**Water Utility Management Consumer Confidence Report**

Community Water System Name: OXFORD, RICHMOND HILL GA
GA Water System I.D. Number: GA0290076

The CWS identified above does hereby confirm that an annual CCR for 2022 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: 01-18-2023

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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
*** Source Water Assessment Plans are available upon request.**

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

**Detected Inorganic Contaminants/RAD Results**

| Parameter (units) | MCL | MCLG | Water System Results | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation? No/Yes | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fluoride mg/L | 4 | 4 | 0.45 | No range | 2020 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L) | 5 | 0 | Not detected | No range | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

**Detected Organic Contaminants**

| Parameter (units) | MCL | MCLG | Water System Results | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation? No/Yes | Typical Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine ppm | 4.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 0.8-1.0 | 2022 | No | Water additive to control microbes |
| Total Trihalomethanes ug/L | 80 | 80 | Not detected | No range | 2020 | No | By-product of chlorination |

**Lead and Copper Monitoring Results**

| Parameter (units) | AL | MCLG | Water System Results 90th Percentile | # of sites above AL | Violation? Yes/No | Sample Date | Typical Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead ug/L | 15 | 15 | 4 | 0 | No | 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper ug/L | 1300 | 1300 | 154 | 0 | No | 2022 | 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 | 2022 | No | Naturally present in the environment |

**How to Read the Report**

AL = Action Level: 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.