WSID #GA2370087

2023 | ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

WATER QUALITY

sinclairwaterauthority.com

YOUR WATER MEETS ALL FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS FOR WATER QUALITY

The Sinclair Water Authority is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water delivered to you, daily from our facility. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Sinclair Water Authority is committed to ensuring the quality of your water, meeting or exceeding the expectations of our customers, state, and federal regulators, and protecting the environment.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Your water comes from Lake Sinclair. We have a copy of the source water assessment plan, showing that the water is within acceptable limits and can be used as a source of public water supply.

The Sinclair Water Authority plant is a 6 million gallon per day ultrafiltration membrane plant, filtration is preceded by a coagulation/sedimentation process.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

If you have any questions about this report or concerns regarding your water utility, please contact Clay Stuart at 706-485-8993.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The meeting dates will be posted on our website at www.sinclairwaterauthority.com. The meetings are held at 5:00 PM, unless otherwise noted, at the Sinclair Water Authority Plant, 126 Cay Drive, Milledgeville, Georgia, 31061.

YOUR WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK!

High quality water is more than the dream of the conservationists, more than a political slogan; high quality water, in the right quantity at the right place at the right time, is essential to health, recreation, and economic growth.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells.

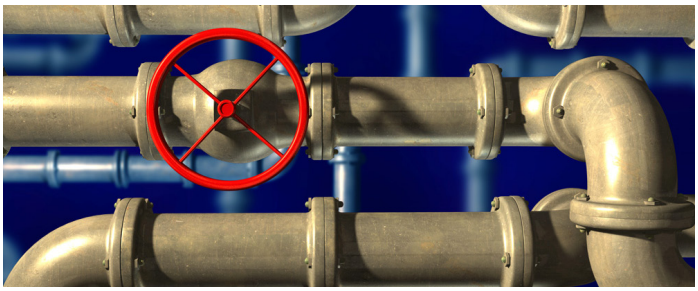
As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminates. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's 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 wild life.
- **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 and farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides,** which may come from a variety of sources, such as, agriculture, urban storm 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 tanks.
- **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 the public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



Additional Information Regarding LEAD

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 line has been sitting for several hours. you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap 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.

CONTAMINANTS

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the 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.

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are set at very stringent levels. The MCLs are set such that out of every 10,000 or 1,000,000 people (depends upon how the MCL was developed) drinking 2 liters of water every day for a lifetime, only 1 of those people may experience the described health effect.

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and ***Radioactive contaminants,*** which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

As stated on page 2 of this report, in order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection.

Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection.

Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

2023 CHEMICAL ANALYSES

WATER QUALITY DATA

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	RESULTS	DATE	VIOLATION	CONTAMINATION
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.8	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits;Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.36	2023	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardents; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0238	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.41	2023	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.528	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium(ug/l)	N/A	N/A	7800	2023	No	N/A
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.32 – 2.52	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 positive monthly sample	0	0 positive out of 12 samples	2023	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	TT=95% of sample results 0.10 NTU or less	0	Less than 0.1	2023	No	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	1.12	2023	No	Naturally present in the environment

CONTAMINANT	MRDL	MRDLG	SWA PLANT RESULTS	DATE	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	800	800	520	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	AVERAGE	RANGE	DATE	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorite (ppm)	1	0.8	0.34	0.00 – 0.880	2023	No	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	AVERAGE	RANGE	DATE	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Trihalomethanes (ppm)	80	N/A	39.275 (Locational Running Annual Average)	23.3 – 48.3 (Individual sample site test results—2023)	2023	No	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppm)	60	N/A	44.25 (Locational Running Annual Average)	15.5 – 28.80 (Individual sample site test results—2023)	2023	No	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	SWA PLANT RESULTS	DATE	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.954	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits

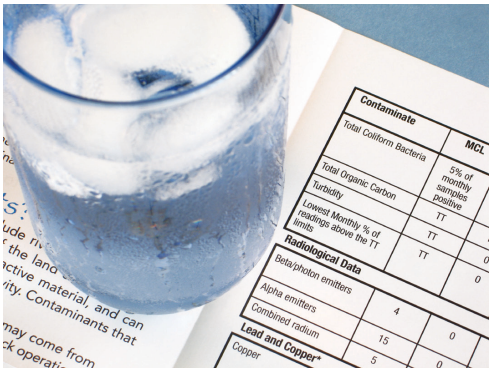
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table on page 4 lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed in the 2023 Chemical Analyses tables were found in your water.

All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in our table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report.

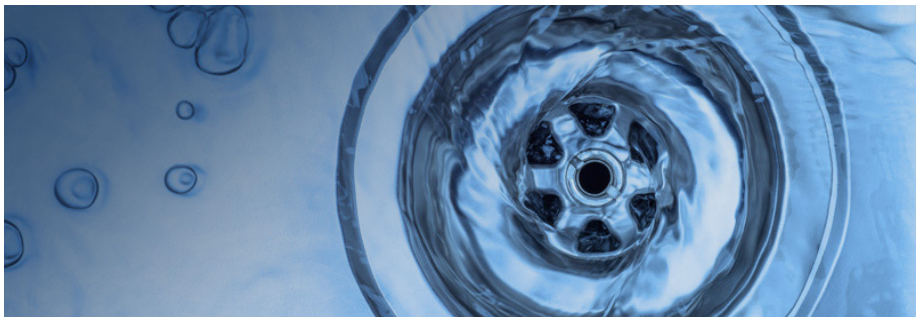
The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions on page 7.

As you can see by the tables provided on page 4, the Sinclair Water Authority had no violations.

Not only do we monitor our water according to state and federal regulations, we also run our own water quality monitoring on a continual basis during plant operations and run tests at least every three hours to ensure that we are producing safe and reliable drinking water.



On November 9, 2022, Georgia EPD issued Sinclair Water Authority a Chemical Monitoring Waiver Certificate for reduced monitoring of the following Synthetic Organic Chemicals. Alachlor, aldicarb, Sulfone, Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Atrazine, Benzo (A) Pyrene, Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Di (2-Ethylhexyl), Adipate, Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) Dinoseb, Diquat, Di (2-Ethylhexyl), Phthalate, Endothall, Endrin, Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxymyl (Vydate), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Simazine; 2,4-D; Toxaphene; 2,4,5-TP (Silvex); 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin). Also the following Inorganic Chemicals where included in the list. Asbestos and Cyanide.Baseline monitoring demonstrates that the systems drinking water complies with the chemical monitoring standards of the Georgia Rules for Safe Drinking Water for asbestos, cyanide and all synthetic organic componds (SOCs), including dioxin. The chemical Waiver Period is from January 1, 2023 to midnight December 31, 2025



DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

YOUR HEALTH IS OUR HIGHEST PRIORITY

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the Safe Water Drinking Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

HOTLINE

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

1-800-426-4791

Did You Know?

THE AVERAGE U.S. HOUSEHOLD USES APPROXIMATELY 400 GALLONS OF WATER PER DAY OR 100 GALLONS PER PERSON PER DAY?

Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. **Small changes can make a big difference**—try one today and soon it will become second nature.

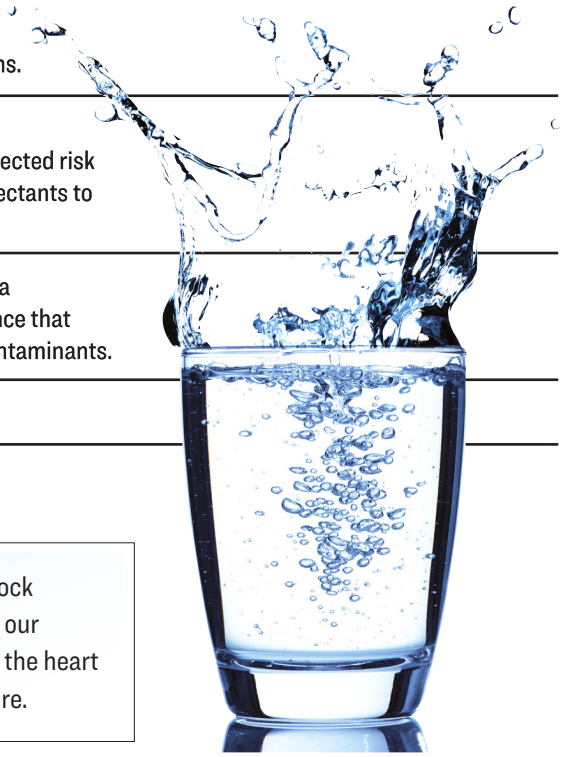
- Take short showers—a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

NEED MORE IDEAS OR INFORMATION?
visit www.epa.gov/watersense

WATER QUALITY
UNDERSTANDING THE DATA

UNIT DESCRIPTIONS	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter
NA	NA: ot applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level



PLEASE CALL OUR OFFICE IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS

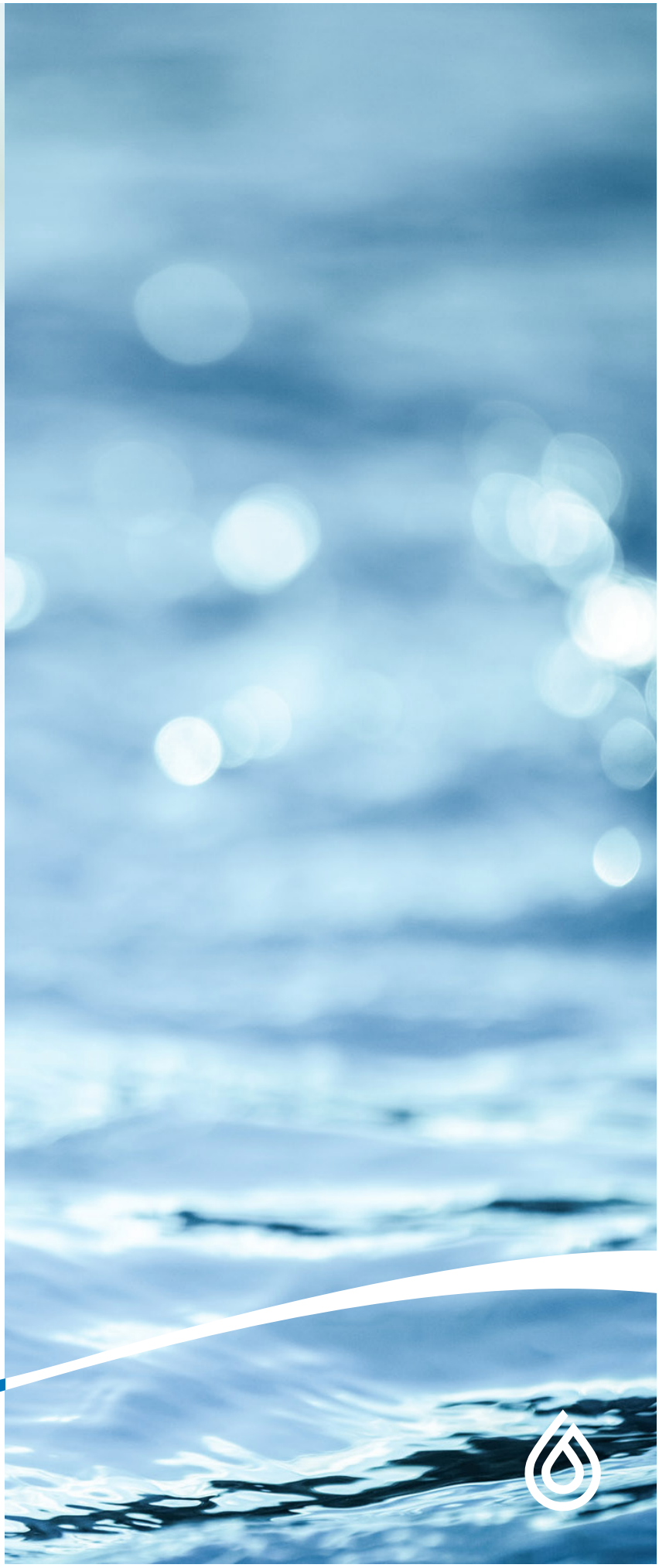
The staff at Sinclair Water Authority work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

Water utilities across the United States are required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide its customers with an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) by adding a provision requiring all community water systems to deliver to their customers an annual water quality report which contains information on the water system's source water, levels of any detected contaminants, compliance with drinking water rules and other educational information.

In 2023, the Sinclair Water Authority met ALL state and federal regulations for water quality.



ESG Operations

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