

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

TURTLE COVE WATER DEPARTMENT

222 CLUBHOUSE DR. MONTICELLO GA 31064

This report includes data collected prior to and ending December 31, 2013

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE SAFETY OF OUR DRINKING WATER (A MESSAGE FROM RYAN MCDONALD, TURTLE COVE WATER DEPARTMENT)

We are pleased to report to you that the drinking water supplied by Turtle Cove Water Department IS SAFE. The table included shows that the drinking water in Turtle Cove gets an excellent report when compared to health standards.

As health scientists learn more about our environment and the effects of substances in the environment on human health, new standards will be set for drinking water. The Turtle Cove Water Department continues to add better filtration and new technology in order to be able to meet future standards.

I would like to take this opportunity to tell you about our source water supply. We are located in the Piedmont area and supplied by an aquifer, which consists of Granite, Gneiss, and Meta-sediments. We have a total of 10 wells with a maximum production of 400 gallons per minute; all of which are filtered except for one. We had permission from the EPD to drill one more well site; which has been completed. Studies show this site could produce anywhere between 45-55 GPM. It will take some time to build and go through all the testing to ensure good potable water. We have recently renovated "Heron" Well (105), and "Eagle" Well (107) by replacing the filters and filtering media, they are both producing good safe drinking water. In the early part of 2014, we will be renovating and fracturing the following 3 wells: Mallard (103), Teal (104), and Whippoorwill 2 (102). By fracturing these wells we hope to gain more GPMs from these wells, which would help with the increasing demand.

Our drinking water not only is safe for drinking but due to the proper filtration methods now being implemented, it is virtually free of Iron and Manganese minerals providing cleaner water than ever before.

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 potential health effects can obtain by calling the EPA's safe drinking water hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 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).

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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may form 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 storm runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or 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 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, EPD prescribes regulations that 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.

How to read the following table:

AL: Action Level: Means the concentration of a substance that triggers a treatment of other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: Or maximum allowed is the highest amount of a substance (contaminant) allowed in drinking water by the EPA.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: is the ideal goal, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Highest levels are reported to determine compliance.

PPM: Parts Per Million: means 1 part per 1,000,000 and corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years, or 1 penny in \$10,000.

3 tests are performed each month. No more than 5% can be positive for coliform.

Water from our water department does not contain lead or copper. However, under EPA protocol, water is tested at the tap. Tap tests show that where a customer may have lead pipes or lead-soldered copper pipes, the water is not corrosive. This means that the amount of lead or copper absorbed by the water is limited to safe levels.

Substance Tested	MCL	MCLG	Turtle Cove	Violation
Total Coliform Bacteria (PPM)	5%(A)	0	0	NO
Lead (PPM)	AL=15	0	0	NO
Copper (PPM)	AL=1300	0	0	NO

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. TCPOA Water System is responsible for providing high quality water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water had been sitting 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 are concerned about lead in your water, you any wish to have it 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>.

Infants and children who drink water-containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span or learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. There are no violations for lead or copper which was tested in October 2012. In fact, we are on reduced monitoring for the 3rd time, and we will test tri-annually. (2015)

The E.P.D. has performed a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) on our water system. This plan gives you information about our water system and our wells, and a brief summary of what is in it! A copy of this survey is available at the Turtle Cove Business Office, 222 Clubhouse Dr. Monticello GA 31064. (706-468-8805). If you have any questions regarding this report, please feel free to call:

Ryan McDonald (Water Department Foreman)

Office: (706)-468-8805.

Cell for Emergencies: (706)-816-9666.

Email: waterdept@turtlecovepoa.com

In 2014, we will be visited by the EPD. They will be conducting their "Sanitary Survey." They will tour and survey our complete water system. Their final report will be posted upon completion on the bulletin board located in clubhouse, next to where we post our monthly water test. I look forward to the upcoming changes and renovations to 3 of our wells, along with the task of continuing to provide Turtle Cove residents with GOOD SAFE DRINKING WATER!