Water Utility Management Consumer Confidence Report

Community Water System Name: HUNTINGTON-TIMBERLAND WATER SYSTEM GA Water System I.D. Number: GA1830061

The CWS identified above does hereby confirm that an annual CCR for 2020 has been distributed to its customers (or appropriate notices of availability have been provided). The system further certifies that the information contained in the report is accurate and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted for the same time period to the GA EPD.

Certified and attested by the following person:

Heather Oliver 912-352-9339 Phone

Po Box 1526 Savannah, GA 31402

Date: 02-08-2021

Please mark and/or fill out all items that apply to your CCR program or specific means of report distribution.

_ X _ CCR is posted on the Internet at a publicly available site: www.waterga.com

X Included notice of availability with water bill

All Community Water Systems indicate the number of "consumers served" by your CWS: Less than 500 customers served

Detected Inorganic Contaminants/RAD Results

Property (v. its)	N.GI) AGL G	Water System Results	Range of	Sample	Violation?	
Parameter (units)	MCL	MCLG		Detections	Date	No/Yes_	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride mg/L	4	4	0.56	No range	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	Not detected	No range	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Detected Organic Contaminants

Parameter (units)	MCL	MCLG	Water System Results	Range of	Sample	Violation?	
				Detections	Date	No/Yes	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine ppm	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.8-1.0	2020	No	Water additive to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes ug/L	80	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	By-product of chlorination

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results

			Water System Results 90th Percentile	# of sites	Violation?	Sample	
Parameter (units)	AL	MCLG		above AL	Yes/No		Typical Source of Contamination
Lead ug/L	15	15	0	0	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper ug/L	1300	1300	17	0	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbiological Monitoring Results

Biological Parameter (presence/absence of bacteria)	MCL (number of detections)	MCLG (number of detections)	Water System Results (number of detections)	Sample Date Month/Year	Violation? No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 positive	0 positive	0 positive	2020	No	Naturally present in the environment

Public Notice for Failure to Monitor is attached.

^{*} Source Water Assessment Plans are available upon request.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Timberland-Huntington Subdivision Water System

Our water system recently violated monitoring requirements for drinking water. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the monitoring compliance period of 2017-2019, we did not test for Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified withing 24 hours.

What is being done?

Due to a recent change of ownership of the water system, we believe that the sample kit was simply lost in shipping. Routine samples were collected in 2020 and the results are within acceptable limits.

For more information, please contact Heather Oliver at 912-352-9339.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by: Timberland-Huntington Subdivision

State Water System ID#: 1830061

Date distributed: April 12, 2021

How to Read the Report

<u>AL = Action Level</u>: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MDL = Method Detection Limit: The minimum amount of a substance (contaminant) that needs to be present in order to be detected.

ppm = parts per million: Means 1 part per 1,000,000 (same as milligram per liter) and corresponds to 1 penny in 10 thousand dollars.

ppb = parts per billion: Means 1 part per 1,000,000,000 (same as microgram per liter) and corresponds to 1 penny in 10 million dollars.

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. Water Utility Management 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 In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink. EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for certain contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Important Information About the Safety of Your Drinking Water

Water Utility Management is pleased to announce that the drinking water supplied is safe. We are committed to providing you with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water, which is provided to us by the **Floridan Aquifer**. Included in this report is information about what your water contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.