City of Savannah - Utility Department
Water Quality Report 2014

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. We have conducted numerous tests for over 80 contaminants that may be in drinking water. As you'll see in the chart on the back, we only detected **9** of these contaminants. We found all of these contaminants at safe levels.

What is the source of my water?

Your water, which is ground water, comes from a well field located within the Lower Tennessee-Beech watershed. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants and we are working with the State to determine the vulnerability of our water source to *potential* contamination. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the untreated water sources serving water to this water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of untreated water sources to *potential* contamination. To ensure safe drinking water, all public water systems treat and routinely test their water. Water sources have been rated as reasonably susceptible (high), moderately susceptible (moderate) or slightly susceptible (low) based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. The City of Savannah Utility Department sources rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination. An explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to EPA can be viewed online at http://www.tn.gov/environment/water/water-supply_source-assessment.shtml or you may contact the Water System to obtain copies of specific assessments.

Why are there contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Community water systems are required to disclose the detection of contaminants; however, bottled water companies are not required to comply with this regulation. 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 (1-800-426-4791). Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. **For more information about your drinking water, please call Virgil Morris at 731-925-4216.**

How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets on the third Monday of each month at 5:30 p.m. at the City Hall. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations? The State and EPA require us to test and report on our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We have met all of these requirements. Results of unregulated contaminant analysis are available upon request. We want you to know that we pay attention to all the rules.

Other Information Due to all water containing dissolved contaminants occasionally your water may exhibit slight discoloration, please call our offices and report this at 731-925-4216. We strive to maintain the standards to prevent this. We at City of Savannah Utility Department work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Do I Need To Take Special Precautions?

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 under-gone 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 not only their drinking water, but food preparation, personal hygiene, and precautions in handling infants and pets from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water System Security Following the events of September 2001, we realize that our customers are concerned about the security of their drinking water. We urge the public to report any suspicious activities at any utility facilities, including treatment plants, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to 731-925-4930 or 911.

Lead in Drinking Water 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 associated with service lines and home plumbing. Savannah Utility 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 30seconds 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

What does this chart mean?

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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. MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants. 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.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	No	0.0016	n/a	2011	ppb	n/a	10ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff.
Copper	No	90th %=0.25	n/a	2011	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	No	.44 avg.	0.20-0.60	2014	ppm	4	4	Water additive for strong teeth, erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	90th %=0.5	n/a	2011	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	8.2	n/a	2011	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	19.6	n/a	2013	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	No	2.30 avg.	1.2-3.2	2014	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0	n/a	2014	% positive samples	0	1 positive sample	Naturally present in the environment
HAA5	No	6.22	n/a	2013	ppb	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

0 out of 30 sites sampled had a level exceeding the copper action level, and 0 sites exceeded the lead action level. Abbreviations:

- PPB: parts per billion or micrograms per litter, PPM: parts per million or milligrams per litter, N/A: not applicable, , AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow, About the data**:** Most of the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2013. We monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, and for those contaminants, the date of the last sample is shown in the table.