



BRUNSWICK GLYNN JOINT WATER AND SEWER COMMISSION

WATER QUALITY REPORT

En Español : Este Informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable.
Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

REPORTING YEAR 2018

BRUNSWICK GLYNN JOINT WATER AND SEWER COMMISSION PROVIDES EXCEPTIONAL WATER FOR YOU.

FROM THE GROUND WATER WELL TO YOUR TAP, Brunswick Glynn Joint Water and Sewer Commission (BGJWSC) reliably delivers the highest quality water possible. Since 1997 the federal government requires water systems to provide customers a detailed report of water quality. We are pleased that our water system had no test results that exceeded the maximum contaminant levels allowed by the EPA for the 2018 testing year. We encourage you to take the time to become familiar with the information contained in this report.

BGJWSC's water system draws from the Miocene and/or Upper Floridan Aquifer. Water is extracted from the aquifer via 20 groundwater wells. At BGJWSC, we are stewards of your water system and work diligently to meet all federal and state requirements.

A MESSAGE FROM THE EPA

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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).

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. BGJWSC 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 drinking 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>.

YOUR VIEWS ARE WELCOMED!

If you would like to learn more about issues affecting your community, BGJWSC Commission meetings on the first and third Thursday of every month at 2:00 pm. at the BGJWSC Conference Room. Public is invited.



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Donnie Bankston

Brunswick Glynn Joint Water Sewer Commission

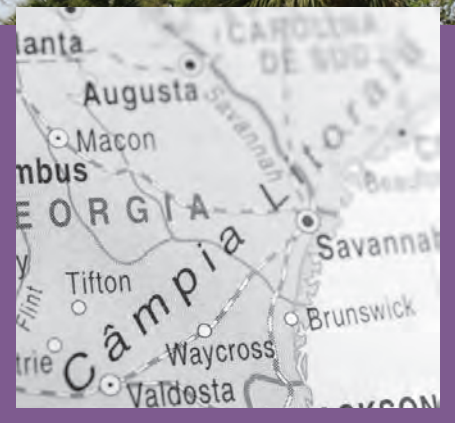
Water Production/ Superintendent

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WATER PROVIDED BY THE BGJWSC CONTINUES TO MEET OR EXCEED GEORGIA EPD AND USEPA STANDARDS.
WATER QUALITY REPORT | FOR SERVICE PROVIDED FROM JANUARY, 2018 TO DECEMBER, 2018 | ISSUED MAY, 2019

Substance (Units)	Goal (MCLG)*	Maximum Allowed (MCL)	Year tested	Amount Detected by System(a)			Is it safe?	Source of Substance
				BWK PW# 1270000	SM PW# 1270150	SSI PW# 1270001		

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	0	60	2018	2.4	5.2	1.6	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	2018	22.2	24.9	14.9	Yes	
Fluoride (b) (ppm)	4	4	2018	0.56 - 1.10	0.63 - 0.96	0.64 - 0.90	Yes	Naturally occurring
Lead (2016)(c) (ppb)	0	AL=15	2016	0 - 2.1 tested 2016	0 tested 2016	0 - 4.7 tested 2016	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (2016)(c) (ppb)	1,300	AL=1,300	2016	2.3 - 120 tested 2016	100 - 230 tested 2016	11 - 220 tested 2016	Yes	
Chlorine Residual (µg/L) (ppm)	0.2 - 4.0	4.0	2018	0.67 - 1.45	0.50 - 1.54	0.61 - 1.43	Yes	Added for disinfection and odor control
Phosphate (ppm)	0.75	28.0	2018	0.58 - 0.99	0.57 - 0.95	0.53 - 0.82	Yes	Added for corrosion control and sequestering
Alpha Emitters (2015) (pCi/L)	0	15	2015	1 tested 2015	1.60 tested 2015	1 tested 2015	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits expressed as picoCuries per liter

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

Chloride (d) (ppm)	250	N/A	2018	25 - 140	20 - 40	20 - 35	Yes	Naturally occurring from lower water bearing zones
Hardness (as CaCO ₃) (ppm)	N/A	N/A	2016	160 - 240 tested 2016	210 - 220 tested 2016	190 - 200 tested 2016	Yes	
pH	N/A	N/A	2018	7.44 - 7.79	7.17 - 7.69	7.56 - 7.86	Yes	

SSI wells are from the Upper Floridian Aquifer. SM and BWK wells are from the Upper Floridian Aquifer and Miocene Aquifer. All are ground water.

***UNIT DESCRIPTIONS:** For more information, please visit our office or our website at <http://www.bgjwsc.org/waterqualityreport>

- AL** Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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.
- ppm** Parts per million: One unit (by weight) out of one million of the same unit, such as milligrams per liter.
- ppb** Parts per billion: One unit (by weight) out of one billion of the same unit, such as micrograms per liter.
- pCi/L** PicoCuries Per Liter of Air: A Curie is a unit of radioactivity equivalent to 1 gram of radium and the prefix "pico" means a trillionth. In the metric

- system, radon concentration is expressed in Becquerels per cubic meter (Bq/m³).
- µg** One millionth of a gram.
- (a)** The BGJWSC is comprised of the following systems: BWK-Brunswick District, ID#1270000; SM-South Mainland, ID# 1270150 SSI-St. Simons Island. ID#1270001
- (b)** Fluoride is not added to our drinking water, due to the naturally occurring levels that bring the average concentration to the EPA optimum level.
- (c)** Water provided by the BGJWSC does not contain lead or copper. EPA requires testing at the customer's tap to detect amounts that may have dissolved into the water from pipes or solder.
- (d)** Chloride is covered under secondary standards; EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require that all states conduct Source Water Assessments for public water systems within their boundaries. The assessments consist of the following components: (1) identification of the Drinking Water Protection area, (i.e., the area at the surface that is directly above the part of the aquifer that supplies groundwater to our wells) (2) identification of potential sources of pollution within drinking water protection areas, (3) a determination of the susceptibility or relative risk to the well water from identified sources. The purpose of the assessment is to provide water systems with information they need to develop a strategy to protect their water resource.



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:

- 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.