

Consumer Confidence Report 2024



SANDY SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT (0420003) (SSWD)

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). It is the mission of Sandy Springs Water District to provide its customers with a reliable supply of clean, high-quality water. This report will provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

It is an honor to report that our drinking water IS SAFE and MEETS all Federal and State requirements.

Anderson Regional Joint Water System (ARJWS) provides SSWD with surface water from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Hartwell Lake Reservoir, lying along the border of Upstate South Carolina and Georgia. ARJWS routinely monitors and test for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. We also have a connection with Highway 88 who receives their water from Easley Central. Our raw water sources are most susceptible to contamination from runoff or environmental conditions.

If you have any questions or concerns about the quality of your water, please feel free to contact the office at (864) 646-7729. At Sandy Springs Water District, our customers are our top priority, so do not hesitate to call or stop by for assistance.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you should flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Sandy Springs Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Sandy Springs Water District at (864) 646-7729. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A lead service line inventory was completed throughout our system, in 2024. For more information on this inventory please contact us at (864) 646-7729.

Sandy Springs Water District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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.

In this table you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand the terms we have provide the follow definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) – 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 – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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) – (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level – (mandatory language) The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCGLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Good – (mandatory language) 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.

MRDL – The maximum permissible level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are enforceable standards.

MRDLG – The maximum level of a disinfectant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur and that allows for an adequate margin of safety. MRDLG’s are no non-enforceable public health goals.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations. We’re proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

Test Results

Sandy Springs Water District (0420003)

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.105 Range 0-0.548	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2022	0	15	0-9 Range 0-45	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	LRAA 1.4	1.3-1.4	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	ppm	N	Water additives used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	LRAA 38	8.7-98.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	LRAA 52	9.8-107.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Anderson Regional Joint Water System (0420011)

Inorganic Contaminants	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2024	0.12	0.12-0.12	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium** Unregulated	2022	5.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ppm	N	Occurs naturally.

Easley Central Water System (3920001)

Inorganic Contaminants	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2024	0.73	0.70-0.70	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2024	0.46	0.46-0.46	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminant								
Sodium	2024	14		N/A	N/A	ppm	N	Occurs naturally.