



2009 Water Quality Report

GCWSD is proud to report that the drinking water it supplied its customers throughout the 2009 calendar year was healthy, safe, and of high quality. In addition, it also exceeded all state and federal health and safety standards. This report provides you a detailed analysis of your drinking water based on the GCWSD's most recent sampling results for nearly 100 substances and elements regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act.

All drinking water, bottled water included, may reasonably be expected to contain at least minor traces of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health hazard.

If, after reviewing this report, you have any concerns or questions, please contact the Georgetown County Water and Sewer District Customer Services Department at 843.546.8408, and we will be pleased to provide clarification.

2009 WATER QUALITY SAMPLING RESULTS

WACCAMAW NECK (population 39,531)

SUBSTANCE(Unit of Measure)	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL OR RANGE	VIOLATION	POSSIBLE SOURCE	YR SAMPLED
NITRATE (PPM)	10	10	0.41 mg/l	No	Runoff from fertilizer use	2009
FLUORIDE (PPM)	4	4	0.7 mg/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2009
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (PPB)	0	80 (RAA)	50 (RAA)	No	By-product of water chlorination	2009
TURBIDITY (NTU)	TT	<0.3 NTU for 95% of samples	< 0.3 NTU for 100%	No	Soil run-off	2009
HALOACETIC ACIDS (PPB)	0	60 (RAA)	35 (RAA)	No	By-product of water disinfection	2009
CHLORAMINES (PPM)	4	4	Range 1.54-2.786 mg/l; ave 2.53 mg/l	No	Additive used to control microbes	2009
TOC	Min Removal 50%	Min Removal 50%	Ave 72.8% removal per yr; Range 68.6-76.5%	No	Leaching from vegetation	2009
Di(2-ethylhexy)	0 ppb	6.0 ppb	0.23 ppb	No	Discharge from industrial plants	2006
THALLIUM	0.5 ppb	2ppb	0.0019	No	Leaching from area processing sites	2008
BERYLLIUM (ppb)	4	4	<0.003 ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2008
CHROMIUM (ppb)	0.1	0.1 ppb	<0.010 mg/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2008

SUBSTANCE	ACTION LEVEL	90TH PERCENTILE	# OF SITES OVERALL	VIOLATION	POSSIBLE SOURCE	YR SAMPLED
COPPER (PPM)	1.3	0.139 mg/l	0 of 30 sites	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	2009
LEAD (PPB)	15	2	0 of 30 sites	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	2009

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water. More information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

GARDEN CITY POINT (PURCHASED WATER FROM GRAND STRAND WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY) (population 1,846)

SUBSTANCE(Unit of Measure)	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL OR RANGE	VIOLATION	POSSIBLE SOURCE	YR SAMPLED
NITRATE (PPM)	10	10	0-0.35 mg/l	No	Runoff from fertilizer use	2009
FLUORIDE (PPM)	4	2/4	.08-1.35 mg/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2009
TURBIDITY (NTU)	TT	<0.3 NTU for 95% of samples	<0.3 NTU for 100%	No	Soil run-off	2009
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (PPB)	0	80 (RAA)	38 (RAA)	No	By-product of water disinfection	2009
HALOACETIC ACIDS (PPB)	0	60 (RAA)	41 (RAA)	No	By-product of water disinfection	2009
CHLORAMINES (PPM)	4	4	Range 2.88-3.47, 3.2 (RAA)	No	By-product of water disinfection	2009
TOC	min removal 50%	min removal 50%	Ave 62% removal/yr; Range 68.6-76.5%	No	Leaching from vegetation	2009
COLIFORM BACTERIA	5% samples positive	5% samples positive	0.08	No	Naturally present in environment	2009

SUBSTANCE	ACTION LEVEL	90TH PERCENTILE	# OF SITES OVERALL	VIOLATION	POSSIBLE SOURCE	YR SAMPLED
COPPER (PPM)	1.3	0.08 mg/l	0 of 10 sites	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	2008
LEAD (PPB)	15	0	0 of 10 sites	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	2008

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. **MCL** - Maximum Containment 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. **AVG** - Average Level Detected: The average level of a substance or contaminant detected. **RG** - Range of Detected Levels: The range of levels (high and low) of a substance or contaminant detected. **PPM** - Parts per Million: The equivalent of one penny in \$10,000, or one minute in two years. **PPB** - Parts per Billion: The equivalent of one penny in \$10,000,000 or one minute in 2,000 years. **90th Percentile**: Of all samples analyzed, 90 percent were at or below this detection level. **TT** - Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. **NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units: A measure of the clarity of treated surface water used to determine the effectiveness of the filtration systems. **AL** - Action Level: The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. **ND** - Non-Detected: No measurable level of a substance or contaminant level. **MRDL** - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of micro-bial contaminants. **MRDLG** - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of 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 contamination. **PCIL** - Picouries Per Liter: The measure of radioactivity in water and is equivalent to the quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.

ABOUT LEAD

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 GCWSD 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 two 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791), or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION 2 (UCRM 2)

We were monitored for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation 2 (UCRM 2) in 2009. No detections were made. If you would like to receive the list of contaminants monitored, please contact Brad Corkum at 843-237-9727.