# Shady Acres Mobile Home Park
# 2024 Water Quality Report

Georgia Water System ID #: GA1270017

**Name of Water System Contact (Phone Number):**

Auzzie Dixon (202-838-6471)

## *Summary of Water Quality Information*

The **Shady Acres Mobile Home Park (MHP)** drinking water system owned by **Parakeet Communities** and operated by **Tindall Enterprises, Inc**. The facility office is located at 54 Holtz Road, Brunswick, Georgia. If there are any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to visit the **Shady Acres MHP** office or contact **Auzzie Dixon**, the system manager.

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 (IOCs), volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes (TTHMs), haloacetic acids (HAA5s), lead, and copper at least once in a three (3) year cycle. Testing for the presence of nitrate-nitrite is performed yearly, bacteriological content is monitored monthly, and radionuclide analysis is conducted once every nine (9) years.

During 2024, the **Shady Acres MHP** water system was tested for bacteriological content, IOCs, and nitrate-nitrites. We are pleased to inform you that **Shady Acres Mobile Home Park did not have any violations of water quality parameters during 2024. 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 could indicate the presence of some service lines or home plumbing that may contain lead and/or copper materials. To access all individual lead tap sample results for **Shady Acres MHP** 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. **Shady Acres Mobile Home Park has failed to submit the required lead service line inventory. Due to this oversight, Shady Acres Mobile Home Park has received a violation for failure to submit the required documentation. Once the report is complete, you may request a copy at the facility office or visit the following website to view the entire SLI report: 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.* ***Shady Acres MHP*** *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* ***Shady Acres MHP****. 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 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**

**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.

**Shady Acres Mobile Home Park**
**2024 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/our 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 | 0.052 | 0.052 to 0.052 | 2024 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes or metal refineries; 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 | 0.49 | 0.49 to 0.49 | 2024 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive |
| Iron | ppb | [300] | NA | 140 | 140 to 140 | 2024 | 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 | ppb | 80 | ** | ND | N/A | 2023 | No | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 | ppb | 60 | ** | ND | N/A | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sodium | ppm | ** | ** | 21.0 | 21.0 to 21.0 | 2024 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

**LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS**

| Parameter | Units | Action Level | MCLG | Shady Acres 90th Percentile | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 0 | 4.65 | ND to 9.3 | 2022 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.150 | ND to 0.280 | 2022 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |

**MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS**

| Parameter | Units | MCL | MCLG | Shady Acres Highest Number of Positive Samples | PositiveSample 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 | Shady Acres Water System Results | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha emitters | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | ND | N/A | 2018 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | ND | N/A | 2018 | 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.