

**JESUP HEALTH AND REHAB**  
**2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT**  
**Georgia Water System ID #: GA3050039**

**Name of Water System Contact:**  
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**Summary of Water Quality Information**

The **Jesup Health and Rehab** drinking water system is owned **Jesup Health and Rehab** and operated by **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** The facility office is located at 3100 Savannah Highway, Jesup, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to visit or contact the facility at the number listed 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. **Jesup Health and Rehab** 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.** by phone at 912-449-0999. **This Water Quality Report is available at the facility office upon request.**

Your water comes from Well 101, a community *groundwater* well which derives water from the *Coastal Plain Aquifer*. It is located within the **Jesup Health and Rehab** property at 3100 Savannah Highway in Jesup, Georgia. Necessary treatment, such as the 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 the water source.

A **Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP)** has been completed for this facility by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division. This report identifies any types of pollution to which your water supply could be vulnerable and includes information regarding potential sources of contamination in this watershed. **The complete SWAP is available at the facility office upon request.**

During the assessment, this well was ranked to be in the high susceptibility range for pollution. While no potential pollution sources were cited for the fifteen (15) foot control zone surrounding Well 101, some were found in the 195-foot management zone. These include electrical transformers, utility poles, access and secondary roads, storm water run-off potentially containing pesticides and herbicides from lawns and/or volatile organic compounds from nearby vehicle parking areas, as well as one (1) non-domestic septic system within 175 feet of the wellhead.

**Jesup Health and Rehab** monitors its drinking water for more than eighty (80) drinking water contaminants on a pre-determined schedule set by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division Drinking Water Program and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Sample cycles are based on initial contaminant level assessments and may 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 at **Jesup Health and Rehab** for the analysis of inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, lead and copper once in a three (3) year cycle. Nitrate-nitrite testing is done yearly, and bacteriological content is monitored monthly. Every nine (9) years, the water from this is system is also tested for radionuclides.

During 2022, your water was analyzed for bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrites, inorganic compounds, and volatile organic compounds. **We are proud to inform you that the Jesup Health and Rehab drinking water system did not have any water quality violations during 2022. All detected contaminants from the most recent testing cycles 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 performed in 2021, five (5) representative locations from throughout the water system were sampled. **No** sampled site exceeded the lead or copper *Action Levels*, however low levels one or both analytes were found in one or more sample. 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. **Jesup Health and Rehab** 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:**

- 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**, 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** 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.

**Jesup Health and Rehab** 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):** 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.

**Jesup Health and Rehab Water System**  
**2022 Water Quality Data**  
**WSID: GA3050039**

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	Jesup Health and Rehab Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.79	0.79 to 0.79	2018	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4 [2]	4	0.23	0.23 to 0.23	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Manganese	ppm	[0.05]	**	0.047	0.047 to 0.047	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Detected Organic Contaminants Table								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Jesup Health and Rehab Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	**	ND	N/A	2018	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	ppb	80	**	1.3	1.3 to 1.3	2021	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

Other Detected Unregulated Contaminants Table								
Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	Jesup Health and Rehab Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	14	14 to 14	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results								
Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Jesup Health and Rehab 90th Percentile	# of sample sites above AL	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	0.95	0 of 5	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.01	0 of 5	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

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

Radionuclides Table								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Jesup Health and Rehab Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15*	0	ND	N/A	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5*	0	ND	N/A	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

•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.

•N/A: Not applicable to this contaminant    •Action Level (AL): "The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow."