CITY OF LINCOLNTON, GEORGIA
JAMES ALLEN REED WATER TREATMENT PLANT
ID# 1810000
2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The James Allen Reed Water Treatment Plant, capable of producing 2 million gallons of water per day.

Furman Parton
WATER SUPERINTENDENT

City of Lincolnton, Georgia
Water Department
706-359-4696

Prepared by:
The City of Lincolnton
P.O. Box 489
Lincolnton, GA 30817
In Accordance with:
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
National Primary Drinking Water Regulations
Regulation 40 CFR Parts 141 and 142

The City of Lincolnton Water system is proud to provide the following information on the safe drinking water that they produce for the City of Lincolnton and portions of Lincoln County. Our diligent working Certified Operators have in the past, and are still, striving to produce the safest and best tasting water possible at our James Allen Reed Water Treatment Plant. We hope the following information in this report will be helpful on any questions that you, the consumer, may have. If you have any questions concerning the information provided, you may contact Furman Parton from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday at 706-359-4696 or 706-359-3239. You may also contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. The City Council meets the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at City Hall located at 125 North Peachtree Street.

WHERE DOES YOUR DRINKING WATER ORIGINATE?

The City of Lincolnton obtains all its raw water (surface water) from Soap Creek, which is a part of the Clarks Hill Reservoir located approximately three (3) miles east of the City of Lincolnton on U.S. Highway 378. The lake has over 1,200 miles of shoreline with many tributaries feeding into it.

HOW WATER IS TREATED

Surface water treatment plants are designed to take a raw water source of variable quality and produce consistent, high quality finished water. Multiple treatment processes are provided in series to remove turbidity, in addition to removing and inactivating protozoan cysts and other microorganisms. Each process represents a barrier to prevent the passage of cysts and other organisms through the plant. At the City's Water Filtration Plant, the barriers include chemical treatment, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

Left: The 2 million gallons per day Raw Water Station.

Right: The old existing 0.63 million (630,000) gallons per day Raw Water Station

The newer clearwell holds 500,000 gallons of finished water

The older clearwell holds 100,000 gallons of finished water

Emergency generator located at the Raw Water Station.

Emergency generator located at the James Allen Reed Water Treatment Plant

TURBIDITY

The highest single turbidity in 2024 was 0.21 N.T.U.'s. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits specified in 40 CFR 141.73 for the relevant filtration technology in 2024 was 100.00%. Less than 95% below 0.30 NTUs is a violation. We were in compliance.

"Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system."

MICROBIOLOGICAL SAMPLING (TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA)

We have six (6) designated sites that we collect samples from, alternating two (2) per month for a total of 24 per year to send to the EPD Laboratories in Atlanta to be analyzed. We are proud to report that the City of Lincolnton collected 24 routine samples. All tested negative (good) for coliform bacteria.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

2024 TTHMs & HAA5s

TTHM MCL - 80 ug/L

TTHM
AVERAGE – 66.0 ug/L
HIGH - 103.1 ug/L
LOW - 37.2 ug/L

HAA5 MCL - 60 ug/L

HAA5
AVERAGE – 42.00 ug/L
HIGH - 44.00 ug/L
LOW - 29.00 ug/L

2024 MINIMUM, MAXIMUM, AND AVERAGE CHLORINE RESIDUAL

MRDL- 4.0 mg/L

The highest residual in the distribution system was 1.73 mg/L.
The lowest residual in the distribution system was 0.04 mg/L.
The average residual in the distribution system was 1.18 mg/L.

2024 MINIMUM, MAXIMUM, AND AVERAGE FLUORIDE RESIDUAL

MCL – 4.0 mg/L

The highest residual entering the distribution system was 1.47 mg/L.
The lowest residual entering the distribution system was 0.44 mg/L.
The average residual entering the distribution system was 0.90 mg/L.

TOC (TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON)

A TOC Removal Ratio of greater than or equal to 1.00 is in compliance, and less than 1.00 is out of compliance. The twelve (12) month average for 2024 is 1.15. The City of Lincolnton met all TOC removal requirements set.

2024 DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Analyte	Sample Date	Method Code	Result
Chloroform	3/12/2024	524.2	23.00 ug/L
Bromodichloromethane	3/12/2024	524.2	4.2 ug/L

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PLAN

This study was done by Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. The Potential Pollution Sources (PPS) were very few. A copy of the Source Water Assessment Plan is on file for review at the James Allen Reed Water Treatment Plant, 2247 McCormick Highway, Phone # 706-359-4696.

TESTING PARAMETERS

The City of Lincolnton has its final drinking water analyzed by the Georgia EPD Laboratories for all parameters outlined in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations Consumer Confidence Report 40 CFR Parts 141 and 142, unless a waiver has been granted by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division. The City of Lincolnton also analyzes for many unregulated chemical compounds. If interested, please contact the James Allen Reed Water Treatment Plant for more information on all the contaminants that are analyzed to help ensure your water is safe to use and drink.

LEAD AND COPPER

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency established the Action Level for Lead at 15 ug/L and the Action Level for Copper at 1300 ug/L. All our results were well below the Action Levels for Lead or Copper. These results were based on ten (10) samples that were taken on September 28, 2022.

"EPD has determined that the concentration of certain water quality monitoring parameters does not change frequently within our system therefore, some of the data represented in this report is greater than one year old."

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 Lincolnton 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 Furman Parton at 706-359-4696. 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.

Analyte	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Range		Units	Violation
				Low	High		
Lead	9/28/2022	0	15	0	6.8	ppb	N
Copper	9/28/2022	1.3	1.3	0.0071	0.13	ppm	N

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for City of Lincolnton, call or visit the James Allen Reed Water Treatment Plant (2247 McCormick Highway, Lincolnton, GA 30817) at 706-359-4696 or Lincolnton City Hall (125 North Peachtree Street, Lincolnton, GA 30817) at 706-359-3239. Sample results from our most current sampling period in 2022 are available at each location.

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.

To access the SLI for the City of Lincolnton, visit Lincolnton City Hall at 125 North Peachtree Street, Lincolnton, GA 30817. A spreadsheet of the SLI is available for public access.

TERMS AND UNITS DEFINED

NTU- Nephelometric Turbidity Units is a measure of water clarity

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE- is a required process to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

ACTION LEVEL- is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow

mg/L- milligrams per liter; corresponds to one penny in $10,000 (also stated as parts per million or ppm)

ug/L- micrograms per liter; corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000 (also stated as parts per billion or ppb)

TOC- Total Organic Carbon

MCL- Maximum Contaminant Level, set by the USEPA, is 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.

TTHM- Total Trihalomethanes

MCLG- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is 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.

HAA5- Haloacetic Acids

MRDL (mg/L)- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Cl- Chlorine

Because accurate test methods for detecting cryptosporidium at very low levels are not available, EPA does not require testing of treated drinking water unless concentrations in the raw water exceed 10 per liter.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH INFORMATION

1.) "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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791."

2.) "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 Cryptospiridium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791."