

Annual Water Quality Report

Satilla Regional Water & Sewer Authority

PWS ID# CG2990051

PWS ID# CG2990001

1991 Albany Avenue, Waycross, GA 31503
912-287-4366

January 1, 2017 thru December 31, 2017

Important Information about the Safety of Your Drinking Water

A message from Henry McLaughlin, Executive Director
Satilla Regional Water & Sewer Authority

We are pleased to report to you that the drinking water supplied by Satilla Regional Water & Sewer Authority is safe. Our drinking water analysis table shows that the drinking water supplied by SRWSA gets an excellent report when compared to Federal and State health standards.

In 2017, SRWSA continued its 45-year tradition of providing high quality water to our customers. The Authority is committed to providing drinking water of the highest quality, and these reports include information about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to the standards set by regulatory agencies. The Authority vigilantly safeguards the water supply and is proud to report that it is in full compliance with all monitoring and reporting requirements without a single violation.

Source of Water

SRWSA water supply is from a groundwater source drawn from the Floridan Aquifer by five 800' (ft) deep wells. The Floridan aquifer is one of the most productive aquifers in the world and is said to be one of the five cleanest sources of water on Earth, according to the Florida Water Atlas, University of South Florida. Approximately three billion gallons of water are pumped from the Floridan each day. The Floridan aquifer spans approximately 100,000 square miles and underlies parts of five states (Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and a small portion of Mississippi). Satilla pumps on average 1.1 million gallons per day to its customers from the floridan aquifer. This provides SRWSA with a safe and dependable supply of water even in the driest years. Source is free from potential sources of contamination and meets requirements of Wellhead Protection Plan. This information is on file and available at our office.

Treatment Process

The water quality from the Floridan is of excellent quality. Water quality is of such high quality, required treatment is minimal. Your water is chlorinated to destroy any microorganisms that may be present.

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)**.

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 the 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)**.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water & bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land and 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 the following:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses & 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 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 amounts 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women & young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Satilla Regional Water & Sewer Authority 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 **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>**.

2990001 SYSTEM

"Detected Inorganic Contaminants Table"

<u>Analyte/Units</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Water System Results</u>	<u>Range of detections</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminants</u>
Chlorine(ppm)	4	n/a	1.46	0.5-2.0	2017	N	Water additive used for control of microbes
Barium(ppm)	2	2	0.06	0.05-0.06	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride(ppm)	4	4	0.4	0.5-0.7	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate(ppm)	10	10	0	0	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use. Erosion of natural deposits

"Detected Inorganic Contaminants Table"

<u>Analyte/Units</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>Water System Results</u>	<u>Range of detections</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminants</u>
TTHM(ppb)	80	n/a	15.41	0-10.1	2017	N	Byproduct of chlorination
HAA5(ppb)	60	n/a	3.30	0-3.85	2017	N	Byproduct of chlorination

"Other Monitoring Results"

<u>Analyte/Units</u>	<u>MCL or AL or TT</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Water System Results</u>	<u>Range of detections</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminants</u>
Sodium(ppm)	n/a	n/a	13.0	12-16	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits

"Lead & Copper Monitoring Results"

<u>Analyte/Units</u>	<u>Action Level</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Water System Results</u>	<u># of sample sites found above the Action Level</u>	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminants</u>
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2.27	0	N	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.03	0	N	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing

"Microbiological Monitoring Results"

<u>Analyte/Units</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Water System Results</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminants</u>
(present or absent in sample)						
Total Coliform	0	0	0	2017	N	Naturally present in the environment

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"Detected Inorganic Contaminants Table"

<u>Analyte/Units</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Water System Results</u>	<u>Range of detections</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminants</u>
Chlorine(ppm)	4	n/a	1.38	0.6-1.9	2017	N	Water additive used for control of microbes
Barium(ppm)	2	2	0.05	0.05-0.07	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride(ppm)	4	4	0.4	0.6-0.9	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate(ppm)	10	10	0	0	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use. Erosion of natural deposits

"Detected Inorganic Contaminants Table"

<u>Analyte/Units</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>Water System Results</u>	<u>Range of detections</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminants</u>
TTHM(ppb)	80	n/a	17.3	2.3-9.8	2017	N	Byproduct of chlorination
HAA5(ppb)	60	n/a	6.60	0-3.8	2017	N	Byproduct of chlorination

"Other Monitoring Results"

<u>Analyte/Units</u>	<u>MCL or AL or TT</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Water System Results</u>	<u>Range of detections</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminants</u>
Sodium(ppm)	n/a	n/a	14	13	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits

"Lead & Copper Monitoring Results"

<u>Analyte/Units</u>	<u>Action Level</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Water System Results</u>	<u># of sample sites found above the Action Level</u>	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminants</u>
Lead (ppb)	15	0	4.90	0	N	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.05	0	N	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing

"Microbiological Monitoring Results"

<u>Analyte/Units</u>	-	-	<u>Water System Results</u>	-	<u>Violation No/Yes</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminants</u>
<u>(present or absent in sample)</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>No/Yes</u>	<u>Source of Contaminants</u>
Total Coliform	0	0	0	2017	N	Naturally present in the environment

Definitions of Terms and Abbreviations Used in Report

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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."*

Action Level (AL): *"The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow."*

Treatment Technique (TT): *"A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water."*