

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The following pages comprise the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your water system.

To download the CCR into your word processing program, follow these steps. Remember you must have the document set up in Landscape Orientation.

- * Choose Select All from the edit drop down MENU. (it will highlight all the information)
- * Choose Edit from the Menu, select Copy from the edit dropdown Menu.
- * Open your word processing program.
- * Choose Edit from the MENU, select Paste from the edit dropdown MENU and the information will transfer.
- * Choose Edit from the Menu.

In order to meet all the requirements of the CCR, you must include the following additional information if it pertains to your water system.

- * The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report.
- * In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report or contains a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in the appropriate language.
- * The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water (e.g., time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings).
- * If your water system purchases water from another source, you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table from your source water supply.
- * If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, you are required to include an explanation of the corrective action take by the water system.
- * If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full notice and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with the public Notice. This is in addition to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule.
- * The information about likely sources of contamination provided in the CCR is generic. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments and should be used when available to the operator.

- * If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems fed by different raw water sources, the table should contain a separate column for each service area, and the report should identify each separate distribution system. Alternatively, systems may produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area.
- * Detections of unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required are not included in the CCR and must be added. When added, the information must include the average and range at which the contaminant was detected.
- * If a water system has performed any monitoring for Cryptosporidium, including monitoring performed to satisfy the requirements of the Information Collection Rule [ICR] (141.143), which indicates that Cryptosporidium may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include: (a) a summary of the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results.
- * If a water system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicate that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include: (a) The results of the monitoring; and (b) An explanation of the significance of the results.
- * If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). EPA considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include: (a) the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation.
- * If you are a groundwater system that receives notice from a state of a significant deficiency, you must inform your customers in your CCR report of any significant deficiencies that are not corrected by December 31 of the year covered by it. The CC must include the following information:
 - The nature of the significant deficiency and the date it was identified by the state.
 - If the significant deficiency was not corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding the State-approved plan and schedule for correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed.
 - If the significant deficiency was corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding how the deficiency was corrected and the date it was corrected.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GA1090002

DAISY

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

John Biggers

912-618-9036

DAISY is Ground Water

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Sources of Drinking Water

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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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.

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We 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>.

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.

Source Water Information
SWA = Source Water Assessment
Source Water Name

WELL #1

Type of Water	Report Status	Location
GW	___A___	___101_____

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.0125	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg:

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.

Level 1 Assessment:

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

Level 2 Assessment:

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 or 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.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one

ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Water Quality Test Results

Treatment Technique or TT:

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	02/17/2021	0.32	0.32 - 0.32	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	12/13/2022	0.6	0.3 - 0.6	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	12/13/2022	1.6	0.3 - 1.6	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	12/13/2022	1.043	0 - 1.043	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Antimony

Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Arsenic

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Barium

Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Beryllium

Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Cadmium

Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Chromium

Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Cyanide

Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
----------------	-----------------	---------------	-----------------------

MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
---------------------------	------------	------------	---

Fluoride

Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of childrens teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Mercury

Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Selenium

Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Thallium

Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

*****The violations listed under the **Violations tab** were for samples that were collected and submitted to GA EPD on 9/20/2024*** but were apparently not generated by this report*****

*****See attached sample results*****

PWS ID#:

Sample ID#:

S24I231-03B

REGULATED IOC'S

[illegible]

The undersigned certifies that the analytic results reported on this form were achieved using the required procedures of the indicated EPA Analytical Methods.

Signature of Laboratory Analyst or Official

Christine Riddle
Lab Manager

12/19/2024

Signed Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

10/31/2024

Date results reported to Public Water System

Revised: 12/1/2016



Table of Contents



Report To:
Chris Riddle
Spectrum Labs Georgia
108 Airport Park Road
Garden City GA, 31408

Page 3 of 12
Report Printed: 9/30/2024
Work Order # 2410845
Project:
Southern Water Systems

S24I231

Lab ID: 2410845-03
Client Sample ID: S24I231-03

Collection Date: 09/17/24 13:35
Received Date: 09/20/24 09:55
Collected By: Client

Matrix: Water

Laboratory Analysis Report

Parameter	Result	QC	Units	Dil	MDL	PQL	Method	Date Ext.	Date Analy.	Analyst
Wet Chemistry										
Cyanide (total)	ND	U	mg/L	1	0.00210	0.0100	EPA 335.4	09/24 14:19	09/24 18:30	JP
Fluoride	0.284		mg/L	1	0.00790	0.0125	EPA 300.0	09/20 14:22	09/20 19:52	OC
Nitrate/Nitrite as N	ND	U	mg/L	1	0.00820	0.0500	SM4500NO3-F-2016	09/20 18:28	09/20 18:28	JP
Metals (Drinking Water) by EPA 200 Series Methods										
Antimony	ND	U	mg/L	1	0.0000386	0.000250	EPA 200.8	09/27 07:45	09/27 10:58	MAZ
Arsenic	ND	U	mg/L	1	0.0000757	0.000500	EPA 200.8	09/27 07:45	09/27 10:58	MAZ
Barium	0.0272		mg/L	1	0.0000370	0.00100	EPA 200.8	09/27 07:45	09/27 10:58	MAZ
Beryllium	ND	U	mg/L	1	0.0000201	0.000250	EPA 200.8	09/27 07:45	09/27 10:58	MAZ
Cadmium	0.000220		mg/L	1	0.0000141	0.000200	EPA 200.8	09/27 07:45	09/27 10:58	MAZ
Chromium	0.000410	I	mg/L	1	0.000150	0.00300	EPA 200.8	09/27 07:45	09/27 10:58	MAZ
Nickel	ND	U	mg/L	1	0.000168	0.00200	EPA 200.8	09/27 07:45	09/27 10:58	MAZ
Selenium	ND	U	mg/L	1	0.000405	0.00250	EPA 200.8	09/27 07:45	09/27 10:58	MAZ
Thallium	ND	U	mg/L	1	0.00000370	0.0000250	EPA 200.8	09/27 07:45	09/27 10:58	MAZ
Total Recoverable Metals by EPA 200 Series Methods										
Mercury	ND	U	ug/L	1	0.120	1.00	EPA 245.1	09/23 10:00	09/24 11:58	JD
Purgeable Organic Compounds by EPA Method 524.2										
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	U	ug/L	1	0.108	0.750	EPA 524.2	09/23 09:42	09/23 21:52	LC
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	U	ug/L	1	0.159	0.750	EPA 524.2	09/23 09:42	09/23 21:52	LC
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	U	ug/L	1	0.0852	0.750	EPA 524.2	09/23 09:42	09/23 21:52	LC
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	U	ug/L	1	0.115	0.750	EPA 524.2	09/23 09:42	09/23 21:52	LC
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	U	ug/L	1	0.150	0.750	EPA 524.2	09/23 09:42	09/23 21:52	LC
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ND	U	ug/L	1	0.114	0.750	EPA 524.2	09/23 09:42	09/23 21:52	LC

Florida-Spectrum Environmental Services, Inc.
1460 W. McNab Road, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309

Pembroke Laboratory
528 Gooch Rd.
Fort Mead, FL 33841

Big Lake Laboratory
610 Parrot Ave. N.
Okeechobee, FL 34972

Lakeland Laboratory
1111 Easton Dr.
Lakeland, FL 33803

Savannah Laboratory
108 Airport Park Dr.
Garden City, GA 31408

www.flenviro.com

Page 12 of 24

2025 CCR Supplemental Lead and Copper CCR Information

For GA1090002 City of Daisy Water System

Required Lead Language: 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. The City of Daisy is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing of 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 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 John Biggers, water system operator at 912-618-9036. 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>.

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for GA1090002 City of Daisy: <https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com>

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety. Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
-----------------	--------------	------	-------------------	-----------------	-----------------	-------	-----------	--------------------------------

Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.0125	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching of wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
--------	------	-----	-----	--------	---	-----	---	---