



## Glynn County's 2009 Annual Water Quality Report – I-95/17 Exit 29 (Southport)

United Water Glynn County • 161 South Harrington Road, St. Simons Island, GA 31522 • (912) 279-2811  
PWSID# 1270150

### HOW GOOD IS YOUR DRINKING WATER?

United Water is proud to announce that your drinking water meets the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The tables in this report show the results of our water quality analysis. Every regulated contaminant detected in the water, even in the minutest traces, is listed. The table contains the name of each highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to the units of measurement. This Water Quality Report details where your water comes from, who operated and maintained the system, what the water contains and other important information.

### WHO MAINTAINED AND OPERATED YOUR WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM?

During 2009 your water supply system was operated and maintained by United Water with offices at 161 South Harrington Road, St. Simons Island, GA 31522. Further information about your system can be obtained by calling Mr. Morris Baisden at (912) 261-7160. This report will also be available on the Glynn County web site at <http://www.glynncounty.org>.

### WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

Your drinking water in 2009 came from the Upper Floridan Aquifer (800 to 1,000 feet underground) and the Miocene Aquifer (500 to 700 feet underground). The Upper Floridan well is located off Southport Parkway across from Satilla Marsh Elementary School. The Miocene well is located off Fancy Bluff Road. Both aquifers are classified as confined aquifers by the Georgia Geologic Survey and are not susceptible to contamination from surface pollution. The water from the wells is chlorinated and pumped into the water distribution system serving the Royal Oaks Subdivision, and the Pilot truck stop, Flying J, and Southport areas.

### GENERAL DRINKING WATER INFORMATION

#### **Water Sources**

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Biological* - may come from human, agricultural, or wildlife sources.
- *Inorganic* - can be natural, from storm run-off, or from industrial or domestic wastewater discharges.
- *Pesticides and herbicides* - may come from agricultural, storm run-off or residential use.
- *Organic chemicals* - may come from industrial or domestic processes, storm run-off, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive materials* - can be naturally occurring or the result of mining or other human activities.

#### **Cryptosporidium**

Cryptosporidium is a protozoan parasite that is found in surface water courses (reservoirs, lakes, rivers, and streams). It is most common when these waters contain a high amount of sewage or animal waste. Your water supply comes from ground water 800 to 1,000 feet underground and is well protected from the above contaminants including Cryptosporidium.

#### **Bottled Water**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health as public water systems.

#### **Presence of 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

#### **Immuno-Compromised Persons**

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

### WHAT IS IN YOUR WATER?

Over 795 tests were conducted on different contaminants during 2009. The following tables list the contaminants, both regulated and unregulated by EPA, that were found in your water system from the most recent testing in accordance with regulations. Some of the data, though more than one year old, are representative of the water quality. Tests were also done for bacteria in the water and all of the tests for this system were negative. During quarterly sampling of lead and copper between June and September 2007, collection was nine days late due logistical problems receiving the sampling bottles. All samples were taken and all requirements were met, as mandated by the EPD. **Test results are all below the levels allowed by the EPA in public drinking water.**

Substance	Date Tested	Unit	Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Detected Amount or Range of Detections	Is it Safe? (Does it meet standards?)	Probable Source
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**Detected Inorganic Contaminants Table**

Fluoride	2007	ppm	4	4	0.80 (a)	YES	Water additive which promotes health
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**Radionuclides**

Alpha emitters	2006	pCi/l	0	15	3	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
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**Lead and Copper Monitoring Results**

Substance	Date Tested	Unit	90th Percentile	Action Limit	Number Above AL	Is it Safe? (Does it meet standards?)	Probable Source
Lead	2009	ppb	1.7	AL 15	0 (b)	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	2009	ppm	0.23	AL 1.3	0 (b)	YES	

**Detected Organic Contaminants Table**

Disinfection Byproducts	Unit	MCL	Highest Result	Range	Meets Standards	Probable Source
Total Trihalomethanes (2009)	ppb	80	34.90	26.70-34.90	YES	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (2009)	ppb	60	7.30	2.10-7.30	YES	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

*Results based on a single sample.*

Substance	MRDLG	MRDL	Average Result	Highest Result	Range of Results
Distribution Disinfectant Residuals (ppm)	N/A	4	1	3	0.2 to 3

**Secondary Standards – Related to the aesthetic quality of drinking water**

Secondary Standard	Guideline	Average Result	Source
Chloride (ppm) (2009)	250	13.75	Naturally occurring
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (ppm) (2009)	50-250	202.5	Naturally occurring
pH	6.5 – 8.5	8.02	Naturally occurring

**HOW TO READ THE REPORT**

Word, Acronym, Symbol or Note	Definition
(a)	Fluoride is not added to the water, but rather is naturally occurring.
AL	Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
(b)	Under EPA test protocol, water is tested at the customers tap. Water from the well source does not contain lead or copper.
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level. 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.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. 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	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – 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.
n/a	Not applicable.
nd	Not detectable.
ppb	Parts per billion. Means 1 part per 1,000,000,000 (same as micrograms per liter) and correspond to 1 penny in \$10 million.
ppm	Parts per million. Means 1 part per 1,000,000 parts (same as milligrams per liter) and corresponds to 1 penny in \$10,000.

**Web sites with information about water quality:**

<http://www.epa.gov/ow>  
<http://www.dnr.state.ga.us/epd>  
<http://www.awwa.org>  
<http://www.amwa-water.org>

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. United Water 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>.