

Savannah Bay Water System 2013 Water-Quality Report Water System ID CG1810042



The Savannah Bay Water System is pleased to present a summary of the quality of water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual “Consumer Confidence” report to customers. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The Savannah Bay Water System is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water. We encourage public interest and participation in our community’s decisions affecting our drinking water. Any Comments are welcomed; please contact Robert D. Seymour, P.O. Box 340, Lincolnton, Georgia 30817, 706.359.5523

Water Source

The Savannah Bay water system is supplied by ground water from three drilled wells. Well 101 is 327 feet in depth and has a pumping rate of 65 gallons per minute (gpm). Well 102 is 315 feet in depth and has a pumping rate of 35 gpm. Well 103 is 285 feet in depth and has a pumping rate of 27 gpm. Chlorine is the only chemical used in the treatment process.

How to Read This Table

The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected in 2013 from The Savannah Bay water system. Please note the following definitions:

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.

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.

Organic Contaminant	Date	Units	MRDL	MRDLG	Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
Chlorine Residual TTHM	Daily Semi- Annual	mg/L ppb	4 80	4 n/a	0.80 2.8	0.44-1.03 ND-2.8	Water disinfectant By product of drinking water chlorination	NO NO
Microbiological	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Value	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
Total Coliforms	Monthly	p/a	1	0	0	n/a	Naturally present in environment	NO
Inorganic Contaminant	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected	# Above AL	Major Sources	Violation?
Lead ¹	2013	ppb	AL =15	0	4.6	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Copper ¹	2013	ppb	AL =1300	1300	580	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO

¹ Represents the 90% percentile for lead and copper results.

Table Key

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion
p/a = presence/absence (microbial)

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 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:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) 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.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

(E) 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 is 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* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead in Drinking Water

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. The Savannah Bay Water System 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>.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

If you have any questions please contact The Savannah Bay water system representative, Robert D. Seymour, at (706) 359-5523. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com. A copy of this Water Quality Report will be mailed to individual households. This report contains water quality information from the Savannah Bay water system (WSID 1810042).



Este informe contiene information muy importante. Traduscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.