

Shady Acres Mobile Home Park

2023 Water Quality Report

Georgia Water System ID #: GA1270017

Name of Water System Contact:

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Summary of Water Quality Information

The **Shady Acres Mobile Home Park (MHP)** drinking water system owned by **Clear Trail Real Estate** and operated by **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** The facility office is located at 54 Holtz Road, Brunswick, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to visit the **Shady Acres MHP** office or contact **Gordon Bynorth**, the community manager, 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. **Shady Acres Mobile Home Park** 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. **A copy of this report is available at the facility office.**

Your water comes from two (2) community *groundwater* wells, well 102 and well 103. Well 102 is the primary well, and well 103 is a back-up well for emergencies only. Both wells derive water from an underground source called the *Coastal Plain Aquifer*. These wells are located within the **Shady Acres Mobile Home Park** property in Brunswick Georgia. This property is protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of the well or the water source. Any necessary treatment, such as removal of contaminants and/or addition of disinfectant, is performed at the well sites.

A **Source Water Assessment Plan** for this facility has been completed by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD) and 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. There are no cited potential pollution sources for well 102 in the control zone of fifteen (15) feet. Possible pollution sources for well 103 in the control zone include vehicle parking areas and landscape ties. Cited potential pollution sources for well 102 and well 103 within the management zone of 600 feet and 519 feet, respectively, include utility poles, domestic septic systems, landscape ties, electrical transformers, access and secondary roads, vehicle parking areas, a utility corridor, two abandoned wells and storm water run-off. **A copy of this report is available at the facility office.**

The **Shady Acres Mobile Home Park** conducts laboratory tests for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a periodic basis determined by the GA EPD Drinking Water Program and/or the U.S Environmental Protection Agency. Sample/testing schedules are based on initial contaminant level assessments and can be changed if deemed necessary. Waivers may be issued if analytical data shows that the distributed drinking water in this area is not vulnerable to contamination from specific chemicals. Generally, samples are collected in **Shady Acres MHP** for analysis of inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, TTHMs, HAA5s, lead, and copper at least once in a three (3) year cycle. Testing for the presence of nitrate-nitrite is performed yearly and bacteriological content is monitored monthly.

During 2023, the **Shady Acres MHP** water system was tested for bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrites, , TTHMs, and HAA5s. We are pleased to inform you that **Shady Acres Mobile Home Park did not have any violations of water quality parameters during 2023. All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying charts. Any contaminants not listed in the accompanying charts had results less than the detection limits.**

During the 2022 lead and copper monitoring event, five (5) representative locations were sampled throughout the system. **NO** sampled site exceeded the lead and copper *Action Level*, however, low levels of lead and/or copper were detected in one or more sample(s). This indicates the presence of some service lines which may contain these contaminants.

Lead and copper are metals naturally found throughout the environment in soil and water. These contaminants 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 Shady Acres Mobile Home Park 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>.

Additionally, the following measures may also 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 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 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.

The Shady Acres Mobile Home Park 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.”

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.

**SHADY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK WATER SYSTEM
2023 WATER QUALITY DATA
WSID: GA1270017**

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	Shady Acres Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.055	0.055 to 0.055	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.84	0.84 to 0.84	2023	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4 [2]	4	0.46	0.46 to 0.46	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Iron	ppb	[300]	NA	180	180 to 180	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Shady Acres Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs	ug/l	80	NA	ND	NA	2023	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	ug/l	60	***	ND	NA	2023	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	Shady Acres Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Zinc	ppm	[5]	**	0.064	0.064 to 0.064	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	**	**	30	30 to 30	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Shady Acres 90th Percentile	# of sample sites above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	4.65	0 of 5	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.15	0 of 5	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Shady Acres Highest Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample Date (Month)	Sample Year	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Present/	1*	0	0	NA	2023	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	Absent	0	0	0	NA	2023	No	Human and animal fecal waste
RADIONUCLIDES TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Shady Acres Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15*	0	ND	NA	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5*	0	ND	NA	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits

*Total Coliform Rule MCL= 1 positive sample for systems that collect <40 samples a month

NA: Not applicable to this contaminant

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.

ppm (mg/L): parts per million or milligrams per liter

** No established MCL, SMCL or MCLG

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

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

ppb (ug/L): parts per billion or micrograms per liter