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and GA EPD Our drinking water is sourced from groundwater. Groundwater is extracted from deep aquifers. These sources are rigorously monitored and

Source Water Protection

Protecting our water sources is a collaborative effort involving local, state, and federal agencies. Measures include:

- Implementing watershed protection programs to safeguard surface water
- Monitoring land use activities to prevent contamination.
- Promoting community awareness about reducing pollutants that can affect water quality.

Water Quality Testing

monitor levels of various contaminants, including: Extensive testing is conducted regularly to ensure compliance with water quality standards. Over the past year, many tests were performed to

- Microbial Contaminants: Such as bacteria and viruses, which may come from wildlife, sewage, or agricultural runoff
- Inorganic Contaminants: Such as salts and metals, which can result from natural deposits or human activities like mining and farming
- Pesticides and Herbicides: Residues from agricultural activities and urban runoff
- Organic Chemical Contaminants: Including industrial byproducts and petroleum residues
- Radioactive Contaminants: Naturally occurring or resulting from oil and gas production activities.

water quality standards. Highlights of the report include: The results of the testing conducted over the past year indicate that the water provided to our community meets or exceeds all federal and state

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|-----------|--|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | 2024 | | ;- 1 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | mdd | Z | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 09/13/2023 | <u>.</u> | 1.1 - 1.1 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | z | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 09/13/2023 | 4.2 | 4.2 - 4.2 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | z | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | WCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 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 ask advice from your health care provider. | 2024 | တ | 6.1-6.4 | 10 | 10 | рţ | z | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

Health and Safety Information

systems may be recommended for such groups. individuals with compromised immune systems, pregnant women, infants, and the elderly. Precautionary measures and additional filtration While our water meets regulatory standards, certain populations may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. These include

Lead in Drinking Water

fixtures and household pipes. Steps to reduce lead exposure include: Although lead levels in our water supply are within safe limits, it's important for residents to be aware of potential lead exposure from plumbing

Running tap water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before use.

- Using only cold tap water for cooking and drinking.
- Regularly cleaning faucet aerators to remove sediment.

Regulated Contaminants Detected Lead and Copper

2024

Definitions:

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

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) 90th Percentile # Sites Over AL | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 10/13/2023 | 83 | 1300 | 0.0765 | 0 | ppm | z | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 10/13/2023 | 2.4 | 15 | 2.05 | 0 | ppb | Z | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| | + | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | Def | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|----------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: | Level 2 Assessment: | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: | Level 1 Assessment: | Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: | Avg: | Definitions: | Water Quality Test Results | Lead | Copper | Lead and Copper |
| tant level or MRDL: | | vel Goal or MCLG: | | el or MCL: | | | est Results | 10/13/2023 | 10/13/2023 | Date Sampled |
| The highest microbial co | A Level 2 as has occurre | The level of | A Level 1 as found in our | The highest technology. | Regulatory | The following | | 2.4 | 83 | MCLG |
| The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is microbial contaminants. | A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in | The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no | A Level 1 assessment is a study found in our water system. | level of a contamina | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. | The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. | i | 15 | 1300 | Action Level (AL) |
| nt allowed in drinkin | letailed study of the oliform bacteria hav | nking water below v | of the water system | nt that is allowed in | ne MCLs are based | entific terms and m | | 2.05 | 0.0765 | 90th Percentile |
| g water. There is co | | which there is no kn | n to identify potenti | ı drinking water. MC | on running annual : | easures, some of w | | 0 | 0 | # Sites Over AL |
| nvincing evidenc | entify potential p r water system or | own or expected | al problems and o | Ls are set as clos | average of month | hich may require | | ppb | ppm | Units |
| e that addition of a | identify potential problems and determi our water system on multiple occasions | risk to health. MCL | determine (if possib | se to the MCLGs as | ıly samples. | explanation. | | z | z | Violation |
| convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of | identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation our water system on multiple occasions. | known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. | 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. | The highest level of a contaminant that is altowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. | | | | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. | Likely Source of Contamination |

mrem:

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

not applicable.

to control 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

Water Quality Test Results

ppb:

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

ppm:

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

Treatment Technique or TT:

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

water

Required Lead Language in Water Contaminant Regulations

safety measures communication protocols to manage and mitigate risks associated with contaminants in water. Among these measures is the inclusion of required lead language in public communications and reports, which is essential for educating and informing consumers about lead contamination and Ensuring safe drinking water is a fundamental public health priority, and regulatory agencies have established specific guidelines and

Purpose of Required Lead Language

The primary goals of including required lead language are:

- Transparency: To provide consumers with accessible information about the presence of lead in their drinking water.
- Health Awareness: To educate the public on the adverse health effects of lead exposure, particularly for vulnerable groups such as children and pregnant individuals.
- Actionable Guidance: To inform consumers about measures they can take, such as flushing taps or using certified filters, to minimize lead exposure
- Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) Compliance: To ensure that water suppliers adhere to federal and state regulations governing water safety and consumer communication

public The Lead and Copper Rule, established by the EPA in 1991, sets action levels for lead in drinking water and outlines monitoring, reporting, and

education requirements. Under the LCR, water systems are required to:

- Include lead-specific educational materials in annual Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs).
- Notify consumers if lead levels exceed the action threshold of 15 parts per billion (ppb)
- Provide guidance on reducing lead exposure and accessing alternative water sources

| Consumer Confidence Rule | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|--|
| The Consumer Confidence Rule requires con | nmunity water systems | s to prepare and provi | The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems. |
| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
| CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT | 10/01/2022 | 2024 | We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. |
| CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT | 10/01/2023 | 2024 | We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. |
| CCR REPORT | 07/01/2023 | 2024 | We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. |
| CCR REPORT | 07/01/2024 | 09/18/2024 | We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. |

Conservation Efforts

Water conservation remains a top priority for our community. Initiatives to encourage responsible water use include:

- Promoting the installation of water-efficient appliances and fixtures
- Educating the public on methods to reduce water waste, such as fixing leaks and adopting smart irrigation practices.

Community Engagement

- Transparency and collaboration are essential to maintaining trust and ensuring the highest standards of water quality. We encourage community members to: Participate in public meetings and forums on water management issues
- Attend Monthly council meetings Buckhead Municipal Building 4741 Buckhead Rd 706-342-3339

Conclusion

and environmental stewardship. Your trust is our priority, and we thank you for your continued support in safeguarding this essential resource. The Annual Drinking Water Quality Report reflects our commitment to providing safe, clean, and reliable water to all residents. By investing in infrastructure, adhering to rigorous testing protocols, and engaging with the community, we aim to uphold the highest standards of water quality