

Annual Water Quality Report

Satilla Regional Water & Sewer Authority

PWS ID# CG2990001

1991 Albany Avenue, Waycross, GA 31503

912-287-4366

January 1, 2025 thru December 31, 2025

Important Information about the Safety of Your Drinking Water

A message from Will Corbitt, Director

Satilla Regional Water & Sewer Authority

We are pleased to report to you that the drinking water supplied by Satilla Regional Water & Sewer Authority is safe. Our drinking water analysis table shows that the drinking water in Ware County gets an excellent report when compared to health standards.

Source of Water

Satilla Regional water supply is from a groundwater source drawn from the Floridan Aquifer by five 800' (ft) deep wells. This provides the Water & Sewer Authority with a safe and dependable supply of water even in the driest years. Source is free from potential sources of contamination and meets requirements of Wellhead Protection Plan. This information is on file and available at our office.

Treatment Process

The clear water is pumped & disinfected with chlorine gas to make the water biologically safe, and there is a natural fluoride residual of 0.4 to 0.6 mg/l.

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 (1-800-426-4791)**.

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 the 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 (1-800-426-4791)**.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water & bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land and 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 & 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, 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 amounts 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.

2025 CCR Supplemental Lead and Copper CCR Information For (GA2990001) Water System

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. Satilla Regional Water and Sewer Authority 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 formula, 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 Will Corbitt at 912-287-4366. 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>.

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To view our Service Line Inventory Please visit our Public Transparency Dashboard at : <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/satillawsa>

Detected Inorganic Contaminants Table							
- Analyte/Units	- MCL	- MCLG	<u>Water System</u> Results	<u>Range of</u> detections	- <u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u> No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminants
Chlorine(ppm)	4	n/a	1.00	0.5-2.0	2025	N	Water additive used for control of microbes
Barium(ppm)	2	2	0.07	0.05-0.06	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride(ppm)	4	4	0.4	0.5-0.7	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate(ppm)	10	10	0	0	2020	N	Runoff from fertilizer use. Erosion of natural deposits

Detected Inorganic Contaminants Table							
- Analyte/Units	<u>MCL or</u> <u>MRDL</u>	<u>MCLG</u> <u>or</u> <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>Water System</u> Results	<u>Range of</u> detections	- <u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u> No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminants
TTHM(ppb)	80	n/a	24.00	19.4 - 21.5	2025	N	Byproduct of chlorination
HAA5(ppb)	60	n/a	6.00	5.3 - 6	2025	N	Byproduct of chlorination

Other Monitoring Results							
- Analyte/Units	<u>MCL or AL</u> <u>or TT</u>	- MCLG	<u>Water System</u> Results	<u>Range of</u> detections	- <u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u> No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminants
Sodium(ppm)	n/a	n/a	15.0	12-16	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	7/31/2019	5	2.4	1.25 - 1.72	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	7/31/2019	15	3.3	0 - 3.87	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead & Copper Monitoring Results							
- Analyte/Units	- <u>Action Level</u>	- MCLG	<u>Water System</u> Results	<u># of sample sites found above</u> the Action Level	<u>Violation</u> No/Yes	<u>Sample Date</u>	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0.00	0	N	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0	0.15	0	N	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbiological Monitoring Results

	-	-	<u>Water System</u>	-	<u>Violation</u>		
Analyte/Units	MCL	MCLG	Results	Sample Date	No/Yes	Typical	Source of Contaminants
<u>(present or absent in sample)</u>	1	0	1	2025	N	Naturally	present in the environment
Total Coliform							

Definitions of Terms and Abbreviations Used in Report

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): *"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."*

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): *"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."*

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

Treatment Technique (TT): *"A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water."*

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Barium(ppm)	2	2	0.06	0.05-0.07	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride(ppm)	4	4	0.5	0.6-0.9	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive to promote strong teeth

Detected Inorganic Contaminants Table							
- Analyte/Units	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Water System Results	Range of detections	- Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminants
TTHM(ppb)	80	n/a	24.0	30.2 - 30.2	2025	N	Byproduct of chlorination
HAA5(ppb)	60	n/a	7.00	9.9 - 9.9	2025	N	Byproduct of chlorination

Other Monitoring Results							
- Analyte/Units	MCL or AL or TT	- MCLG	Water System Results	Range of detections	- Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminants
Combined Radium 226/228	5	5	1.3	3.77 - 3.77	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	15	15	5.8	7.16 - 7.16	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead & Copper Monitoring Results							
- Analyte/Units	- Action Level	- MCLG	Water System Results	# of sample sites found above the Action Level	Violation No/Yes	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0.00	0	N	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.02	0	N	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbiological Monitoring Results						
Analyte/Units	-	-	Water System	-	Violation	
(present or absent in sample)	MCL	MCLG	Results	Sample Date	No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Coliform	0	0	0	2024	N	Naturally present in the environment

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