

Water Utility Management Consumer Confidence Report

Community Water System Name: BRYAN ACRES, RICHMOND HILL GA
GA Water System I.D. Number: GA0290005

The CWS identified above does hereby confirm that an annual CCR for 2025 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: 04-08-2026

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

CCR is posted on the Internet at a publicly available site: www.waterga.com
 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 | 0.39 | No range | 2023 | 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 | 0.9 | 0.8-1.0 | 2025 | No | Water additive to control microbes |
| Total Trihalomethanes ug/L | 80 | 80 | 3.6 | No range | 2023 | No | By-product of chlorination |

Lead/Copper & PFAS Monitoring Results

| Parameter (units) | AL | MCLG | Water System Results 90 th Percentile & (Range) | # of sites above AL | Violation? Yes/No | Sample Date | Typical Source of Contamination |
|-------------------|------|------|--|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Lead ug/L | 15 | 15 | 0 (0-0) | 0 | No | 2025 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper ug/L | 1300 | 1300 | 43 (0-91) | 0 | No | 2025 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| PFAS ppt | 4 | 4 | Not detected | 0 | No | 2025 | Man-made materials |

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 | 2025 | 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 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.

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. WUM 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 formulas, 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 WUM: sliquestions@waterga.com. 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>. ***Service Line Inventory (your water line material) can be obtained by emailing: sliquestions@waterga.com**

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, 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 people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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