GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

Richard E. Dunn, Director

Watershed Protection Branch
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive
Suite 1152, East Tower
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Georgia Environmental Protection Division Public Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Community Water System (CWS) Name: Abraham Baldwin Agri College Water System

Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number: 2770004 Reporting Year: 2018

The CWS identified above does hereby confirm that a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers. The water system further certifies that the information contained in the report is accurate and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted for the same time period to the Division (EPD). In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).

Certified and attested by the following person:
Signature: Robert D. Ray
Name: Robert G. Ray
E-mail: physicalplant@abac.edu
↑ PhysicalPlant@abac.edu

Date: June 25, 2019
Title: Technician
Phone: 229-391-5180

☑ The CCR includes text which provides mandated Public Notice for a monitoring violation (check box, if yes)

EPD requests the following material in order to gather information on distribution methods utilized by Community Water Systems. Please mark and/or fill out all items which apply to your CCR program or means of report distribution.

For ALL community water systems, indicate the method(s) used for CCR notification and/or distribution:

Note: For systems serving **>10,000** persons, a "good faith effort" must be made to your "other" water system consumers by three or more of the following methods (mark all methods utilized):

☑ CCR is posted on the Internet at a publicly available site:
https://www.abac.edu/myabac/employees

☑ Notification of Electronic CCR with direct URL
☐ utility bill ☑ email ☐ publication in newspaper ☐ other (e.g., bill insert, newsletter, postcard)

☑ Electronic Delivery of CCR
☑ Direct e-mail delivery of CCR (☐ attached ☐ embedded ☐ direct URL to CCR)
If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:
http:// _____

☐ Electronic Delivery with customer option to request paper CCR
☐ US Postal Service mailing to all consumers within the service area (attach list of zip codes used)
☐ Advertised availability of CCR to local news media (attach announcement used)
☐ Published CCR in local newspaper (attach physical copy of paper publication)
☐ Posted CCR notice of availability in prominent public location(s) (attach list)
☐ Directly delivered individual CCR copies to all residents in the community
☐ Directly mailed individual CCR copies to each customer receiving a water bill
☐ Included notice of availability with water bill
☐ Other direct delivery methods were utilized such as (please list below):

Indicate the number of "consumers served" or "population served" by your water system:
☐ **<500** consumers served
☑ **501 - 9,999** consumers served
☐ **10,000 - 99,999** consumers served
☐ **>100,000** consumers served

Send completed CCR certification form AND a copy of final CCR to the following address:
GA EPD, Drinking Water Compliance Unit
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE
Floyd Towers East, Suite 1152
Atlanta, GA 30334

Important Due Dates: ***July 1-Deadline for CCR to EPD and Consumers***
October 1-Deadline for CCR Certification Forms to EPD

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College Water System

Due to a reporting error, the ABAC water system was not in strict adherence with the state water regulations in August, 2018. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period of 8/1/2018 to 8/31/2018, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Total Coliform and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done?

We have since taken the required samples, for every monthly period since 8/31/2018. The samples showed we are meeting the drinking water standards.

For more information, please contact Joseph Merritt at physicalplant@abac.edu.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place.

This notice is being sent to you by Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College

State Water System ID# GA2770004

Date distributed: May 17, 2019

Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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.

Parts per Million (ppm): are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days

Parts per Billion (ppb): are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Violations and Exceedances: Our water system failed to conduct monitoring for Arsenic on time. We are required to sample annually. Due to an oversight, we took the sample 3 months late. Although the late sample was below the MCL we are uncertain whether or not there may be any adverse health risks associated with this violation. We have recently implemented a new monitoring scheduling system which should prevent this type of monitoring oversight in the future.

Additional Language for Lead: Also, 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 City of Sample 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.

For more information on your drinking water, contact Mr. Gary Shumaker, General Manager, (229) 391-5180.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GA2770004 ABRAHAM BALDWIN AGRI. COLLEGE

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN AGRI. COLLEGE is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Mr. Gary Shumaker, General Manager

Phone: (229)391-5180

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Sources of Drinking Water

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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 storm water 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 agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be 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. FDA 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.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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 (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. We 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.

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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.

Source Water Information

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
PERIMETER ROAD WELL #1	GW	Active	
TIFTON CONNECTION	GW		

2018 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/23/2016	1.3	1.3	0.59	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/23/2016	0	15	2.9	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

Water Quality Test Results

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2018	1	0 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	8	8 - 8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	07/05/2016	0.16	0.16 - 0.16	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2018	2.85	2.85 - 2.85	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)			
The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	08/01/2018	08/31/2018	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.