

**City of Glennville**  
**2024 Water Quality Report**  
**Georgia Water System ID: GA2670002**

This publication conforms to the Federal regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requiring water utilities to provide detailed water quality information to each of their customers annually. 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 Glennville** is committed to providing our community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water for everyone. For more information about your water or this report please call Rob Fravel, Public Works Director, at 912-654-2476. **This report is available to you at City Hall, 134 S. Veterans Blvd. and the City Annex, 201 S. Church St. Additionally, it can be viewed on the city's website at <https://glennvillega.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2025/02/Glennville-2024-CCR-Rev.pdf>**

Your water comes from three (3) community *groundwater* deep wells. The water source is commonly called the *Upper Floridan Aquifer* and provides ample volumes of water for our community. These wells are located in the City of Glennville. These properties are protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of this water source. Treatment is performed at the wells to include chlorine disinfection and fluoride treatment.

A **Wellhead Protection Plan** has been completed for the city. This is a report in which the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division identifies any types of pollution to which our water supply could be vulnerable and includes information regarding potential sources of contamination in your watershed. Though there are no potential pollution sources present in the 15-foot control zone, certain potential pollution sources have been identified for the 100-foot management zones. The potential sources include electrical transformers, utility poles, agricultural fields, vehicle parking areas and access and secondary roads.

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. The **City of Glennville** conducts laboratory tests for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a periodic basis determined by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division Drinking Water Program and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Generally, samples are collected in the **City of Glennville** for analysis of microbiological content monthly; inorganic compounds, lead, and copper once every three (3) years; and nitrates, volatile organic compounds, TTHM's, and HAA5's are scheduled for analysis annually. Radiological content is analyzed every nine (9) years.

During 2024, the City of Glennville water system was sampled for the analyses of the following contaminants: bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrites, TTHM's, HAA5's, VOC's, lead and copper. All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying chart. Any contaminants not listed in the accompanying charts had results less than the detection limits. For the 2024 lead and copper monitoring event, twenty-three (23) locations were initially sampled throughout your community for the analyses of lead and copper. Locations included single family residences, multi-family residences, municipal buildings, and/or commercial locations. Low levels of lead and/or copper were detected in some of the analyzed samples. Three (3) of the sampled sites contained lead levels above the action level thus exceeding the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile limit established by the GA EPD. As required by Federal and State regulations, the City of Glennville water system took specific action to address the lead found in the system. Public Education for lead was delivered to each customer and Water Quality Parameters (WQP) were monitored by a state contractor. Upon review of the WQP data, the GA EPD found results to be within acceptable ranges and therefore did not require the **City of Glennville** water system to install any specific treatment for corrosion control. Further investigation determined the sites containing high levels of lead were improperly sampled. The State recommends improved sampling techniques for lead monitoring to ensure samples are being collected per sampling protocols. An additional forty (40) sites were sampled throughout the **City of Glennville** as specified by EPD regulations and **all** sampled sites were below the action level of 15ppb. Results for both sampling events are included in the chart. To access all individual lead tap sample results for the **City of Glennville** visit [www.gadrinkingwater.net](http://www.gadrinkingwater.net)

The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water. **The City of Glennville has submitted the required lead service line inventory. To view the entire SLI report, please visit the following website: [https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/glennville\\_water\\_system\\_GA](https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/glennville_water_system_GA)**

*Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The **City of Glennville** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.*



*Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the **City of Glennville**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*

**The following measures may be taken to minimize exposure to lead and/or copper:**

- Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.
- 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 be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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** 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 Glennville** 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**

- **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.



**City of Glennville**  
**2024 Water Quality Data**  
**WSID: GA2670002**

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that have been detected in your drinking water. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The data presented in this table is from testing done during the year noted. The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (EPD) require monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Parameters, values, and/or sources may vary.

**Detected Inorganic Contaminants Table**

Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	City of Glennville Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	ppm	4	**	1.10	1.10 to 1.10	2024	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4 [2]	4	0.81	0.72 to 0.81	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive

**Detected Organic Contaminants Table**

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Glennville Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5	ppb	60	**	ND	ND	2024	No	By product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM's	ppb	80	**	4.0	4.0 to 4.0	2024	No	By product of drinking water chlorination

**Other Detected Unregulated Contaminants Table**

Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	City of Glennville Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	16.0	15.0 to 16.0	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

**Lead and Copper Monitoring Results (Initial)**

Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	City of Glennville 90th Percentile	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	22.2	0.00 to 43.0	07/2024	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.0987	0.0021 to 0.11	07/2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

**Lead and Copper Monitoring Results (Additional)**

Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	City of Glennville 90th Percentile	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	1.5	0.00 to 2.5	12/2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.11	0.0015 to 0.13	12/2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

**Microbiological Monitoring Results**

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Glennville Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample Date (Month)	Sample Year	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Present/	1*	0	2	July	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	Absent	0	0	0	N/A	2024	No	Human and animal fecal waste

**Radionuclides Table**

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	City of Glennville Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	ND	ND	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	ND	ND	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits

\*Total Coliform Rule MCL= 1 positive sample for systems that collect <40 samples a month    \*\* No established MCL, SMCL or MCLG

•N/A: Not applicable to this contaminant    •ppb (ug/L): parts per billion or micrograms per liter    •ppm (mg/L): parts per million or milligrams per liter    •pCi/l: picocuries per liter, a measurement of radiation

•ND (Not Detected): By regulation, this substance or group of substances was tested for in our finished tap water; however, none was detected at the testing limit.

•Action Level (AL): "The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow."

•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.