

Pine Ridge Plantation 2022 Water Quality Report

Georgia Water System ID: GA2290036

Name of Water System Contact: Sonny Bowen
Contact Phone Number: 912-614-3589

Summary of Water Quality Information

The **Pine Ridge Plantation** drinking water system is owned by Winston M. (Sonny) Bowen and operated by **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** The facility office is located at 6680 Youmans Chapel Road, Blackshear, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to contact Mr. Bowen at the number above during regular working hours.

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. The **Pine Ridge Plantation Water System** is committed to providing your community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. For more information about your water or this report please call **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** at 912-449-0999. **A copy of this report is available upon request at the facility office.**

Your water comes from two (2) community *groundwater* wells identified as Wells 101 and 102. Located within the **Pine Ridge Plantation** Subdivision, these wells derive water from the *Upper Floridian Aquifer* to provide ample volumes of water for your community. Necessary treatment, such as chlorine disinfection, is performed at the well sites. Well properties are protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of the 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 report 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. There are no cited potential pollution sources within the control zones of either well. Cited potential pollution sources within the management zones include utility poles, access roads, secondary roads, domestic wells, and storm water run-off potentially containing volatile organic compounds from parking areas and/or pesticides and herbicides from lawns. **This report is available upon request at the facility office.**

The **Pine Ridge Plantation** water system is tested for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a periodic basis as determined by the State of Georgia EPD. 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 certain compounds if analytical data shows that the distributed drinking water in this area is not vulnerable to contamination from these chemicals.

Generally, samples are collected in the **Pine Ridge Plantation** water system for the analysis of inorganic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radionuclides, lead, and copper once in a three (3) year cycle. Samples are tested for nitrate-nitrites annually, and bacteriological content monthly. Currently, volatile organic compounds are monitored quarterly. Even though there is a manager to perform the daily maintenance of the water system, the facility has also secured the services of **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** to perform regular monitoring of the facility.

During 2022, the **Pine Ridge Plantation** water system was analyzed for bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrites, radionuclides, inorganic compounds, and volatile organic compounds. **We are pleased to inform you that the Pine Ridge Plantation Water System did not have any violations of water quality parameters during 2022. All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying charts. Any constituents not listed in the accompanying charts had results less than the detection limits.**

For the 2021 analyses of lead and copper, five (5) representative locations throughout your community were sampled and submitted for testing. **NO** sampled sites had results exceeding the lead and copper *Action Levels*, however, detectable levels of copper were found in one or more sample(s). This indicates that some service lines may contain this contaminant.

Lead and copper are metals naturally found throughout the environment in soil and water. These metals can also be 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. Pine Ridge Plantation 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 also 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.

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 at 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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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**, 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 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 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 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 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.

Pine Ridge Plantation 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.”

Not Detected (ND): By regulation, this substance or group of substances was tested for in our finished tap water; however, none was detected at the testing limit.

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.

**Pine Ridge Plantation
2022 Water Quality Data
WSID: GA2290036**

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	Pine Ridge Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.21	1.21 to 1.21	2021	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4 [2]	4	0.60	0.60 to 0.60	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.051	0.051 to 0.051	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Pine Ridge Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5	ppb	80	**	ND	N/A	2021	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	ppb	100	**	11.1	11.1 to 11.1	2021	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	ppb	**	**	0.673	0.60 to 0.77	2022	No	By product of petroleum factories
Xylenes	ppm	10	10	0.0017	0.0014 to 0.002	2022	No	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories

OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	Pine Ridge Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	29	29 to 29	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Pine Ridge 90th Percentile	# of sample sites above AL	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	ND	0 of 5	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.0135	0 of 5	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Pine Ridge # of Positive Samples	Positive Sample Date (Month)	Sample Year	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Present/ Absent	1*	0	0	N/A	2021	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli		0	0	0	N/A	2021	No	Human and animal fecal waste

RADIONUCLIDES TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Pine Ridge Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	3.54	3.54 to 3.54	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	2.03	2.03 to 2.03	2022	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 •ppm (mg/L): parts per million or milligrams per liter

•ppb (ug/L): parts per billion or micrograms per liter

•pCi/l: picocuries per liter, a measurement of radiation

•ND (Not Detected): By regulation, this substance or group of substances was tested for in our finished tap water; however, none was detected at the testing limit.

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