

Bon Air Apartments

2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Georgia Water System ID #: GA3050041

Name of Water System Contact:
James Vann

Contact Phone Number:
912-294-5666

Summary of Water Quality Information

The **Bon Air Apartments** drinking water system is owned and managed by James Vann, and operated by **Tindall Enterprises, Inc.** The facility office is located at Vann's Auto Mart, 2030 Savannah Highway in Jesup, Georgia. If there are any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to visit the facility office or contact James Vann by phone at the number 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. **Bon Air Apartments** is committed to providing your community with clean, safe, 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 at the facility office.**

Your water comes from a community *groundwater* well located on Bon Air Apartment property in Jesup, Georgia. The water is derived from the *Confined Coastal Plain Aquifer*, and it provides ample volumes of water for your community. This property is protected from activities which could potentially cause contamination of this water source. The maintenance and upkeep of this facility's water system is performed by a certified drinking water operator under the guidance of an environmental consultant.

The **Source Water Assessment Plan** for this facility has been completed and is available upon request at the facility office. This is a report in which the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division 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. There are no cited potential pollution sources for this well within the control zone, a radius of fifteen (15) feet. Cited potential pollution sources within the management zone, a radius of one hundred (100) feet, include electrical transformers, utility poles, access and secondary roads, vehicle parking areas, abandoned vehicles and storm water run-off potentially containing volatile organic compounds from parking areas and/or pesticides and herbicides from lawns. **This full report is available upon request at the facility office.**

The **Bon Air Apartments** water system is tested for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a periodic basis determined by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division Drinking Water Program (EPD) and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Sample/testing schedules are based on initial contaminant level assessments and can be changed by EPD if deemed necessary. EPD may also issue waivers 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 Bon Air Apartments' water system is sampled for the analyses of bacteriological content monthly; nitrate-nitrates annually; and inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and lead and copper at least once in three (3) year cycle. As of 2020 synthetic organic compounds will also be incorporated to the three (3) year testing cycle. Radionuclide testing will continue to be tested every nine (9) years.

During 2022, the **Bon Air Apartments** water system was sampled and analyzed for bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrites, inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and lead & copper. **We are proud to inform you that the Bon Air Apartments did not have any violations of water quality parameters during 2022. All detected contaminants are delineated in the accompanying chart. Any constituents not listed in the accompanying charts had results less than the detection limits and/or maximum contaminant levels.**

During the 2022 sampling event of lead and copper, five (5) representative locations were sampled from throughout your community. **NO** sampled site exceeded the lead and copper *action level*, and **NO** measurable quantities of lead and copper were detected in any of the samples. 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 **Bon Air Apartments** 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*

To minimize exposure to lead and/or copper, the following measures may also be taken:

- 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 number 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 **Bon Air Apartments** 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.

**BON AIR APARTMENTS
2022 WATER QUALITY DATA
WSID: GA3050041**

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	Bon Air Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.11	0.11 - 0.11	2022	No	Water additive used for control of microbes
Iron	ppb	[300]	**	82	82 to 82	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	[50]	**	39	39 to 39	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Bon Air Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5	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

OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL [SMCL]	MCLG	Bon Air Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	**	**	16	12 to 12	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Bon Air 90th Percentile	# of sample sites above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	0.0	0 of 5	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.0	0 of 5	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Bon Air 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	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
E.coli	Absent	0	0	0	N/A	2022	No	Human and animal fecal waste

RADIONUCLIDES TABLE								
Parameter	Units	MCL	MCLG	Bon Air 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	1.01	1.01 to 1.01	2016	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."