

**2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT  
CITY OF EASTMAN WATER SYSTEM PERMIT # 0910002**

**IS YOUR DRINKING WATER SAFE?**

**The answer is YES!**

The City of Eastman has collected and tested hundreds of water samples over the past year for dozens of different contaminants. We are pleased to report that all results meet state and federal regulations.

The following report will explain some of these tests, and hopefully answer some of the questions about your drinking water. For more information about your water on this report, please call Terry Hardeman at (478) 374-4077.

Your drinking water comes from four municipal ground water wells approximately 300 feet deep. This water source is commonly called the **UPPER FLORIDIAN AQUIFER**. These wells are located at South Carolina Street, Industrial Park, Legion Drive and Oak Street. We provide treatment at each of these wells to include removal of contaminants and chlorine disinfection. Meetings can be scheduled and held as needed, if anyone has any concerns about our 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline (800) 426-4791.

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 health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lesson these risks are available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline (800) 426-4791.

Terms and abbreviations used in this report:

- maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) – the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.
- maximum contaminant level (MCL) – the highest level on contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- action level (AL) – a level which triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter

- ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter
- < = less than
- > = more than

Cryptosporidium is a protozoan parasite that is common in surface water (reservoirs, lakes, and streams). Cryptosporidium can cause symptoms including diarrhea, nausea and/or stomach cramps. We at the water department are pleased to announce that cryptosporidium has never been detected in our treated drinking water.

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 form 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 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 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 Eastman 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>.

Individual reports will not be mailed to customers but will be available upon request.

All substances in the chart below are well within regulated limits. Hundreds of additional substances were tested for and not found in your drinking water. Thank you for your help in providing safe drinking water for our community.