

What can I do to conserve water?

There are many things you can do to conserve water. Running your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full can save up to 1,000 gallons a month. Watering your lawn and garden in the morning or evening when temperatures are cooler will help minimize evaporation. Shortening your shower by a minute or two can save up to 150 gallons per month. Turning off the water while you are brushing your teeth can save up to 25 gallons per month. Also, take time to review your water bill on a regular basis as this can help you quickly realize if there are leaks in your system.

Tap vs. Bottled, Rethinking What You Are Drinking

When choosing the water you want to drink, it is often easy to be convinced that bottled water is healthier for you than tap water, but in truth is it? The answer, thanks to a study by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) is not always. First, approximately 25 percent of bottled water is – in reality – bottled tap water. Additionally, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates bottled water; however, their testing standards are not as rigorous as the ones required by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for tap water. Moreover, FDA oversight does not apply to water that is packaged and sold within the same state. According to the NRDC's report, this leaves approximately 60 -70 percent of bottled water, including the contents of watercooler jugs, free of FDA regulation.

It is estimated that people spend almost 5,000 times more per gallon of bottled water than they would for tap water. For those who get their recommended eight glasses of water a day, you could be saving over \$1,000 annually if you switched to tap water!

What can I do to keep my pet's water bowl clean and free of germs?

There are several ways to keep your pet's water bowls clean. If you choose to hand wash pet bowls, use a mild detergent and warm water. Rinse the bowls thoroughly to ensure no residue is left behind. The chemicals in the residue could upset your dog's stomach. Most bowls can withstand high temperatures and can be run through the dishwasher. Run the dishwasher on the sanitize cycle, which is the highest temperature setting, to rid the bowls of as many germs and bacteria as possible. With both methods, it is important to keep the dog's dishes separate from your own to prevent contamination.

City of Cedartown
201 East Avenue
Cedartown, GA 30125

Community Participation

We want our valued customers to be informed about your community and water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Meetings are held on the second Monday of every month beginning at 6 p.m at City Hall, 201 East Avenue in the council room.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Donna Atkins, Water/Wastewater Superintendent, at (770) 748-1225.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

City of
Cedartown
PWS ID #GA2330000

2014
Annual Drinking
Water Quality
Report

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. In the table you might find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Definitions

- **Action Level (AL)** – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **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.
- **Avg.** – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- **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. Secondary MCLs are unenforceable guidelines for aesthetic quality of water.
- **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.
- **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 microbial 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.
- **NA** – not applicable.
- **ND** – not detected.
- **TT** – treatment technique.
- **NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
- **Parts per billion (ppb)** – micrograms per liter (µg/L) or one ounce in 7,800,000 gallons of water.
- **Parts per million (ppm)** – milligrams per liter (mg/L) or one ounce in 7,800 gallons of water.

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).

Inorganic Contaminants

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	4	4	0.61	ND-2.02	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	2014	10	10	0.71	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

Allowable Levels	Violation Yes/No	Average	Range of Detections	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit	Likely Source
No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples	No	0.06	0.02-0.18	100	Soil runoff

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average	Range Low-High	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	2014	80	NA	0.74	0.17-1.56	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2014	60	NA	0.13	0.06-0.20	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Substance (Unit of Measure)	AL	MCLG	Year Sampled	90th Percentile	# of sites found above AL	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppb)	1,300	1,300	2014	140	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2014	2.5	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

