# Manor Water Association
# 2023 Water Quality Report

Georgia Water System ID #: GA2990000

| **Name of Water System Contact:** | **Contact Phone Number:** |
|---|---|
| Dwain Butler, President | (229) 375-1372 |

## Summary of Water Quality Information

The **Manor** drinking water system is owned by **Manor Water Association** and operated by **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** The Manor Water Association Board of Directors meets twice annually, however, additional meetings can be scheduled, if necessary. An annual meeting is held in August of each year and members are encouraged to attend to learn about the water system. If you have a topic to discuss at a board meeting, please contact a board member to submit your request. If there are ever any comments or inquiries, please feel free to contact the Association President, Dwain Butler, 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. **Manor Water Association** is committed to providing your community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. For more information about your water or this report please contact Kent Oliver (912) 281-3799, Dwain Butler (229) 375-1372, or Arnold Smith (912) 337-3841. **This report will not be mailed to individual consumers; it will be available for public viewing at Solar Foods, on the Tindall Enterprises, Inc. website, or you can contact Zenell Butler at (912) 283-0488 or 4955 Suwannee Chapel Road in Manor, Ga.**

Your water comes from two (2) community *groundwater* wells. These wells, identified as wells 102 and 103, are located on Sob Nob Road in Manor, Georgia. The wells are around 700 feet deep and obtain water from the Floridian Aquifer. Any required treatment of the drinking water, such as addition of disinfectant or removal of contaminants, is performed at the well sites. The well properties are protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination to the water source.

A ***Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP)*** that has been prepared for the **Manor Water Association** by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (GA DNR 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. There are no potential pollution sources present in the 15-foot control zone for either well; however, certain potential pollution sources have been cited for the inner and/or outer management zones for both wells. Potential pollution sources in the 250-foot radius of the inner management zone for all wells include access roads, secondary roads, electrical transformers, utility poles, sewer lines, vehicle parking areas, abandoned vehicles, and storm water run-off. **For more information on the inner and outer management zones, you may request the SWAP from the Manor Water Association.**

The **Manor Water Association** water system is tested for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a periodic basis as determined by the GA DNR EPD Drinking Water Program and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Sampling/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 shows that the distributed drinking water in this area is not vulnerable to contamination from these chemicals. Generally, samples are collected from the water system for the analysis of lead, copper, radionuclides, volatile organic-, synthetic organic-, and inorganic compounds once in a three (3) year cycle. Analyses of nitrate-nitrite, TTHMs, and HAA5s are performed yearly, and bacteriological content is monitored monthly.

During 2023, the **Manor Water Association** water system was sampled for the analyses of bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrite, lead & copper, volatile organic compounds, TTHMs, and HAA5s. The Manor Water Association Water System had a positive sample for Total Coliform in July, but repeat samples were negative. **All other results of the analyses performed during 2023 were within the EPD guidelines. All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying chart. Any contaminants not listed in the accompanying charts had results less than the detection limits and/or maximum contaminant levels.**

During the 2023 lead and copper monitoring event, ten (10) representative locations from throughout the community were sampled, including single and multi-family residences, commercial, and municipal buildings. The results from this monitoring are below the 90$^{th}$ percentile action level limits. However, detectable levels of both contaminants were found in one or more samples. This indicates the presence of some service lines that may contain these contaminants.

*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 **Manor Water Association** 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 <u>may</u> 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.*

*The* ***Manor Water Association*** *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.*

**<u>DEFINITION OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT</u>**

**<u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):</u>** "*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."*

**<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</u>** *"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."*

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

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

**<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):</u>** "*The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbiological contaminants."*

**<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):</u>** "*The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.*

**<u>TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes):</u>** Organic compounds Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, and Bromoform.

**<u>HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids):</u>** Organic compounds Monochloroacetic-, Dichloroacetic-, Trichloroacetic-, Monobromoacetic-, and Dibromoacetic Acid.

# Manor Water Association

**2023**

**WSID: GA2990000**

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 | Manor Water Assoc. Water System Results | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.23 | 0.23 to 0.23 | 2023 | No | Water additive used for control of microbes |
| Fluoride | ppm | 4 [2] | 4 | 0.44 | 0.44 to 0.44 | 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive |
| Iron | ppb | [300] | ** | 51.0 | 51.0 to 51.0 | 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

**DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE**

| Parameter | Units | MCL | MCLG | Manor Water Assoc. Water System Results | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAA5 | ppb | 60 | ** | 2.2 | 2.2 to 2.2 | 2023 | No | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHMs | ppb | 80 | ** | 11.7 | 11.7 to 11.7 | 2023 | No | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| Xylenes, Total | ppb | 10 | 10 | 3.4 | 3.4 to 3.4 | 2023 | No | Discharge from petroleum/chemical manufacturing |

**OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE**

| Parameter | Units | MCL [SMCL] | MCLG | Manor Water Assoc. Water System Results | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sodium | ppm | ** | ** | 17.0 | 17.0 to 17.0 | 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

**LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS**

| Parameter | Units | Action Level | MCLG | Lumber City 90th Percentile | # of sample sites above Action Level | Sample Date | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 of 10 | 2023 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.03 | 0 of 10 | 2023 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |

**MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS**

| Parameter | Units | MCL | MCLG | Manor Water Assoc. Number of Positive Samples | Positive Sample Date (Month) | Sample Year | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform | Present/ Absent | 1* | 0 | 1 | July | 2023 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| E. coli | | 0 | 0 | 0 | N/A | 2023 | No | Human and animal fecal waste |

**RADIONUCLIDES TABLE**

| Parameter | Units | MCL | MCLG | Manor Water Assoc. Water System Results | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha emitters | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | ND | ND to ND | 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | ND | ND to ND | 2016 | 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**

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

**N/A:** Not applicable to this contaminant **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.

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