

A&A Water

Lanier Woods Subdivision

WSID #: 1170047

2023 Water Quality Report

A&A Water, PO Box 1216 Cumming, GA. 30028 Phone: 770-887-3211

Is my water safe?

In 2023, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Lanier Woods Subdivision and the City of Cumming Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that Lanier Woods Subdivision has not violated a maximum contaminate level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last year's (2023) 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?

Lanier Woods Subdivision buys all of its water from the City of Cumming, The City of Cumming, withdraws surface water from Lake Lanier which is then treated at the Cumming Water Production Facility, 935 Dahlonega Highway, Cumming, GA.

Why would there be contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably be expected to contain at least a small amount 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 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 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 that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which much provide the same protection for public health.

Lead in drinking water and its effects on children.

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. Lanier Woods Subdivision 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 from 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 disorder, 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/Centers for Disease Control (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).

How can I get involved?

If you would like to volunteer for your home to be included in our lead and copper sampling, please contact the office during normal business hours at 770-887-3211. Currently ten homes every three years are sampled and those at most risk were built before June 1, 1988, and/or contain copper plumbing.

Important Drinking Water Definitions / Terminology

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the CLGs as feasible using the best 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.

****Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (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.

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

Parts per Million (ppm): One part per million is equivalent to one minute in two years or one penny in 10 thousand dollars.

Parts per Billion (ppb): One part per billion is equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in 10 million dollars.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Non Detect (ND): The contaminant was not present or was below the detection limits of the testing procedure.

Not Applicable (NA): This does not apply to the contaminant listed.

Lanier Woods Testing Results

Regulated Substance sampled	A MCLG	B MCL	C Your Water	D RANGE (Low-Hi)	Sample Date	Violation Exceeds AL	Typical Source
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes](ppb)	NA	80	36.18	5.0-75.8	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Coliform	0	<5%	0	0	2023	YES	Naturally present in the environment
Regulated Substance sampled	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	RANGE (Low-Hi)	Sample Date	Violation Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Haloacetic acid (ppb)	NA	60	24.3	4.6-43.0	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Free Chlorine Residue	4	4	2.53	1.62-3.80	2023	No	Added to water for disinfection
Regulated Substance Sampled (at the customer's tap)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	90th Percentile	Sample Date	Violation Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper (ppb)	1.3	1.3	0.15	0.0785	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching; corrosion of household plumbing systems; from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	0	0	0	0	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Due to low levels of lead and copper in our water, the state has reduced the frequency of testing to every three years.

City of Cumming Testing Results (All Lanier Woods Water is purchased from the City of Cumming)

Regulated Substance sampled	A MCLG	B MCL	C Your Water	D RANGE (Low-Hi)	Sample Date	Violation Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.68	0.00-1.08	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.34	0.34-0.34	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewerage; erosion of natural deposits—once a year test
Turbidity NTU)	NA	5	0.17	0.05-0.73	2023	No	Soil runoff
Regulated Substance sampled	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	RANGE (Low-Hi)	Sample Date	Violation Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NA	NA	1.24	1.1-1.6	2023	No	Plant and animal material

Violations Table:

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants and young children.

The Violation Type Violation Begin Violation End Violation Explanation:

MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR) 03/01/2023 03/31/2023 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Guide To Your Consumer Confidence in Your Water

Guide to Reading Data Table

The Water Quality Data Table lists all the information required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. To better understand what the chart tells you about your drinking water, use the following tips:

Columns A and B

These columns are the highest levels of each contaminant considered safe in drinking water.

Column C

This column is the average level of each contaminant found in your drinking water during sampling by the county and Lanier Woods Subdivision.

Column D

This column is the range of each contaminant level found during sampling by the county or Lanier Woods Subdivision.

Water Conservation Tips

- When washing dishes by hand, do not let the water run while rinsing. Fill one sink with wash water and the other with rinse water.
- Run your washing machine and dishwasher only when they are full and you could save 1000 gallons a month.
- Keep a pitcher of water in the refrigerator instead of running the tap for cold drinks, so that every drop goes down you, not the drain.
- Wash your produce in the sink or a pan that is partially filled with water instead of running water from the tap.
- Collect the water you use for washing produce and reuse it to water houseplants.
- We are more likely to notice leaking faucets indoors, but do not forget to check outdoor faucets, pipes and hoses for leaks.
- When you shop for a new appliance, consider one offering cycle and load size adjustments. They are more water and energy efficient than older appliances.
- Time your shower to keep it under five minutes. You'll save up to 1000 gallons a month.
- Do not use running water to thaw food.
- Adjust your lawn mower to a higher setting. Longer grass shades root systems and holds soil moisture better than a closely clipped lawn.
- Plug the bathtub before turning the water on, then adjust the temperature as the tub fills up.
- Turn off the water while you brush your teeth and save up to four gallons a minute. That's 200 gallons a week for a family of four!
- Drop that tissue in the trash instead of flushing it and save gallons every time.
- Designate one glass for your drinking water each day. This will cut down on the number of times you run your dishwasher.
- Do one thing each day that will save water. Even if savings are small, every drop counts!
- When doing laundry match the water level to the size of the load.

How to Read your water meter and monitor for Leaks

Here is some information on what those numbers and dials on your water meter mean...

The Low Flow Indicator (triangle):

Moves when small amounts of water pass through your meter. This helps in detecting leaks.

The 10 Gallon Dial (needle-in place of fixed zero, each number represents one gallon):

Measures the use of 10 gallons of water for each complete revolution.

The Gallon Readings (reads like the odometer on a car):

To read the meter you record the numbers from the odometer-type register. Subtract the previous reading from the new reading and you will know how many gallons of water you have used.

Put food coloring in your toilet tank. If it seeps into the toilet bowl, you have a leak. It is easy to fix, and you can save more than 700 gallons a month.

Contact Us! Comments and questions are welcome:

A&A Water, LLC

Pete Amos, Member

Lanier Woods Subdivision

PO Box 1216

Cumming, GA 30040

770-887-3211

Office Hours - M-F 7:30 am to 4:30 pm

English: This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Spanish (Español): Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. .