

**HIGHLAND PARK SUBDIVISION
2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT
Georgia Water System ID: GA0050007**

Name of Water System Contact:
Curtis C. Hall, Owner / Barbara K. Hall, Operator

Contact Phone Number:
912-632-8919

Summary of Water Quality Information

The **Highland Park Subdivision** drinking water system is owned by Curtis C. Hall and operated by Barbara K. Hall. The facility office is located at 832 West 12th Street in Alma, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries, please feel free to contact the owner or operator 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. The **Highland Park Subdivision** water system 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 contact the owner or operator.

Your water comes from one (1) community *groundwater* well, identified as well 101. This well, located 360 feet southeast of the US Highway 1/23 and Ocelot Road intersection in **Highland Park Subdivision**, derives water from *Coastal Plain aquifer* to provide ample volumes of water for your community. Necessary treatment, such as the removal of contaminants and/or addition of disinfectants, are performed at the well site.

A **Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP)** has been completed for this facility by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (GADNR/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 well is considered to be in the high susceptibility range for pollution. Utility poles and maintenance equipment are cited as potential pollution sources within the 15-foot control zone of the well. Pollution sources found within the 437-foot management zone of the well include electrical transformers, utility corridor, domestic septic systems, domestic wells, stormwater run-off/infiltration, US Highway 1/23, agricultural fields, access and secondary roads. **The full SWAP is available upon request.**

The **Highland Park Subdivision** water system is tested for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a periodic basis determined by the GADNR/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 when necessary. Waivers may also 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 from the **Highland Park Subdivision** water system for the analyses of nitrate-nitrites annually; inorganic compounds (IOCs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), lead, and copper once in a three (3) year cycle; and radionuclides every nine (9) years. The **Highland Park Subdivision** also performs regular monitoring of the facility, including the collection of monthly samples for the analyses of bacteriological content.

During 2023, the **Highland Park Subdivision** water system was sampled and analyzed for bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrites, VOCs, and IOCs. All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying chart and any constituents not listed in the chart had results less than the detection limits and/or maximum contaminant levels. **While we are pleased to inform you that all tested contaminants were below the maximum contaminant levels during 2023, EPD determined that the Highland Park Subdivision water system did not satisfy the monitoring requirements of the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR). 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 waste. 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 the elderly. Due to an oversight, we failed to test the water system for bacteriological content during the month of December 2023. Health effects are unknown, and we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this period. Protecting our consumers from exposure to bacteria is our highest priority. Since December 2023, Highland Park Subdivision has continuously complied with all bacteriological monitoring requirements. Additionally, public notification has been issued by Highland Park Subdivision to inform its consumers of the incident and the health effects that may have incurred. Furthermore, during a technical review, the GADNR/EPD determined the Highland Park Subdivision water system acquired a violation for the adequacy, availability, and/or content of the 2021 and 2022 Water Quality Reports / Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs), originally submitted in May of 2022 and May of 2023, respectively. We failed to provide you, our customers, with an annual report that adequately informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water during 2021 and 2022. The Highland Park Subdivision 2021 and 2022 CCRs have been amended and resubmitted.**

For the most recent lead and copper testing cycle, samples were taken from five (5) representative locations throughout the system. While **NO** sampled site exceeded the lead and copper *Action Level*, measurable quantities of copper were detected in at least one sample. Lead and copper are metals naturally found throughout the environment in soil and water. Customers should know that 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 **Highland Park Subdivision** water system 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>.*

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

- Flushing 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 USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (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 (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**, 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 stormwater 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 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.

The **Highland Park Subdivision** water system 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-

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.

**Highland Park Subdivision
2023 Water Quality Data
WSID: GA0050007**

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	Highland Park Subdivision Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.34	0.34 to 0.34	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Highland Park Subdivision 90th Percentile	# of sample sites above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	0.00	0 of 5	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.048	0 of 5	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highland Park Subdivision Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	10.0	10 to 10	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highland Park Subdivision Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample Date (Month/Year)	Sample Year	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Present/	1*	0	0	N/A	2023	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	Absent	0	0	0	N/A	2023	Yes ¹	Human and animal fecal waste

¹ Failure to monitor; see Water Quality Report for more information.

*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."

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.

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."