Crawford County Water System
William Patton, Superintendent
P.O. Box 1059, Roberta, GA 31078
478-836-4246
www.crawfordcountyga.org

Consumer Confidence Report

GA Community Water System Name: Crawford County Water System
GA Water System ID #:079-0017
Name & phone number of water system contact: William Patton (478)836-4246)
This report details information on our water system for the calendar year 2017 unless otherwise noted.

The Crawford County Water System is pleased to announce that your community's drinking water met or exceeded all safety and quality standards set by the State of Georgia and E.P.A. This report contains a detailed account of all monitoring and testing results gathered during the previous year.

Raw Water Source Information
Common Name of Water Source: Cretaceous Sands Aquifer
Type of Water Source: Ground water (2 deep wells)
Public participation opportunities exist at Board of Commissioners' meetings and Public Hearings
Source Water Assessments and Contaminant Susceptibility reports are available at the Water Department.

"Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 that 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 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 form a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

□□□Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or 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 amount 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.”

The following results display only those substances found to be over the reporting limit. For a full report on all substances tested and their reporting levels please contact the Water Department.

“Trihalo Methanes”

Parameter/units	Mcl	MCLG	Water System Results	Range of detections	Sample Date	Violation no/yes	Typical Source of Contaminant:
chloroform	n/a	n/a	Not detected	0.0 ug/l	8/21/2017	no	Chlorine by-product
Dichlorobromomethane	n/a	n/a	Not detected	0. 0 ug/l-0.0 ug/l	8/21/2017	no	Chlorine by-product
Dibromochlrorom ethane	n/a	n/a	Not detected	0.0 ug/l 0.0 ug/l	8/21/2017	no	Chlorine by-product
Bromoform	n/a	n/a	Not detected	0.0ug/l-0.0 ugl	8/21/2017	no	Chlorine by-product

“Detected Organic Contaminants Table”

Parameter/units	Mcl	MCLG	Water System Results	Range of detections	Sample Date	Violation no/yes	Typical Source of Contaminant:
1,2 Dichloropropane	5ug/l	n/a	. 0.0			No	Run-off/ leaching from soil. Fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, and orchards
Total Xylenes	10000 ug/l	n/a	0.0			No	

"Other Monitoring Results"

Parameter/units	Mcl	MCLG	Water System Results	Range of detections	Sample Date	Violation no/yes	Typical Source of Contaminant:
Nitrate/nitrite	10mg/l		.62mg/l- well#1 .62mg/l- well#2		3/29/2017	no	Run-off from fertilizer use. Erosion of natural deposits

"Lead and Copper Monitoring Results"

Parameter/units	Mcl	MCLG	Water System Results	Range of detections	Sample Date	Violation no/yes	Typical Source of Contaminant:
Copper	1300ug/l	0ug/l	90th%-9ug/l	0-0-11 ug/l	9/20/2016	no	Corrosion of household plumbing and fixtures
	15ug/l	0ug/l	90th % 1. 9 ug/l	0-2. 2 ug/l	9/20/2016	no	Corrosion of household plumbing and fixtures

"Microbiological Monitoring Results

Parameter/units	Mcl	MCLG	Water System Results	Range of detections	Sample Date	Violation no/yes	Typical Source of Contaminant:
Total Coliform Bacteria	5% of samples	0%	Negative on all reports(0%)		Once monthly	no	Human and animal fecal waste

"Water Treatment Chemical Results"

Parameter/units	Mrdl	Mrdlg	Water System Results		Sampling frequency	Violation no/yes	Typical Usage:
CL2 Chlorine	4.0mg/l		Range of .62-.96mg/l		daily	no	Additive to control microbes
PO4 phosphate			1.0mg/l		daily	no	Additive for corrosion control
NaOH Sodium Hydroxide			25mg/l		daily	no	Additive for PH neutralization

Definition 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 or 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."*

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): "*The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbiological contaminants*."

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): "*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*."

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. Crawford County 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.