

# 2024 Water Quality Report

## Vienna, GA



Public Water System I.D. Number - GA 0930004

### Your water meets all state and federal regulations for safety

Last year we conducted numerous tests for more than 90 drinking water contaminants. We are proud to inform you that the City of Vienna did not have any violations of water quality parameters during 2024 with five (5) regulated contaminants detected. This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. We are committed to providing you with the information because we want you to be informed. For more information about your water call the City of Vienna at 229-268-4744.

### Special population advisory

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/Center for Disease Control guidelines on how to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

### Drinking water sources

Your water comes from the Cretaceous and Claiborne groundwater aquifers. The water is pumped from five ground water wells located throughout the City of Vienna. Source water assessment information may be obtained from the Georgia Environmental Protection Division, Drinking Water Program, Floyd Towers East, Suite 1362, 205 Butler St. S.E., Atlanta, GA 30334.

### Public participation opportunities

Our City Council meets twice a month at City Hall. Please feel free to participate in these meetings on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 7:00 P.M. Additional information regarding these meetings can be obtained by contacting City Administrator, Michael Bowens, at 229-268-4744

### Contaminants in water

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.

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- *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 stormwater runoff,

- industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides & herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential use.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which are naturally occurring.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

### Lead in Drinking Water

2024 CCR Supplemental Lead and Copper CCR Information  
For GA 0930004

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 Vienna 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 Vienna at 229-268-4744. 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>.

**Lead and Copper Range Data.**

Sample	Date	MCLG	AL	Range		Units	Violation
				Low	High		
Lead	2024	0	15	0	32	ppb	No
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.003	0.016	ppm	No

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for Vienna Georgia, contact the City of Vienna at 229-268-4744.

**Service Line Inventory**

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.

- Estimated number of lead service lines: 0
- Estimated number of galvanized required replacement (GRR) service lines: 0
- Estimated number of service lines with unknown materials: 0
- Estimated number of non-lead service lines: 1240
- 40% Lines visually inspected. 60% witnessed installation or repair.

To access the SLI for Vienna Georgia, contact the City of Vienna at 229-268-4744.

**Water quality monitoring**

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food & Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

**Water quality data**

Unless otherwise noted, data presented in the following table are water analysis results from the 2024 calendar year. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The state requires community water systems (CWS) to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly year to year.

The Environmental Protection Division issued waivers to the City of Vienna for some 34 contaminants based on years of non-detects. As authorized by Georgia EPD, our system has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants is not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Based on an initial radiological monitoring event from October 2005 through June 2006, the Division scheduled our system to monitor the following four parameters once every six years: Alpha, Radium-226/228, and Uranium. The last radiological monitoring was conducted in 2020 which resulted in all radiological parameters not being detected.

## Terms & Abbreviations

- **AL:** Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.
- **MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.
- **MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfection Level – the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbiological contaminants.
- **MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal – 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
- **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter -- (corresponds to one minute in two years)
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter --(corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years)
- **N/A:** not applicable
- **ND:** Not detected at testing limit
- **RAA:** Running Annual Average
- **avg:** Average

## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

### Coliform Bacteria

Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. Of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1 positive monthly sample.	4	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1	1	1	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.088	.063	.088	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.82	.45	.82	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminants	Sample Date	MCLG	Action Level(AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Lead and Copper</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	2024	1.3	1.3	0.079	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	2024	0	15	4.1	1	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions:

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

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

For more information about your water contact Nathan Jordan at 229-268-4744.

Prepared by Jacobs