

MANOR WATER ASSOCIATION 2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Georgia Water System ID #: GA2990000

Name of Water System Contact:

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Contact Phone Number:

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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 2021, the **Manor Water Association** water system was sampled for the analyses of bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrite, and volatile organic compounds. **All results of the analyses performed during 2021 were within the EPD guidelines. All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying chart. Any constituents not listed in the accompanying charts had results less than the detection limits and/or maximum contaminant levels.**

In March 2021, the Manor Water Association failed to submit the sample for bacterial monitoring resulting in a violation for *Failure to Monitor under the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)* and *Failure to Notify Consumers under the Public Notification Rule*. Even though the Manor Water Association posted notification of this oversight at the Moore's Country Store, the EPD requires that a public notification be mailed, or hand delivered to each consumer. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during the period indicated. The *RTCR* seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by *E. coli*, bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems. The *Public Notification Rule* helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Additionally, the Manor Water Association received *Letters of Non-Compliance* regarding analysis of lead, copper, and inorganic compounds during the 2017-2019 monitoring cycle, and TTHM/HAA5 analysis for the 2021 monitoring event. The Manor Water Association has been in communication with the EPD to resolve these issues. Please note that these violations are in reference to missed sampling events and because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of the water during the periods indicated. Some people who drink water containing TTHMs or HAA5s in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. All samples that have been analyzed for these contaminants are within the state and federal guidelines.

During the 2020 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 90th 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.

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. 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:

- Flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.
- 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. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily a cause for health concerns. 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 and may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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. **More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline.**

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **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** may come from a variety of sources e.g., 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, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

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.”

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): “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.”

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): “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.

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes): Organic compounds Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, and Bromoform.

HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids): Organic compounds Monochloroacetic-, Dichloroacetic-, Trichloroacetic-, Monobromoacetic-, and Dibromoacetic Acid.

**Manor Water Association
2021 WATER QUALITY DATA
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	0.20	0.20 to 0.20	2020	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.33	0.33 to 0.33	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive
Sodium	ppm	**	**	12.0	12.0 to 12.0	2016	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	**	1.7	1.7 to 1.7	2020	No ¹	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	ppb	80	**	15.6	15.6 to 15.6	2020	No ¹	By product of drinking water disinfection

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
Iron	ppb	[300]	**	68.0	68.0 to 68.0	2016	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	1.2	0 of 10	2020	No ¹	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.017	0 of 10	2020	No ¹	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	0	N/A	2021	No ¹	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	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

¹ While your water results meet EPA Standards, there was a monitoring failure for this contaminant. See full Water Quality Report for additional information.

*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.