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Huckleberry Hills Subdivision

Water Quality Report – 2025

GA Water System ID# 3110114

We are proud to inform you that the **Huckleberry Hills Subdivision** did not have violations of water quality parameters during 2025. Included in this report is information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. **American Water Services, Inc.** is committed to providing clean, safe, and reliable drinking water for all. For more information about your water or this report please call our office at 706-348-6215.

Your water comes mainly from a well drilled deep into a rock aquifer. The water from this well is treated with small amounts of chlorine for disinfection. White County Water serves as a backup supply in the event the well system is temporarily down for repairs. A copy of the consumer confidence report created by White County Water Authority has been appended should you have any questions about the source or quality of water from this supplier.

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 of 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 that 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 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 which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

**Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metal, 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 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.

**Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

During 2019, the Georgia Environmental Protection Division prepared a Source Water Assessment Plan on the water system in Huckleberry Hills Subdivision. This assessment lists all potential sources of contamination within a specific radius of all the wells supplying your water system. These potential sources include items such as electrical transformers and utility poles which contain chemicals and preservatives. Also, domestic and non-domestic sewer systems lie within the management area and should be maintained to the standards set by the White County Health Department. Storm water runoff from parking areas, highways, as well as, access and secondary roads pose the risk of contaminants such as petroleum products, fertilizers, and pesticides.

A copy of the complete plan is available for viewing in our office Monday thru Friday, 8 to 5. If you have any questions, please feel free to give us a call.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

American Water Services, Inc. strives to maintain the highest standards of performance and quality possible. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit our entire community. Please help us keep these costs as low as possible by utilizing good water conservation practices such as checking your home for leaks and installing low flow appliances.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2025. EPD requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Definition of Terms and Abbreviations Used in this 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 or 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.

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 microbiological 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.

***NA:** not applicable ***ND:** not detectable at testing limit ***ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter ***ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter ***pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Detected Organic Contaminants Table							
<u>Parameter /units</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Huckleberry Hills Results</u>	<u>Range of detection</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminant</u>
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	0.52	N/A	04-2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radionuclides							
<u>Parameter</u>	<u>MCL pCi/L</u>	<u>MCLG pCi/L</u>	<u>Huckleberry Hill Results</u>	<u>Range of detections</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Alpha	15	15	3.9	3.9-3.9	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results							
<u>Parameter /units</u>	<u>Action Level</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Huckleberry Hills Results</u>	<u># of sample sites found above the Action Level</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminant</u>
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2.7	0	06-2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.035	0	06-2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbiological Monitoring Results							
<u>Parameter /units (present or absent of bacteria found in sample)</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Huckleberry Hills Results</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminant</u>	
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0	No Positives	2025 Monthly	No	Naturally present in the environment	

DISINFECTANTS							
<u>Parameter</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>Average Result</u>	<u>Range of detections</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
CHLORINE (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.66	0.00-1.37	2025 Weekly	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Other/Unregulated Containments							
<u>Parameter /units</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Secondary Standard/ MCLG</u>	<u>Huckleberry Hills Results</u>	<u>Range of detections</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminant</u>
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	11	NA	02-2024	No	Naturally Occurring
Iron (ppm)	NA	.3	0.19	NA	02-2024	No	Naturally Occurring

Additional Lead Information:

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. Huckleberry Hills HOA 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 Huckleberry Hills HOA or American Water Services, Inc. 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>.

Lead and Copper Range Data.

Analyte	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Range		Units	Violation
				Low	High		
Lead (ppb)	06-2023	0	15	0	2.7	ppb	No
Copper (ppm)	06-2023	1.3	1.3	.003	.035	ppm	No

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for Huckleberry Hills, please contact the Huckleberry Hills HOA or American Water Services, Inc.

The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water.

To access the SLI for Huckleberry Hills Subdivision, please visit <https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com/>, select White County and scroll down the list to find Huckleberry Hills Subdivision.

Public Participation Opportunities:

For further information, please visit our website at www.americanwtrservices.com. Any other questions, concerns, or comments about our water systems can be sent to our e-mail at watertreatment@americanwtr.com or by calling our office at (706)-348-6215. Please do not hesitate to contact us with your inquiries.