



2024 | ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

# WATER QUALITY REPORT

WSID #GA2370087



## 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.



**YOUR WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK!**

## SINCLAIR WATER AUTHORITY

126 CAY DRIVE  
MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA 31061

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 [sinclairwaterauthority.com](http://sinclairwaterauthority.com).**

The meetings will be held at 5:00 PM, unless otherwise noted, at the Sinclair Water Authority Plant, 126 Cay Drive, Milledgeville, GA 31061.



[www.sinclairwaterauthority.com](http://www.sinclairwaterauthority.com)



The following is a list of contaminants that may be present in source water **before** it is treated.

**Microbial Contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

**Pesticides and Herbicides** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

**Inorganic Contaminants** such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

**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.

**SINCLAIR WATER AUTHORITY  
ROUTINELY MONITORS FOR  
CONSTITUENTS IN YOUR  
DRINKING WATER ACCORDING  
TO FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS.**

## THE TABLE on page 3 shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In the following Water Quality Data table, you will find many **terms and abbreviations** you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

### TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- ▶ **Non-Detects (N/D)** — laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- ▶ **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (MG/L)** — one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- ▶ **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (UG/L)** — one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- ▶ **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** — nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- ▶ **Action Level** — the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ▶ **Treatment Technique (TT)** — A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ▶ **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** — The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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 Goal (MCLG) is 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.



# WATER QUALITY DATA

## 2024 CHEMICAL ANALYSES

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	SWA PLANT RESULTS	DATE	VIOLATION	CONTAMINATION
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.874	2024	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.27	2024	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Barium (ug/l)	2	2	22.2	2024	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.43	2024	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.128	2024	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ug/l)	N/A	N/A	9.09	2024	NO	N/A
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.14 - 2.27	2024	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 positive monthly sample	0	0 positive out of 12 samples	2024	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	TT=95% of sample results 0.10 NTU or less	0	Less than 0.1	2024	NO	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	0.97	2024	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	800	800	550	2023	NO	Water additive used to control microbes



**YOUR WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK**

**As you can see by the above tables, the Sinclair Water Authority had no violations in 2024.**

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.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorite (ppm)	1	0.8	0.27	0.00 - 1.11	2024	By product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes (ppm)	80	N/A	37.975 (Locational Running Annual Average)	12.00 - 48.80 (Individual sample site test results – 2023)	2024	By product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppm)	60	N/A	32.6 (Locational Running Annual Average)	28.40 - 36.30 (Individual sample site test results – 2023)	2024	By product of drinking water chlorination

**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 were included in the list. Asbestos and Cyanide Baseline monitoring demonstrates that the system's drinking water complies with the chemical monitoring standards of the Georgia Rules for Safe Drinking Water for asbestos, cyanide and all synthetic organic compounds (SOCs), including dioxin. The chemical Waiver Period is from January 1, 2023 to midnight December 31, 2025.

## YOUR HEALTH IS OUR HIGHEST PRIORITY

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. 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**.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. The MCL's 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.

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.

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. Sinclair Water Authority 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 for 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>.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

# HOTLINE

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

**1-800-426-4791**

**We are here to [help](#) or answer your questions.**

Please call our office if you have questions. The staff at Sinclair Water Authority works 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.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT  
WAS PREPARED BY INFRAMARK, LLC

Proudly serving the Sinclair Water Authority since 2021.