NOTICE-THE CITY OF BOWMAN WATER SYSTEM

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Written Consumer Confidence Report Form for Georgia Community Water Systems GA Community Water System Name: City of Bowman, GA Water System ID#: 1050000 Name and phone number of water system contact: William McDowell # 706-680-1696 This report contains details information on our water system for the calendar year 2023

Summary Water System Information

Introduction: We are happy to report that all State and Federal drinking water health standards were met during the previous year and we incurred no reporting or sampling violations.

Raw Water Source Information

Common Name of Water Source: Upper Floridian Type of Water Source: Groundwater Public Participation Opportunities

City Council meets the fourth Monday of every month at 7 p.m.

Non-English Speaking Language (if applicable): N/A

Availability of Source Water Assessments and Contaminant Susceptibility: Georgia Wellhead

Protection Plan Water Permit #1050000

Consumer Confidence Report 2023 Bowman WSID#: 1050000

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Common Name of Water Source

Fractures in Crystalline Rocks in the Piedmont Aquifer

Availability of Source Water Assessments and Contaminant Susceptibility:

Georgia Wellhead Protection Plan Permit # 1050000 (2011 report)

Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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:

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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Public Participation Oppoprtunities

City Council meets fourth Monday night of each month at 7: 00pm. You can get a copy of the report at City Hall

Additional Information for Lead

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. City of Bowman 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.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount 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.

		TT, or	Detect	Range				
Contaminants			Your			Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & D	isinfection	By-Prod	ucts		314			
(There is convincing	g evidence	that addit	tion of a	disinfe	ectant	is necessa	ary for control	of microbial contaminants)

			MCL, TT, or MRDL		Detect	Range			Violation			
Contaminants	MCI or MRD	r		In Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Typical Source				
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)		4		4	1	NA	NA	2023	No)	0.000	ter additive used to control robes
Inorganic Contami	inant	s										
Fluoride (ppm)	4			4	1.5	NA	NA	2023	No add teet		addi teetl	sion of natural deposits; Water itive which promotes strong h; Discharge from fertilizer aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	.0		10	2	NA	2.1	2023	No	o	Lea	off from fertilizer use; ching from septic tanks, age; Erosion of natural osits
Microbiological Co	ntan	inan	ts					4	4 %			LONG BUILDING BUILDING
Total Coliform (RTCR)	N	ΙA	-	ГТ	NA	NA	NA	2023	No	0	The Company	urally present in the ironment
Contaminants		MC)	LG	AL	90% Percent		Sample Date	# Sam Exceed	ding	Exce A	100 - 100 A	Typical Source
Inorganic Contam	inant	s										
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)		1	.3 1.3		.35		2023	0		N	o	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)		0		15			2023	0		N	o	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

ı	Vio	lations	and	Exceedances
	V 10	iamons	ana	Exceedances

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	TT, or	Your	Violation	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	ND	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Unit Descriptions						
Term	Definition					
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)					
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)					
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive					
NA	NA: not applicable					
ND	ND: Not detected					
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.					

Important Drin	king Water Definitions
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:

Contact Name: Billy McDowell

Address: 25 Prince Ave. Bowman, Ga 30624 Phone: 706 6801696