

**Satilla Hills Subdivision
2024 Water Quality Report
Georgia Water System ID #: GA2290032**

Water System Contact (Phone Number):

Sammy Hendrix (912-288-3631)

Summary of Water Quality Information

The **Satilla Hills Subdivision** drinking water system was sold by **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** in June 2024, and is now owned and operated by **Sammy Hendrix**. The office is located at 1650 Jamestown Rd in Waycross, Georgia. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to visit the corporate office or contact the principals, 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. We are committed to providing your community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. For more information about your water or this report please contact the **Satilla Hills Subdivision Water System** at the numbers provided above. **This report is available upon request at the corporate office.**

Your water comes from one (1) community *groundwater* well located in the **Satilla Hills Subdivision** on Satilla Circle, Lot 2 of Plat A. The well is approximately 500 feet deep and derives water from the *Upper Floridan Aquifer* to provide ample volumes of water for your community. Necessary treatment, to include the addition of chlorine disinfection, is performed at the well site. This property is protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of this water source.

A **Source Water Assessment Plan** for this facility has been completed by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD). This is a report that 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 medium susceptibility range for pollution. Potential pollution sources include access roads, secondary roads, utility poles, electrical transformers, domestic septic tanks, and stormwater runoff/infiltration. **A copy of this report is available upon request at the corporate office.**

Satilla Hills Subdivision water system is tested for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a periodic basis as determined by the GA 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 if deemed necessary. Waivers may be issued for the analysis of any of the mentioned compounds if analytical data confirms the drinking water in this area is not vulnerable to contamination from these chemicals.

Generally, samples are collected from the **Satilla Hills Subdivision** water system for the analyses of bacteriological content once per month; nitrate-nitrites annually; and inorganic compounds (IOCs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), synthetic organic compounds (SOCs), TTHMs, HAA5s, lead, and copper testing once in a three (3) year cycle. Samples are collected and analyzed for the presence of radionuclides once every nine (9) years.

During 2024, the **Satilla Hills Subdivision** water system was sampled and analyzed for bacteriological content and nitrate-nitrites. We are proud to inform you that Satilla Hills Subdivision did not have any violations of water quality parameters during 2024. All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying chart. Any constituents not listed had results less than the detection limits. **During 2024, the Satilla Hills Subdivision experienced a catastrophic failure of the well caused by a lightning strike. Subsequently, we were forced to drill a new well to provide water to the community. The new well is now providing quality water to the entire community. During the aftermath of the well failure, some of the steps required by the EPD were inadvertently missed or overlooked resulting in a violation for Failure to Address Deficiency. We failed to properly respond to a significant deficiency in our water system. However, as of January 2025, compliance has been achieved.**

During the 2023 lead and copper sampling event, five (5) representative locations from your community were sampled and analyzed for the presence of the mentioned contaminants. **NO** sampled site exceeded the action levels for lead or copper; however, detectable quantities of one or both contaminants 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 **Satilla Hills 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 Satilla Hills 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.

Satilla Hills 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 **Satilla Hills 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 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**, 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.

The **Satilla Hills 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.

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

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.

Satilla Hills Subdivision
2024 Water Quality Data
WSID: GA2290032

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	Satilla Hills Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.052	0.052 to 0.052	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.36	1.36 to 1.36	2021	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4 [2]	4	0.38	0.38 to 0.38	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive
Iron	ppb	[300]	**	220	220 to 220	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	[50]	**	45.0	45.0 to 45.0	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Satilla Hills Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5	ppb	60	**	ND	N/A	2021	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	ppb	80	**	1.0	1.0 to 1.0	2021	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	Satilla Hills Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	14.0	14.0 to 14.0	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Satilla Hills Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	0.50	ND to 1.0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.0312	0.0011 to 0.054	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Satilla Hills Highest # of Positive Samples	Positive Sample Date (Month/Year)	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		1*	0	0	N/A	2024	No	Human and animal fecal waste

RADIONUCLIDES TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Satilla Hills Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	ND	N/A	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	ND	N/A	2023	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.