City of Crawfordville
Crawfordville, Georgia
2014
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Crawfordville Water System ID#GA2650000

Why Am I Getting This Report?

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is requiring water suppliers to put annual drinking water quality reports into the hands of all of their customers. This requirement was a provision in the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. These reports are designed to educate and inform the public about the quality of their water and will give consumers valuable information to make personal health-based decisions regarding their drinking water consumption. The ongoing goal of the City of Crawfordville is to provide safe drinking water to all customers. We want to ensure your understanding of our constant efforts to maintain and improve the water treatment processes and protect our water resources.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Crawfordville gets its water from three municipal groundwater wells that pump to a 200,000 gallon elevated storage tank. The 200,000 gallon elevated tank located Highway 22. Well #1 is located on Commerce Street Well #2 and Well #4 is located on Alexander Street. These wells pull from a water source called the Cretaceoud Aquifer System and provides ample volumes of water for our community. As required by federal and state laws, we routinely monitor water for contaminants and send samples to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division's Laboratory in Atlanta, Georgia.

The City of Crawfordville owns their well sites and the property is protected by City Ordinance, which prohibits certain types of activities that could contaminate this water source. Water treatment includes disinfecting with chlorine treatment.

About Our Water Quality

In 2014, of the 12 tests run for Total Coliform Bacteria, none tested positive. This is well below the Maximum Contaminant Level of 5% positive outlined by the EPA. Ten samples were analyzed for Total Lead and Copper in June 2014. Of the 10 samples, all were below the MCL and 90th percentile action level (AL) for Lead and Copper. Each of Crawfordville's three wells were analyzed for Nitrate/Nitrite-N in September 2014. All 3 samples were well below the MCL for Nitrate/Nitrite-N. THM's and HAA's were analyzed in September 2014, and these parameters were also below the regulatory MCL. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the EPA and state standards. The City of Crawfordville is committed to keeping you informed.

Definitions…Realizing that this information is a little difficult to understand; we have included this section to help you with understanding some of our terminology!

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 treatment technology available.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level at which there is no known or expected health risk.

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 contaminates.

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.

Parts per million (ppm)/Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) - one ppm is the same as one minute in two years or one penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb)/Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) - one ppb is the same as one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ND – Not Detected

Drinking Water Contaminants

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 stormwater 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 agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use.
- 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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 with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk form infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare 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).

Water Quality Data

Substance	MCL	Max. Detected Level	MCLG	Violation	Possible Sources of Contaminants
Barium (2011)	2.0mg/L	0.17mg/L	2.0	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (2011)	4.0mg/L	0.35mg/L	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (2014)	10mg/L	0.41mg/L	10	No	Run off fro fertilizer use erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria	1(<5% Pos)	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Copper (2014)	*AL at 90th percentile* 1.30mg/L (ppm)	*90th percentile* 0.10mg/L	1.30	No	Corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (2014)	*AL at 90th percentile* 15ug/L (ppb)	*90th percentile* 2.50ug/L	0	No	Corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (2011)	NA	16,000ug/L	NA	No	Geology
THM (2014)	80ug/L	8.7ug/L	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA (2014)	60ug/L	0	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectants	MRDL	Max Detected Level	MRDLG	Range Detected	Violation	
Free Chlorine	4 mg/L	1.51 mg/L	4 mg/L	0.24 –1.51	No	Drinking Water additive used to control microbes

Is our water system meeting the rules that govern our operations? ***We are happy to report that all State and Federal drinking water health standards were met during the previous year and we incurred no reporting or sampling violations.***

Any questions?

If you would like to know more about the quality of your drinking water, please contact The City of Crawfordville at (706) 456-2605, and we will be glad to talk to you.