

2009 Consumer Confidence Report Form for Georgia Community Water Systems

(Fill-in-the-blank “template form”)

GA Community Water System Name: _____ GA Water System ID #: _____

Name & phone number of water system contact: _____ (#) _____

This report details information on our water system for the calendar year _____ unless otherwise noted.

Summary Water System Information

Introduction:

Raw Water Source Information

Common Name of Water Source: _____ Type of Water Source: _____
(name of lake, aquifer, stream, etc.) (select all that apply: groundwater, surface, or combined)

Public Participation Opportunities: (community meetings, board meetings, hearings, etc.)

Non-English Speaking Language: (if applicable)

Availability of Source Water Assessments and Contaminant Susceptibility:

General Water Quality Health Effects Language

*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 **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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. _____ **Water System** 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>.*

*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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.*

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results

Parameter/units	Action Level	MCLG	Water System Results	# of sample sites found above the Action Level	Violation No/Yes	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead/ppb	15	0					Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper/ppm	1.3	1.3					Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbiological Monitoring Results

Parameter/units (present or absent in sample)	MCL	MCLG	Water System Results	Sample Date	Violation No/Yes	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0				Naturally present in the environment

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.*

Other Definitions of Terms Used in this Report:

Health Effects Language and Background Information on any Violations Incurred During Report Period:

Information On Compliance With Any Other Regulations or Specific Operating Criteria:

Additional Community and Educational Information About Our Water System:

Important Dates For Consumer Confidence Report Submission:

Consumer Confidence Reports are due to Georgia EPD offices AND local water system customers annually no later than July 1st.

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Forms are due to EPD offices annually no later than October 1st.