

2018

WATER QUALITY REPORT I&D SYSTEM

#GA0510004 - For questions contact Laura Walker (912) 651-2221

The City of Savannah Water Supply and Treatment Department is pleased to report that your drinking water, supplied by the I&D System, is safe. To learn more about safety regulations and testing, see the table included in this report.

SOURCE



The I&D system is supplied with surface water from Abercorn Creek, a tributary of the Savannah River. The Travis Field/Crossroads area is served by the I&D surface water system. Four groundwater wells pumping from the Floridan Aquifer are also maintained in a ready state as a backup source.

The I&D System won Best Tasting Tap Water in Georgia in 2014 from the Georgia Association of Water Professionals!



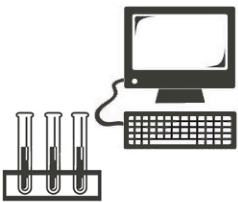
TREATMENT



In the surface water treatment process, alum and polymer are added to the water to cause fine mud particles to clump together and settle out of the water. The clear water is then filtered, disinfected with chlorine and ammonia, and balanced for pH and corrosiveness with lime and phosphate.



TESTING



Each water system is required to participate in a Sanitary Survey conducted by EPD on a cycle not to exceed three years. In 2016 a sanitary survey of the I&D system was completed by EPD. In addition, the City of Savannah Water Laboratory performed more than 123,000 tests and procedures, on over 160 water quality parameters, during 2018 to ensure water quality.



DISTRIBUTION



This clean, safe, drinking water is then distributed to your home. The City of Savannah provides some of the highest quality, lowest cost drinking water in the Southeast.

IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

Water Supply and Treatment Department
(912) 964-0698
24-Hour Emergency Line
(912) 351-3434
Billing Information
(912) 651-6460
Water Conservation & Education
(912) 651-2221

Environmental Protection Agency
Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1 - 800 - 426 - 4791
www.epa.gov/ow

CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS

The City of Savannah government works under the direction of City Council and the City Manager. The City Council meets every other Thursday at 2pm at City Hall (2 E. Bay St.) These meetings are open to the public.

Water Conservation

The City of Savannah encourages residents to conserve water to help protect this precious natural resource. To learn more about water conservation programs such as free water saving toilets and water conservation kits for residents, visit www.savannahga.gov or call (912) 651-2221.

All customers must follow the outdoor watering schedule:

No watering between 10am and 4pm.
Even numbered residences water Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Odd numbered residences water Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.
To report violations call 311.

All sources of drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some substances. All water sources are fed by water that passes over the land or through the ground, dissolving naturally occurring minerals and materials, or picking up substances along the way. These substances may include:

- Biological substances from human, agriculture, or wildlife sources
- Inorganic substances from stormwater runoff, industrial sources, or wastewater discharges
- Insecticides and herbicides from agriculture, stormwater runoff or residential use
- Organic chemicals from industrial or domestic processes, stormwater runoff, or septic systems
- Radioactive materials that can be naturally occurring or the result of mining or other human activities

THE IMPORTANCE OF FORESTED WATERSHEDS

Forested watersheds are an investment in our water supply. A watershed is the area of land where all the water that falls on it drains to one stream or river-- every river has a watershed that runs off into it, feeding it. How the land is used in that watershed can help to determine the quality of water in the river or stream. Forests help to capture rainfall and replenish and cleans our water supply. By maintaining healthy forest cover in the watersheds that feed our drinking water supply, we can help to improve the quality of the water and reduce the treatment needed to meet drinking water standards.

The I&D System draws water from Abercorn Creek, a tributary of the Savannah River.

Studies have found that for every 10% increase in forest cover in the drinking water source watershed, treatment and chemical costs decrease by about 20%.

DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS
I&D SYSTEM

The City of Savannah Water Laboratory performed more than 123,000 tests and procedures, on over 160 water quality parameters, during 2018 to ensure water quality. The City has met all sampling and reporting requirements.

Substance tested and detected	Chlorine	Chloramine	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Total Haloacetic Acids (THAAs)	Nitrate/ Nitrite	Total Organic Carbon	Turbidity	Lead	Copper
Probable Source	Added to water for disinfection	Added to water for disinfection	Byproduct of water chlorination	Byproduct of water chlorination	Runoff from fertilizers, septic tanks, sewage, or natural	Naturally present in the environment	Soil runoff	Corrosion of household plumbing	Corrosion of household plumbing
Amount Detected	2.26 ppm	1.76 ppm	81.8 ppb	70.0 ppb	0.26 ppm	35-50% removal	0.35 NTU 99.99% samples	2.8 ppb	240 ppb
Meets Drinking Water Standards									
Maximum Disinfectant Residual Level Goal The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health	4 ppm	4 ppm							
Maximum Disinfectant Residual Level Allowed The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants	4 ppm	4 ppm							
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, allowing for a margin of safety.			0 ppb	0 ppb	1.0 ppm	Not Applicable	0 NTU	0 ppb	1300 ppb
Maximum Contaminant Level Allowed The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. This level is set as close to the goal is feasible using the best available treatment technology.			80 ppb	60 ppb	1.0 ppm	Treatment technique	Treatment technique= 1NTU or 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU		
Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow								15 ppb	1300 ppb
Range of Detection	0-2.26 ppm	0-1.76 ppm	21.9-81.8 ppb	17.3-70 ppb	0.26 ppm	42.42-71.13% removal	Not applicable	No sample greater than action level	No sample greater than action level

Units: ppm = parts per million or 1 in 1,000,000. ppb = parts per billion or 1 in 1,000,000,000. NTU= Nephelometric turbidity units
Treatment Technique: A required treatment technique or process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
 Copper and lead are the only two substances monitored at the customer's tap. They were last sampled in 2017.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

	Molybdenum	Strontium	Hexavalent Chromium	Chromium	Vanadium	Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid	Perfluoro-octanoic Acid	1,4- Dioxane
Amount Detected	0.25 ppb	43.9 ppb	0.057 ppb	0.18 ppb	0.51 ppb	0.0006 ppb	0.001 ppb	0.03 ppb
Range of Detection	not detected- 0.42 ppb	38-49.8 ppb	0.013-0.11 ppb	not detected- 0.24 ppb	0.29-0.7 ppb	not detected- 0.0035 ppb	not detected- 0.0076 ppb	not detected- 0.18 ppb

The EPA selected the City of Savannah to participate in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation 3 (UCMR 3) program. Participants in UCMR3 are required to publish the results of the analysis of these unregulated contaminants. For more information on the contaminants or UCMR 3, please contact US EPA or GA Environmental Protection Division.

If you have any questions regarding safe drinking water regulations or these test results, you may contact the City of Savannah Water Supply and Treatment Department at (912) 964-0698

HEALTH INFORMATION: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 healthcare providers.

EPA/Center for Disease control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risks of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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. The City of Savannah is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing fixtures. 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 have concerns 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 at 1-800-426-4791 OR AT www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**