

A & A Water Company, LLC
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2023 Water Quality Report
Woodcreek Subdivision
WSID #: 1170035

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IS MY WATER SAFE?

In 2022, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standard Woodcreek Water Systems, Inc. and the Forsyth County Department of Water & Sewer vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that Wood Creek Water Systems, Inc. has not violated a maximum contaminate level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last year's (2022) water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Woodcreek Water Systems, Inc. buys all of its water from Forsyth County Department of Water & Sewer, 110 E. Main Street, Suite 150., Cumming, GA.. Forsyth County, as well as the City of Cumming, withdraws surface water from Lake Lanier which is then treated at the Forsyth County Water Treatment Facility, 2255 Antioch Road, Cumming, GA. Or the Cumming Water Production Facility, 935 Dahlonega Highway, Cumming, GA. Forsyth County also buys some water from Fulton County which, Fulton County withdraws surface water from the Chattahoochee River, and the water is then treated at the Atlanta-Fulton County Water Resource Facility, 9750 Spruill Road, Atlanta, GA.

WHY ARE CONTAMINATES IN OUR WATER?

- Drinking water, including bottled, may be expected to contain at least lesser amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which will limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The sources of drinking water – both tap and bottled water – includes rain, rivers, streams, etc. In our case the water comes from a well. Water traveling over the surface of the land or through the ground, dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.
- The following are some examples:

- Microbial Contaminates, such as viruses and bacterial which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock, operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic Contaminants, such as salt and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic water waste discharges, or and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides or 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, It 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. Our system completed initial radiological monitoring in 2007. Results went below detection limits. We are on a nine-year testing cycle and the next test will be taken in 2025.

PRESENCE OF LEAD

If lead is present, elevated levels can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from minerals and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. A&A water Company LLC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of minerals 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 care 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 are available from the Save Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

SHOULD YOU TAKE SPECIAL PRECATIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminates in drinking water than the general population. Vulnerable persons at risk may include any immune-compromised individual such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants people with HIV/AIDS, some elderly, and infants.

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.

WHATS IN MY WATER?

Annually the Environmental Protection Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources conducts tests to ensure that you have safe drinking water. These tests monitor tap water for organisms, minerals and organic substances that could cause disease or other adverse health effects. Testing is done for over one hundred different contaminants including bacterial, metals, nitrates and pesticides. The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations. The table lists only the regulated substances that were found.

Regulated Substance Sampled	A MCLG	B MCL	C Your Water	Sample Date	Violation Exceeds AL	Typical Source

Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	.29	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewerage; erosion of natural deposits—once a year test
Volatile Organic Contaminates	NA	5	0.09	2012	No	Soil runoff
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	NA	80	43.86	2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Coliform	0	<5%	ND	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
Copper (ppb)	1.3	1.3	0	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching; corrosion of household plumbing systems; from wood preservatives
HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	32.41	2022	No	A by-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead (ppb)	ND	15	0	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Free Chlorine Residue (ppm)	4	4	1.88	2022	No	Water Additive for disinfectant

How to read charts: The chart list all information required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. To better understand what the chart tells you about the drinking water – columns A and B tell you the highest levels of each contaminant that is considered safe in drinking water. Column C is the highest level of each containment that was found in your drinking water during sampling by the EPD. Terms and abbreviations used. MCLG – Maximum contaminant goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety. MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible. AL – Action Level, the concentration of a containment which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which the water system must follow. Ppm – Parts per million, or milligram per liter. Ppb – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.

We welcome your comments about your drinking water, and we will be happy to answer any questions you may have. Complete test results and data are available at our office during our normal business hours and are open for your inspection or contact Pete Amos 770-887-3211.

En Español

El informe contiene informacion importante sobre lo calidad ded agua en su comunidad. Traduzcalo o hablo con alguien que lo entienda dien.