

Drinking Water Quality Table KEY

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.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

<u>MANDATORY CONTENT FOR TABLE:</u>	
KEY: for all units used in table	
AL	Action Level
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not detected at testing limit
NR	Not regulated
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (one part per billion is equivalent to one penny in 10 million dollars.)
ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (one part per million is equivalent to one penny in 10 thousand dollars.)
TT	Treatment Technique

Regulated Contaminants Sample Date 2007

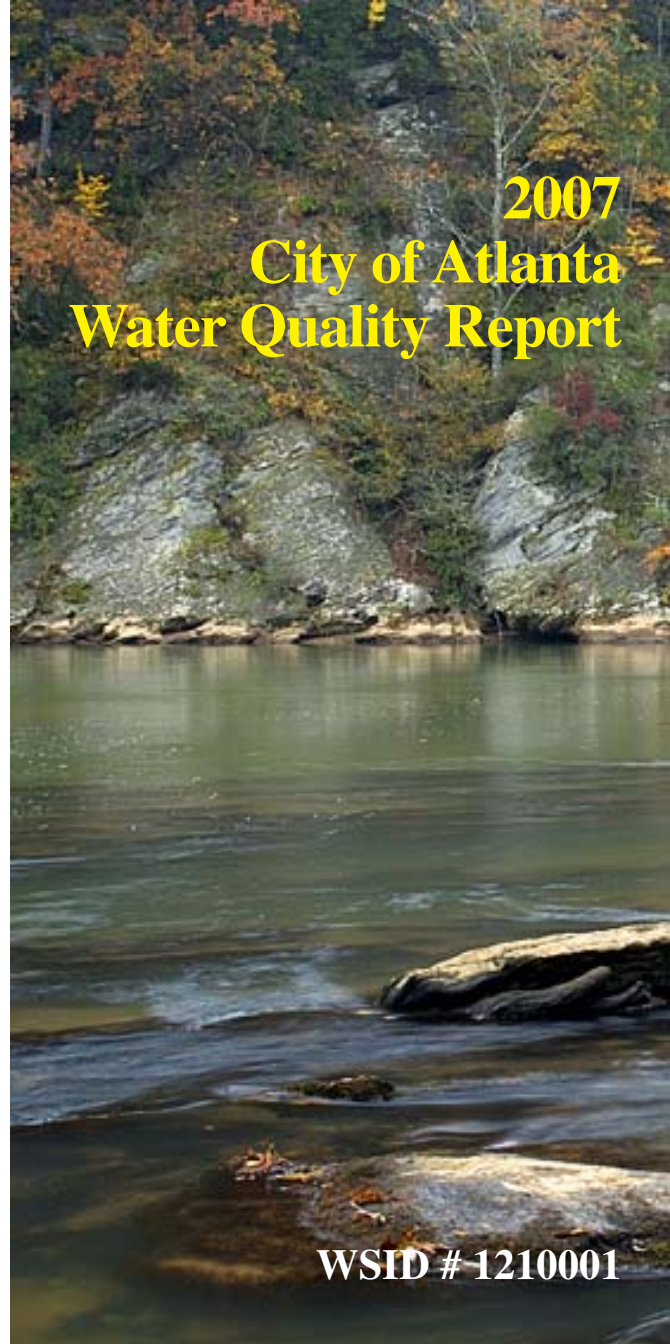
Parameter (unit)	MCLG/MRDLG	MCL/MRDL	Detected Level	Range of Detections	Violation	Likely Source
Microbiological						
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	presence of coliform bacteria in < 5.0% of monthly samples	0.7%	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (unit = NTU)	NA	TT = 1 NTU	0.6	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% of samples)	NA	TT= 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	99.5%	NA	No	
Total Coliform Bacteria: Highest percentage of positive samples collected in one month						
Turbidity: Highest single turbidity measurement, and lowest monthly percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU						
Inorganic Contaminants						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.92	0.81 - 1.07	No	Naturally occurring; Water Additive
Chlorine (ppm)	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	0.8	< 0.06 - 2.0	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	1.0	0.27 - 1.4	No	Fertilizer runoff
Organic Contaminants						
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	NA	80	40	20 - 83	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids [HAA5] (ppb)	NA	60	35	25 - 52	No	
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ratio)	NA	TT	1.5	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHM & HAA5: reported for compliance as a running annual average; computed quarterly						
TOC: A calculated removal ratio that is reported for compliance as a running annual average; computed quarterly						

EPA requires water suppliers to collect and analyze water samples from household taps to determine if lead is present above 15 parts per billion in more than 10 percent of all homes tested. (This is referred to as the Action Level for lead).

The City of Atlanta's monitoring results have shown that lead levels are found to be consistently below the Action Level. In 2003, based on the system's lead and copper monitoring history, the State EPD authorized a reduced triennial (once every three years) monitoring requirement. The next scheduled monitoring will be in 2009.

The table to the right shows the most recent lead and copper monitoring results.

Inorganic Contaminants (Sample Date 2006)						
Parameter/unit	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level	Range of Detections	Violation	Likely Source
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.2	51 samples, no sites were found above the AL	No	Household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	2.5	51 samples, 1 site was found above the AL	No	Household plumbing
90th percentile value of samples collected from the most recent round of sampling						



**2007
City of Atlanta
Water Quality Report**

WSID # 1210001

Our Clean Water Commitment

The City of Atlanta Department of Watershed Management (DWM) is pleased to provide the 2007 Water Quality Report (WQR). Compiled and presented by the DWM Bureau of Drinking Water, this WQR supplies information about Atlanta's drinking water system and shows that the City's drinking water continues to meet or exceed standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Each year, the City conducts more than 50,000 tests to screen for more than 150 potential contaminants in its drinking water. Water is analyzed for hundreds of compounds; however, the table shown in this report lists only regulated substances that were detected during the tests, even if the detected amount was below the highest level allowed by EPA and federal regulations.



Throughout 2007, DWM continued its efforts to rebuild the City's drinking water infrastructure in the most efficient and cost-effective manner possible. The Department installed approximately 25 miles of new water mains in the Virginia-Highland neighborhood. In addition, DWM replaced water mains in the McDaniel and Greensferry sewer basins in conjunction with sewer separation projects in those communities. The Department installed a total of 66 miles of water mains in 2007.

DWM also completed the first year of a three-year project to replace residential meters with new meters that include Automated Meter Reading capability and has an ongoing program to identify and repair leaks.

For more information about these or other current Clean Water Atlanta projects, visit www.cleanwateratlanta.org or call (404) 529-9211.

Source Water Assessment

The City of Atlanta Water System and the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) have completed a source water assessment itemizing potential sources of surface water pollution to your drinking water supply. The results of this assessment can be found on the Internet at <http://www.atlantaregional.com/swap/> or you can request information by mail from the ARC.

Attn: Matthew Harper
Environmental Planning Division
Atlanta Regional Commission
40 Courtland Street, NE • Atlanta GA 30303

Sources of Your Water

Each day, the Atlanta water system provides approximately 120 million gallons of treated drinking water for more than 1 million residents in the metropolitan area. All the water processed is surface water from the Chattahoochee River. The raw water intake for the Chattahoochee and Hemphill water treatment plants is located on the Chattahoochee River. The Chattahoochee plant receives water directly from the river. The Hemphill plant processes raw water that has been pumped from the river to a reservoir. The two plants supply about 75 percent of Atlanta's drinking water, with the remaining water supplied by the Atlanta-Fulton County Water Treatment Plant, which also processes Chattahoochee River water. This plant supplies treated water to the northeast area of the City's distribution system.

Facts on Contaminants



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 before it is treated 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 agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses. 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 disorder, 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/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

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 the 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 (800-426-4791).

Monthly monitoring results from January 2005 through December 2006 at the Chattahoochee and Hemphill Water Treatment Plants did not detect any *Cryptosporidium* in our source (raw) water.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the United States. When ingested, it can cause symptoms such as nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.

Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, however, it may be spread through means other than drinking water. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. Immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life-threatening illnesses and are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to prevent infection.

Contact Information:

City of Atlanta • Bureau of Drinking Water
Water Quality Division
650 Bishop St. NW, Atlanta GA 30318
404-982-1458

To obtain a copy of this report, please visit:
www.atlantawatershed.org/bureaus/drink/drink.htm



Citizen Participation

The Department's Communications & Public Outreach Division educates and informs residents about water quality issues and infrastructure projects that may affect them. The division also includes a public education component designed to encourage and educate community groups, residents, schoolchildren and seniors about water conservation and water resource issues. For information about the Communications & Public Outreach Division, please contact Marilyn Johnson at (404) 589-3070.



Important Information

This Report contains very important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, have someone explain it to you.
Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.

About Lead and Copper

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 Atlanta Bureau of Drinking 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 two 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>.