Leesburg, Georgia Water System ID: 1770000
2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Dear City of Leesburg Water Customers:

We are pleased to present to you by this letter, our 2023 Consumer Confidence Report. We are required by law to send this assurance report annually so our customers are informed about the quality of the water you are consuming.

Your water meets all state and federal requirements for safety

We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. 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 Russ Ferguson, City of Leesburg Water & Wastewater Superintendent at (229)759-6465.

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.

Public participation opportunities

The Leesburg City Council meets on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm at City Hall. Public comments or questions are welcome during the meetings. For questions during business hours, please call City Hall at (229) 759-6465.

Drinking water sources

Your water comes from the Wilcox Aquifer by way of two (2) community groundwater wells greater than 300 feet deep and are located within Leesburg on Highway 32 and Starksville Avenue. Treatment is performed at the wells and consists of chlorine disinfection and fluoride addition. The property is protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of this water source. An assessment was done to determine Potential Pollution Sources within the City's system. Information on the assessment is available upon request at City Hall during business hours.

Contaminants in water

Drinking water, including bottled water, is reasonably 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 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

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 Leesburg 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 Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Water quality monitoring

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

Water quality data

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2023 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted January 1 through December 31, 2023. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, 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 tables.

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead & Copper tests are required every 3 yrs.)							
Copper (ppm) 10 Sample Sites	1.3 (AL)	1.3	.0995(90th Percentile)	No sites above AL	August 2023	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) 10 Sample Sites	15	0	1.7(90th Percentile)	No sites above AL	August 2023	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.396	0.8-1.5	April 2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	0.77	0.7-0.77	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards;Runoff from glass and Electronics production waste
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0077	0.0072-0.0077	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.1	1.6-2.1	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from steel and pulp mills
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	2.5	0-2.5	2023	N	Discharge from plastic, fertilizer and steel/metal factories
Radioactive Contaminants (Tests are required every 6 yrs.)							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	.097	ND-3	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (Ci/L)	5	0	1.15	ND-2	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants							
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	<1.0	NA	July 2023	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	4 MRDL	4 MRDLG	1.15 RAA	0-1.15	Jan thru Dec 2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes

On March 14, 2023, the United State Environmental Protection Agency announced the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for six Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). Included are PFOA, PFOS, PFBS, HFPO-DA, PFNA and PFHxS. The Ga. Environmental Protection Division requested drinking water systems from across the state, to participate in a statewide PFAS monitoring effort. On April 11, 2023, the City of Leesburg Water System submitted finished water samples from both of the City's municipal drinking water wells. The results are below.

Substance	MCL	Our Water	Sample Date	Violation Y or N
PFOA (ppt)	4	Not Detected	April 2023	N
PFOS	4	Not Detected	April 2023	N
PFBS	Unitless Hazard Index	Not Detected	April 2023	N
HFPO-DA	Unitless Hazard Index	Not Detected	April 2023	N
PFNA	Unitless Hazard Index	Not Detected	April 2023	N
PFHxS	Unitless Hazard Index	Not Detected	April 2023	N

Water Quality Test Results Terms & Abbreviations

- AL: Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average — the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
- 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: 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.
- N/A: Not applicable
- ND: Not detectable at testing limit
- ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter -- (or, one ounce in 7,350 gallons)
- ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter -- (or, one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons)
- ppt: Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter – (or, one ounce in 7,350,000,000 gallons)
- pCi/L: picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water
- MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 Disinfectant Level Goal- "The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants."
- RAA: Running Annual Average – the average of sample analytical results for samples during the previous four calendar quarters.