



Glynn County's Annual Water Quality Report – St. Simons Island

United Water Glynn County
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PWSID# 1270001
2006

HOW GOOD IS YOUR DRINKING WATER?

United Water is proud to announce that your drinking water is of excellent quality and exceeds water quality standards. The tables contained in this report show the results of our water quality analysis for 2006. Every regulated contaminant detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed. The table contains the name of each substance, the 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 annual 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 2006 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) 279-2811. This report will also be available on the Glynn County web site at <http://www.glynncounty.org>.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

The drinking water for St. Simons Island comes from the Upper Floridan Aquifer between 800 to 1,000 feet underground. The Upper Floridan Aquifer in Glynn County is classified as a confined aquifer by the Georgia Geologic Survey and is not susceptible to contamination from surface pollution. The water is pumped from the Aquifer through wells located at McKinnon Airport, Mallory Street and South Harrington Road. The water is treated by aeration and chlorination before entering the distribution system.

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, 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 242 tests were conducted on 14 different contaminants in 2006. 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. **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
Detected Inorganic Contaminants Table							
Fluoride	2004	ppm	4	4	.64 (0.59 – 0.64)	YES	Erosion of natural deposits

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
Lead and Copper Monitoring Results							
Lead & Copper			MCLG	AL	# Above AL	Meets Standards	
Lead	2004	ppb	0	AL 15	0 (a)	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	2004	ppb	1.3	AL 1.3	0 (a)	YES	

Detected Organic Contaminants Table							
Disinfection Byproducts			MCLG	MCL	Range	Meets Standards	
Total Trihalomethanes	2005	ppb	n/a	80	33.1 – 58.6	YES	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acid	2005	ppb	n/a	60	1.5 – 9.8	YES	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Distribution Disinfectant Residuals	MRDLG	MRDL	Average result	Highest result	Range		
	N/A	4.0	1.5	4.0	0.2 to 4.0		
Secondary Standards	Guideline	Average Result	Highest Result	Range of Results	Source		
Aluminum, ppb	200	122	170	75 to 170	Naturally occurring		
Chloride, ppm	250	25	25	24 to 25	Naturally occurring		
Hardness (as CaCO ₃), ppm	N/A	210	240	180 to 240	Naturally occurring		
Iron, ppb	300	100	120	80 to 120	Naturally occurring		
pH	6.5 – 8.5	7.9	8.0	7.7 to 8.0	Naturally occurring		
Sodium, ppm	N/A	21	25	18 to 25	Naturally occurring		

How to read the report

Word, Acronym, Symbol or Note	Definition
(a)	Under EPA test protocol, water is tested at the customers tap. Water from the well source does not contain lead or copper.
AL	Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SOURCES:

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>