Meadow Wood Subdivision
2024 Water Quality Report
Georgia Water System ID #: GA2290038

Name Of Water System Contact (Phone Number):
Tindall Enterprises, Inc. (912-449-0999)

Summary of Water Quality Information

The **Meadow Wood Subdivision** drinking water system is owned by Russel O'Quinn and Kevin Middleton, and operated by Tindall Enterprises, Inc. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to contact the operator of the water system 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. We are 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. **A copy of this report is being delivered to all residents, but a copy is available, upon request, at Tindall Enterprises, Inc. located at 829 SW Central Avenue in Blackshear, Georgia or you may send a request via email to tindall@tindallenterprises.net or online at http://www.tindallenterprises.net/meadowwood-ccr-2024.html .**

Your water comes one (1) community *groundwater*, identified as well 101 and located within the **Meadow Wood Subdivision** property. Necessary treatment of the water, such as the addition of disinfectant, is performed at the well site. This property is protected from activities that could potentially cause contamination of the well or the water source. The **Meadow Wood Subdivision** water system is tested for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a regular basis at the frequency determined by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division 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 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.

The **Meadow Wood Subdivision** water system currently is scheduled for sampling and analyses of radionuclides, synthetic organic compounds (SOCs), inorganic compounds (IOCs), total trihalomethanes (TTHMs), and haloacetic acids (HAA5s) once every three (3) years; analyses of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrate-nitrite, lead, and copper once every year. The monitoring of bacteriological content is performed monthly.

During 2024, samples were taken from the **Meadow Wood Subdivision** water system for the analyses of bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrites, VOCs, radionuclides, lead, and copper. **We are pleased to inform you that the Meadow Wood Subdivision water system did not have any water quality violations of the parameters tested during 2024. All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying charts. Any constituents not listed in the accompanying charts had results less than the detection limits.**

For the 2024 lead and copper monitoring event, five (5) representative locations from throughout your community were sampled. **NO** sampled site exceeded *action level* limit for either contaminant, however, detectable quantities of copper were found in one or more sample(s). This may indicate the presence of this contaminant in some service lines or home plumbing. To access all individual lead tap sample results for the **Meadow Wood Subdivision,** visit www.gadrinkingwater.net.

The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water. the **Meadow Wood Subdivision has submitted the required lead service line inventory. To view the complete SLI report, please visit the following website: https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com/.**

*Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The **Meadow Wood Subdivision** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by*

running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the ***Meadow Wood Subdivision****. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://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.

Meadow Wood 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.*

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

<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> One or more of the organic compounds Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, and/or Bromoform.

<u>HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids):</u> One or more of the organic compounds Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, and Dibromoacetic Acid.

Meadow Wood Subdivision
2024 Water Quality Data
WSID: GA2290038

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. Paramaters, values, and/or sources may vary.

DETECTED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	Meadow Wood Subdivision Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.20	0.18 to 0.20	2023	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Zinc	ppm	5	***	0.99	0.99 to 0.99	2023	No	Corrosion of galvanized piping
Flouride	ppm	4 [2]	4	0.44	0.44 to 0.44	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Meadow Wood Subdivision Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5	ppb	60	**	ND	N/A	2023	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	ppb	80	**	ND	N/A	2023	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	Meadow Wood Subdivision Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	17.0	17.0 to 17.0	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS

Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Meadow Wood Subdivision 90th Percentile	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	ND	N/A	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.0185	0.0017 to 0.014	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Meadow Wood Subdivision No. 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	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli		0	0	0	N/A	2024	No	Human and animal fecal waste

RADIONUCLIDES TABLE

Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Meadow Wood Subdivision Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	8.29	8.29 to 8.29	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	2.10	2.10 to 2.10	2024	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."*

•**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.