Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GA1770068 LEE COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

LEE COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

NAME: CHRIS BOSWELL

PHONE: 229-759-6056 EXT 6

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted! bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Sources of Drinking Water

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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 water 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 amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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 (800-426-4791).

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. We 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.

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Source Water Information

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
BUCKSTON TRACE WELL	GW	**ACTIVE**	**1190 PHILEMA ROAD**
CALLOWAY LAKES WELL	GW	**ACTIVE**	**394 MARTINDALE DRIVE**
FUSSELL ROAD-GRAND ISLAND WELL	GW	**ACTIVE**	**331 FUSSELL ROAD** !
GLENDALE WELL	GW	**ACTIVE**	**271 CREEKSIDE DRIVE**
HWY 19 WELL	GW	**ACTIVE**	!**930 US HWY 19 SOUTH**
LOVERS LANE WELL	GW	**ACTIVE**	**LOVERS LANE ROAD**
OAKLAND MEADOWS INDUSTRIAL PARK	GW	**ACTIVE**	**111 OAKLAND COURT**
PALMYRA ROAD-CANUGA WELL	GW	**ACTIVE**	**3320 PALMYRA ROAD**
QUAIL PINE S/D WELL	GW	**ACTIVE**	**167 QUAIL PINES DRIVE**
SPRINGDALE WELL	GW	**ACTIVE**	**185 ST CLAIR DRIVE**

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	2		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/25/2021	1.3	1.3	0.094	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/25/2021	0	15	1.8	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation

	has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection! By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	2	1.1 - 2.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes! (TTHM)	2022	3	2.7 - 2.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Fluoride	2022	1.2	1.2 - 1.2	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which! promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer! and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as! Nitrogen]	2022	3	0 - 3	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic! tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	10/01/2022	2022	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the! quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their! drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO! VIOLATION	08/14/2022	2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Chemical Monitoring

Our water system violated a drinking water standard prior to the end of 2016. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did 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 2008 – 2016 compliance period, we have not monitored or tested for Radiological constituents and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the past years, how often we are supposed to sample for this contaminant and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	# samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken by
Radionuclides*	One sample at each source well	0	Prior to December 2019	July 2021

What happened? What is being done?
All samples have been collected as required. Procedures are in place to ensure timely collection of all required samples.

For more information, please contact **Chris Boswell** at **229-759-6056 ext 6**

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: Lee County Utilities Authority State Water System ID#: GA 1770068

*Gross Alpha particle activity, Combined Radium-226 and Radium-228

This notice is provided by **Lee County Utilities Authority**
State Water System ID # **GA 1770068**
Violation ID: **2021-4519**
Date of public notice distributed: **June 14, 2023**

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GA1770072 SOUTHEAST LEE CO. WATER SYSTEM

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022

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SOUTHEAST LEE CO. WATER SYSTEM is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name **CHRIS BOSWELL**

Phone **229-759-6056 EXT 6**

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Source Water Information

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
PHILEMA RD/HWY 91 - BUCKSTON TRACE	GW	**ACTIVE**	**1190 PHILEMA ROAD SOUTH**

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GA1770074 LEE CO.CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER

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For more information regarding this report contact:

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Phone **229-759-6056 EXT 6**

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Source Water Information

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
PINEWOOD RD-BEHIND JAIL WELL #1	GW	**ACTIVE**	**119 PINEWOOD ROAD**

Lead and Copper

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/28/2021	1.3	1.3	0.405	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	3.5	3.5 - 3.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	12.3	12.3 - 12.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Thallium	2022	1.8	0 - 1.8	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2022	0.00085	0.00085 - 0.00085	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.