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Riverside RV

Water Quality Report – 2025

GA Water System ID# 3110073

We are proud to inform you that the **Riverside RV** 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 from a well drilled deep into a rock aquifer. The water from this well is treated with small amounts of chlorine for disinfection.

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 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.

During 2015, the Georgia Environmental Protection Division prepared a Source Water Assessment Plan on the water system in Riverside Campground. This assessment lists all potential sources of contamination within a specific radius of the well supplying your water system. These include possible contamination from pasture activities, electrical transformers, and utility poles that need to be monitored for possible contamination. Domestic wells and sewer systems also lie within the management area and should be maintained to the standards set by the White County Health Department and any abandoned well should be plugged. Storm water runoff from parking areas as well as access, and secondary, roads pose the risk of contaminants such as petroleum products, fertilizers, and pesticides. Surface water should also be monitored for contaminants as they could leach into the aquifer supplying your well. Dumpsters should also be monitored to ensure waste is properly disposed.

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 following tables list 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) ***QC:** quality control

Detected Inorganic Contaminants Table

<u>Parameter /units</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Riverside Results</u>	<u>Range of detections</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminant</u>
Nitrate (ppm)	10.0	10.0	.382	0.382-0.382	08-2025	No	Run off from fertilizer use

Microbiological Monitoring Results

<u>Parameter /units (present or absent of bacteria found in sample)</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Riverside Results</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminant</u>
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0	All Negative	2025 Quarterly	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	0.73	0.36-1.33	2025 Weekly	No	Water additive used to control microbes

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. Riverside RV Park 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 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>.

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.