

Drinking Water Analysis

Conifer, Forest Hills, Pine Hill, Saddlehorn, Stones Throw (WSID 1030095)

Detected Inorganic Contaminants

Parameter (units)	MCL	MCLG	Conifer Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation? No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.38	No range	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Detected Organic Contaminants

Parameter (units)	MCL	MCLG	Conifer Water System Results	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation? No/Yes	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.73	0.54-1.08	2013	No	Water additive to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	n/a	10.5	No range	2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results

Parameter (units)	AL	MCLG	Conifer Water System Results 90 th Percentile	# of sites above AL	Violation? Yes/No	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	15	0	10	0	No	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.09	0	No	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbiological Monitoring Results

Biological Parameter (presence/absence of bacteria)	MCL (number of detections)	MCLG (number of detections)	Conifer Water System Results (number of detections)	Sample Date (Month/Year)	Violation? No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 positive	0 positive	0 positive	2013	No	Naturally present in the environment

How to Read the Report

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.

MDL = Method Detection Limit: The minimum amount of a substance (contaminant) that needs to be present in order to be detected.

ppm = parts per million: Means 1 part per 1,000,000 (same as milligram per liter) and corresponds to 1 penny in 10 thousand dollars.

ppb = parts per billion: Means 1 part per 1,000,000,000 (same as microgram per liter) and corresponds to 1 penny in 10 million dollars.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the water quality please feel free to give us a call at 912-352-9339.

Or you may write to us at:

Chatham Water Company
Post Office Box 13705
Savannah, Georgia 31416

Our office is located at:

621 Stephenson Avenue
Savannah, Georgia 31405

Donald S. Smith/Manager

2013 Water Quality Report

Conifer, Forrest Hills, Pine Hill, Saddlehorn, Stones Throw (WSID 1030095)

Guyton, Georgia

Important Information About the Safety of Your Drinking Water

Chatham Water Company is pleased to announce that the drinking water supplied is safe. We are committed to providing you with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. Included in this report is information about what your water contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

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 **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 the following:

- 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 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 byproducts 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.

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 **EPA's 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. **Chatham 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>.

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 certain contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Source of Your Drinking Water

Your water comes from the **Upper Floridian Aquifer** and provides ample volumes of water to your community.

For information on how to obtain a copy of the Environmental Protection Agency's **Source Water Assessment Plan** please call Chatham Water Company at 912-352-9339.