Satilla Hills Subdivision
2023 Water Quality Report
Georgia Water System ID #: GA2290032

Water System Contact and Phone Number:

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Summary of Water Quality Information

The **Satilla Hills Subdivision** drinking water system is owned and operated by **S and H Utilities,** a subsidiary of **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** The corporate office is located at 829 SW Central Avenue in Blackshear, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to visit the corporate office or contact the principals, listed above.

Included in this report is information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. **S and H Utilities** is committed to providing your community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. For more information about your water or this report please **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** at the numbers provided above. **This report is available upon request at the corporate office.**

Your water comes from one (1) community *groundwater* well located in the **Satilla Hills Subdivision** on Satilla Circle, Lot 2 of Plat A. The well is approximately 500 feet deep and derives water from the *Upper Floridan Aquifer* to provide ample volumes of water for your community. Necessary treatment, to include the addition of chlorine disinfection, is performed at the well site. This property is protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of this water source.

A ***Source Water Assessment Plan*** for this facility has been completed by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD). This is a report that identifies any types of pollution to which your water supply could be vulnerable and includes information regarding potential sources of contamination in your watershed. This system is considered to be in the medium susceptibility range for pollution. Potential pollution sources include access roads, secondary roads, utility poles, electrical transformers, domestic septic tanks, and stormwater runoff/infiltration. **A copy of this report is available upon request at the corporate office.**

Satilla Hills Subdivision water system is tested for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a periodic basis as determined by the GA EPD Drinking Water Program and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Sample/testing schedules are based on initial contaminant level assessments and can be changed if deemed necessary. Waivers may be issued for the analysis of any of the mentioned compounds if analytical data confirms the drinking water in this area is not vulnerable to contamination from these chemicals.

Generally, samples are collected from the **Satilla Hills Subdivision** water system for the analyses of bacteriological content once per month; for nitrate-nitrites annually; and for inorganic compounds (IOCs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), synthetic organic compounds (SOCs), TTHMs, HAA5s, lead, and copper testing once in a three (3) year cycle. Radionuclides, although less frequently, are also monitored with sampling cycles occurring every nine (9) years.

During 2023, the **Satilla Hills Subdivision** water system was sampled and analyzed for bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrites, lead & copper, and Radionuclides. **We are proud to inform you that Satilla Hills Subdivision did not have any violations of water quality parameters during 2023. All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying charts. Any constituents not listed in the charts had results less than the detection limits.**

During the 2023 lead and copper sampling event, five (5) representative locations from your community were sampled and analyzed for the presence of the mentioned contaminants. **NO** sampled site exceeded the action levels for lead or copper; however, detectable quantities of one or both contaminants were found in one or more sample(s).

Lead and copper are metals naturally found throughout the environment in soil and water. These metals are also found in lead, copper, or brass household plumbing pipes and fixtures. Even consumer products such as paints, pottery, and pewter can contain lead and/or copper. Corrosion or deterioration of lead or copper-based materials, as well as erosion of natural deposits, can release these metals into the 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. ***Tindall Enterprises, Inc****. 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.

Additionally, the following measures may be taken to minimize exposure to lead and/or copper:

- *Use cold water for drinking or cooking.*
- *Do not cook with or consume water from the hot water faucet.*
- *Do not use hot water for making baby formula.*
- *Use only "lead-free" solder, fluxes and materials in new household plumbing and repairs.*

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 Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the ***EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).***

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).***

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- ***Microbial contaminants****, i.e., viruses and bacteria from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.*
- ***Inorganic contaminants****, i.e., salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.*
- ***Pesticides and herbicides*** *may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.*
- ***Radioactive contaminants****, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil/gas production and mining activities.*

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Tindall Enterprises, Inc*. strives to maintain the highest standards of performance and quality possible. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, improvements that benefit the community must be made. Please help keep these costs as low as possible by utilizing good water conservation practices.*

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): "*The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology."*

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): *"The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety."*

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): reasonable goals for drinking water quality. Exceeding SMCL's may adversely affect odor or appearance, but there is no known risk to human health.

Treatment Technique (TT): *"A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water."*

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes): One or more of the organic compounds Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, and/or Bromoform.

HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids): One or more of the organic compounds Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, and Dibromoacetic Acid.

Satilla Hills Subdivision
2023 Water Quality Data
WSID: GA2290032

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that have been detected in your drinking water. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The data presented in this table is from testing done during the year noted. The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (EPD) require monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Parameters, values, and/or sources may vary.

DETECTED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	Satilla Hills Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.052	0.052 to 0.052	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.36	1.36 to1.36	2021	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4 [2]	4	0.38	0.38 to 0.38	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron	ppb	[300]	**	220	220 to 220	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	[50]	**	45	45 to 45	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Satilla Hills Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5	ppb	60	**	ND	N/A	2021	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	ppb	80	**	1.0	1.0 to 1.0	2021	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	Satilla Hills Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	14	14 to 14	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS

Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Satilla Hills Water System Results	# of sample sites above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	0.50	0 of 5	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.031	0 of 5	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Satilla Hills Highest # of Positive Samples	Positive Sample Date (Month/Year)	Sample Year	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Present/ Absent	1*	0	0	N/A	2023	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli		1*	0	0	N/A	2023	No	Human and animal fecal waste

RADIONUCLIDES TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Satilla Hills Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	ND	N/A	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	ND	N/A	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Total Coliform Rule MCL= 1 positive sample for systems that collect <40 samples a month** * No established MCL, SMCL or MCLG**

•**N/A**: Not applicable to this contaminant •**ND (Not Detected):** By regulation, this substance/group of substances was tested for in our finished tap water; however, none was detected at the limit.

•**Action Level (AL):** "*The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*"

•**ppb (ug/L):** parts per billion or micrograms per liter •**ppm (mg/L):** parts per million or milligrams per liter •**pCi/l:** picocuries per liter, a measurement of radiation