

PERKINS WATER AUTHORITY 2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Georgia Water System ID #: GA1650001

Name of Water System Contact:

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Contact Phone Number:

706-832-0412

Summary of Water Quality Information

The **Perkins Water Authority** drinking water system is owned and operated by the community of **Perkins**. If there are ever any comments or inquiries to be made, please feel free to contact the contacts listed above by phone at the numbers listed above or write to the **Perkins Water Authority** at P.O. Box 34, Perkins, Georgia 30822.

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 **Perkins Water Authority** 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.

Your water comes from one (1) community *groundwater* deep well identified as Well 101. This well derives water from an underground source call the *Coastal Plain Aquifer* to provide ample volumes of water for your community. Necessary treatment is performed at the well site to include removal of contaminants and chlorine disinfection. 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. 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 system is considered to be in the average susceptibility range for pollution. Some cited potential pollution sources for this well include electrical transformers, utility poles, access and secondary roads, vehicle parking areas, an abandoned well and domestic septic systems. **The complete report is available upon request at the facility office.**

Perkins Water Authority conducts laboratory tests for more than eighty (80) drinking water parameters on a periodic basis determined by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division. 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 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 **Perkins Water Authority** system for the analyses of inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and lead and copper at least once every three (3) years. The system is also tested for the presence of radionuclides every nine (9) years, nitrate-nitrites annually, and bacteriological content monthly.

During 2023, the **Perkins Water Authority** submitted samples for the analysis of bacteriological content, nitrate-nitrite, total trihalomethanes, and Haloacetic acids . . **Perkins Water Authority received no violations 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 and/or maximum contaminant levels.**

The results from 2022 lead and copper monitoring event are included in the Water Quality Data Chart. During this event, five (5) representative locations were sampled throughout your community for the analyses of lead and copper. Samples sites included single and multi-family residences, commercial, and municipal buildings. **One** sampled site exceeded the lead *Action Level*; additionally, results indicated detectable quantities of lead and copper in one or more other tested samples. This indicates the presence of some services lines that may contain these contaminants.

Lead and copper are metals naturally found throughout the environment in air, soil, water, and household dust. These metals can also be found in lead, copper, or brass household plumbing pipes and fixtures. Even consumer products such as lead based paint, 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. Perkins Water Authority 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 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 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’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.**

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.

Perkins Water Authority 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.”

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

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.

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.

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.

NA: Not applicable to this contaminant

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

**PERKINS WATER AUTHORITY
2023 WATER QUALITY DATA
WSID: GA1650001**

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 | Perkins Water System Results | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Iron | ppb | [300] | ** | 76 | 76 to 76 | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Zinc | ppm | [5] | ** | 0.055 | 0.055 to 0.055 | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Manganese | ppb | [50] | ** | 30 | 30 to 30 | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine | ppm | 4 | 4 | 1.2 | 1.2 to 1.2 | 2020 | No | Water additive used for control of microbes |
| DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE | | | | | | | | |
| Parameter | Units | MCL | MCLG | Perkins Water System Results | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| HAA5 | ppb | 80 | ** | ND | N/A | 2023 | No | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHMs | ppb | 60 | ** | ND | N/A | 2023 | No | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| OTHER DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE | | | | | | | | |
| Parameter | Units | MCL [SMCL] | MCLG | Perkins Water System Results | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Sodium | ppm | ** | ** | 4.4 | 4.4 to 4.4 | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS | | | | | | | | |
| Parameter | Units | Action Level | MCLG | Perkins 90th Percentile | # of sample sites above Action Level | Sample Date | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 0 | 25.70 | 1 of 5 | 2022 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.06 | 0 of 5 | 2022 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS | | | | | | | | |
| Parameter | Units | MCL | MCLG | Perkins # of Positive Samples | Positive Sample Date (Month) | Sample Year | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Total Coliform | Present/ Absent | 1* | 0 | 0 | N/A | 2023 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| E. coli | | 0 | 0 | 0 | N/A | 2023 | No | Human and animal fecal waste |
| RADIONUCLIDES TABLE | | | | | | | | |
| Parameter | Units | MCL | MCLG | Perkins Water System Results | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Alpha emitters | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | ND | N/A | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | ND | N/A | 2021 | 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