SANDY RIDGE SUBDIVISION
2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Georgia Water System ID #: GA1830042

Name of Water System Contact:	**Contact Phone Number:**
Mike Mulligan	**912-654-1098**

Summary of Water Quality Information

The **Sandy Ridge Subdivision** drinking water system is owned by Mike A. Mulligan and operated by **Tindall Enterprises, Inc**. The facility office address is 1344 Walter L. Dasher Road, Glennville, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to contact Mike Mulligan by phone at the number 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. **Sandy Ridge Subdivision** is committed to providing your community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water for everyone. For more information about your water or this report please call the number listed above. **This report will not be mailed to individual consumers, however, copies are available at the facility office upon request.**

Your water comes from well 102, a community *groundwater* well located on Sandy Ridge Drive within the **Sandy Ridge Subdivision**. This well derives water from the *Coastal Plain Aquifer* to provide ample volumes of water for your community. Any necessary treatment, such as removal of contaminants and/or addition of disinfectant, is performed at the well site. This property is protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of this water source.

The ***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 high susceptibility range for pollution. Potential pollution sources cited for well 102 include, access and secondary roads, utility poles, transformers, domestic septic tanks, and storm water run-off that may contain volatile organic compounds from parking areas and/or pesticides and herbicides from lawns. **The complete report is available upon request at the facility office.**

The drinking water provided by **Sandy Ridge Subdivision** is tested for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a periodic basis determined by the GA EPD. Sample/testing schedules are based on initial contaminant level assessments and can be changed if deemed necessary. EPD may issue waivers for the analyses of certain compounds if analytical data shows that the distributed drinking water in this area is not vulnerable to contamination from said compounds.

Generally, the **Sandy Ridge Subdivision** water system is tested for radionuclides every nine (9) years; inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, TTHMs, HAA5s, lead, and copper every three (3) years; nitrate-nitrites annually; and bacteriological content monthly. Routine monitoring is performed by **Tindall Enterprises** and daily maintenance is provided by the facility manager.

During 2022, the **Sandy Ridge Subdivision** water system was tested for bacteriological content, and nitrate-nitrites. **We are proud to inform you that Sandy Ridge Subdivision did not have any violations of water quality parameters during 2022. All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying charts. Any contaminants not listed in the accompanying charts had results less than the detection limits and/or maximum contaminant levels.**

For the lead and copper monitoring event, five (5) representative locations from throughout your community were sampled for analysis. **NO** sampled site exceeded the lead and copper *Action Levels*; however, detectable levels of lead and/or copper were found in one or more sample(s). This indicates that some service lines contain these contaminants.

Lead and copper are metals naturally found throughout the environment in air, soil, water, and household dust. 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. The **Sandy Ridge Subdivision** *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:

- Flush 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.

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, 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.

Sandy Ridge Subdivision *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."*

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

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): 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.

SANDY RIDGE SUBDIVISION
2022 WATER QUALITY DATA
WSID: GA1830042

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	Sandy Ridge Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.89	1.89 to 1.89	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4 [2]	4	0.46	0.46 to 0.46	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sandy Ridge Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5	ug/l	60	**	ND	N/A	2020	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	ug/l	80	**	ND	N/A	2020	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	Sandy Ridge Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	19	19 to 19	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS

Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Sandy Ridge Water System Results	# of sites above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	1.1	0 of 5	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.0097	0 of 5	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sandy Ridge # of Positive Samples	PositiveSample Date (Month)	Sample Year	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Present/ Absent	1*	0	0	N/A	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli		0	0	0	N/A	2022	No	Human and animal fecal waste

RADIONUCLIDES TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sandy Ridge Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	ND	N/A	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	ND	N/A	2015	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 •**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

•**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."*