

COFFMAN 2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Georgia Water System ID: GA1850012

Name of Water System Contact:

James Moss, Owner

Tindall Enterprises, Inc., Operator

Contact Phone Number:

229-206-7492

912-449-0999

Summary of Water Quality Information

Coffman drinking water system is owned by James Moss and operated by *Tindall Enterprises, Inc.* The property is on Webb Drive in Valdosta, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to contact the Owner or Operator at the numbers 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 **Coffman** 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 call **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** at 912-449-0999.

This report is available upon request.

Your water comes from one (1) community *groundwater* well, identified as well 101. This well, located across from 3017 Sunset Drive in **Coffman**, derives water from *Coastal Plain aquifer* to provide ample volumes of water for your community. Necessary treatment, such as removal of contaminants and/or addition of disinfectant, are performed at the well site. The well property is protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination to 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 (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 storm runoff/infiltration are cited as potential pollution sources within the 15-foot control zone and the 669-foot management zone of the well. Other pollution sources found within the management zone of the well include electrical transformers, utility corridor, domestic septic tanks, domestic wells, surface water, access and secondary roads. **The full SWAP is available upon request.**

The **Coffman** 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 **Coffman** water system for the analyses of nitrate-nitrites annually; inorganic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, volatile organic compounds, TTHMs, HAA5s, lead, and copper once in a three (3) year cycle; and radionuclides every nine (9) years. **Coffman** has also secured the services of **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** to perform regular monitoring of the facility, including the collection of monthly samples for the analyses of bacteriological content.

During 2023, the **Coffman** water system was sampled and analyzed for bacteriological content and nitrate-nitrites. **We are pleased to inform you that the Coffman water system did not have any violations of water quality parameters during 2023. Any constituents not listed in the accompanying charts had results less than the detection limits and/or maximum contaminant levels.**

During 2022 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*; however, measurable quantities of lead and/or copper were detected in at least one sample. This indicates the presence of some service lines that contain these contaminants.

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 **Coffman** 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 be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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.**

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, 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.

Coffman 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

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.

Coffman
2023 Water Quality Data
WSID: GA1850012

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.

DETECTED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	Coffman Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.4	0.4 - 0.4	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.22	0.22 to 0.22	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Zinc	ppm	[5]	**	0.073	0.073 to 0.073	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Coffman Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	**	0.0	NA	2022	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	ppb	80	**	0.0	NA	2022	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Coffman 90th Percentile	# of sample sites above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	0.6	0 of 5	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0	0 of 5	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Coffman Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron	ppm	[0.3]	**	0.058	0.058 to 0.058	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	**	**	20.0	20.0 to 20.0	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits

MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Coffman 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	No	Human and animal fecal waste

RADIONUCLIDES TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Coffman 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

Parameters, values, and or sources may vary

*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

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

Not Detected (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.

ppb or ug/l: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm or mg/l: parts per million or milligrams per liter

pCi/l: picocuries per liter, a measurement of radiation