WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER?

As water travels over the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, radioactive material, and other substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Drinking water originates from surface water (rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, or reservoirs) and groundwater (springs and wells). Bottled water is generally from springs, wells, and public water systems (The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish safe limits for contaminants in bottled water). DeKalb County gets its water from the Chattahoochee River, a surface water source. While some contaminants in drinking water are beneficial, the Safe Drinking Water Act, administered by the EPA and the EPD, sets regulations to limit certain contaminants in water supplied by public water systems.

To monitor the levels of substances in our drinking water, over 250 water samples are collected each month throughout the DeKalb County distribution system and tested to ensure compliance.



More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

LEAD NOTICE

Elevated levels of lead in drinking water can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with building plumbing and water service lines. DeKalb County Department of Watershed Management is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in building plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for at least 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may request 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DEKALB COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF WATERSHED **MANAGEMENT REMINDS YOU NOT TO USE TOILETS AS TRASH CANS**

DO FLUSH

The following can be flushed down the toilet



DO NOT FLUSH

The following cannot go in the toilet as they can clog pipes and septic systems.













Cotton (Cotton swabs or balls)













Information on Georgia's current drought conditions and water conservation is available on the Georgia Environmental Protection Division's website at: www.epd.georgia.gov/water-conservation

> To obtain a copy of this report, please visit our website: www.dekalbcountyga.gov/DWM-CCR

Join us for DeKalb County Board of Commissioners Meetings Regular meetings @ 9 a.m. on the second and fourth Tuesdays broadcast live on Comcast Channel 23 Rebroadcast Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday 9 a.m. & 7 p.m.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

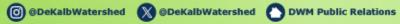
Billing/Water Cutoff (8:30 am - 5 pm) 404-378-4475

Emergency Repair - 24 hours 770-270-6243

FOG Questions/Information 404-687-7150

Drinking Water Questions/Information 770-391-6047

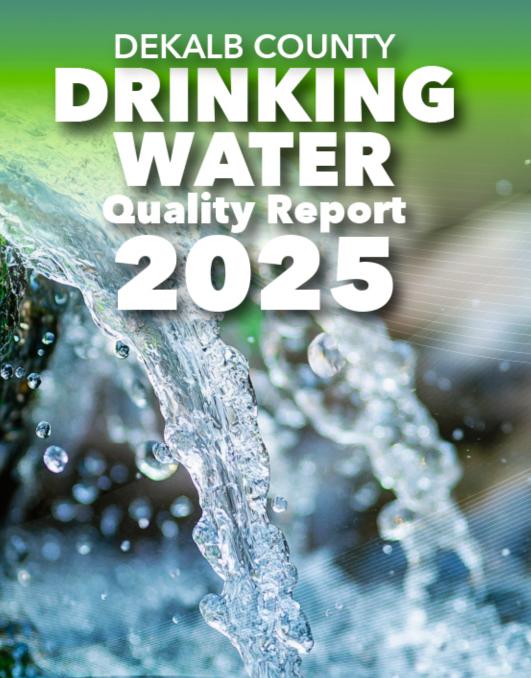












THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

DeKalb County Department of Watershed Management provides its customers with high quality, safe drinking water that surpasses the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) requirements. DeKalb County has consistently produced superior quality drinking water. This 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report, also referred to as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), provides a summary of the monitoring data gathered from water quality testing during 2024.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT INFORMATION

The U.S. Congress revised the Safe Drinking Act in 1996, requiring public water systems to send annual CCRs to all of their customers. DeKalb County Department of Watershed Management supports this effort and is proud to present this CCR. This report is in compliance with the EPA's National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

For questions about this report and the quality of DeKalb County drinking water, please call Jody Shoemaker (Laboratory Manager, Scott Candler Water Treatment Plant) at 770-391-6047 or visit our website at www.dekalbwatershed.com. Public participation in decisions that may effect the quality of drinking water is encouraged and welcomed. For more information about DeKalb County, please visit the County's website at www.dekalbcountyga.gov.



Report Information on these regulations is available on the EPA's drinking water website at www.epa.gov/safewater, or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

THE SOURCE OF DEKALB'S WATER

DeKalb County's water intake, or water source, is located on the Chattahoochee River, north of DeKalb County and upstream from the City of Atlanta. Water is treated at the Scott Candler Water Treatment Plant and then distributed to DeKalb County customers. DeKalb County and the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) have completed a source water assessment identifying potential sources of pollution to the Chattahoochee River.

The results of this assessment can be found on the ARC's website at www.atlantaregional.org/natural-resources/water/metropolitan-river-protection-act/ or you can request information by mail from: Atlanta Regional Commission, Environmental Planning Division, 229 Peachtree Street NE #100, Atlanta, GA 30303

UNDERSTANDING THE WATER QUALITY DATA

The Water Quality Data table lists the regulated drinking water substances that were detected in the DeKalb County Water System during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these substances in the water does not indicate the water poses a health risk. In addition to the parameters listed, your drinking water was also tested regularly for other parameters, including approximately 128 organic chemicals and 25 inorganic chemicals. DeKalb County collects and tests over 250 samples per month from locations throughout the distribution system. Additionally, DeKalb County also conducts 45 daily production control tests, 365 days a year.

DeKalb County 2024 Water Quality Data

Regulated Chemicals Tested and Detected

DeKalb County Water

Chemical			Range of Detections	Highest level allowed (MCL)	ideal Goals (MCLG)	Violation	
Fluoride	ppm	0,7	0,5 to 1,5	40	40	NO	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	0,9	0,8 to 0,9	10	10	NO	
Chlorine, Free	ppm	1,77	1,50 to 2,15	MRDL-4	MRDL-4	NO	
Bromate	ppb	<5	0 to <5	MRDL-45	MRDL-<5	NO	
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)	ppb	30	17,3 to 61,9	80	N/A	NO.	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	9.4	5.3 to 23.4	60	N/A	NO	
2024 Copper and Lead Test Results from Consumer's Tap							
DeKalb County Water							
		goth Percentile	Sites Exceeding AL		Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Goals (MCLG)	
Copper	ppm	0.02	0	0.000 to 0.038	Al-13	Al-13	NO
Lead	ppb	5,6	1	0 to 930	AI+15	Zero	NO
Other Regulated Parameters and Micro-organisms							
DeKalb County Water			Range of	Highest Level			
Parameter		Result*	Detections	Allowed (MCL)			
Turbidity (NTU)	NTU	0.20°	N/A	TT-1NTU	N/A	NO	
		99.00%	N/A	TT-Percentage of readings <0.3 NTU	N/A	NO	

^{0%} to 0.41% This report incluides data collected between Jan. 1 and Dec 31, 2024 by DeRalb County Watershed Management

1.00 to 1.80

P/A

1,29

0,17% per month

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Total Coliforms

UNDERSTANDING THE TERMS IN THIS TABLE

TT-TOC remov

ratio (RR) ≥ ±°

Not more than

that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements of turbidity. that water system must follow.

below the smallest amount of a substance that a method can thousand dollars. reliably distinguish from zero.

level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water below million dollars. which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is RR - Removal Ratio: The ratio of total organic carbon no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a removed from raw water

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant (such as chlorine) allowed in drinking water. Addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbiological contaminants.

reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control routine testing performed by DeKalb County. microbial contaminants.

AL - Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Measurement

N/A

Zero

NO

NO

ppm - Parts per million: One part per million is BDL - Below Detection Limit: The value of a result is equivalent to one minute in two years or one penny in 10

ppb - Parts per billion: One part per billion is MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in 10

set as close to the MCLGs as feasible, using effective P/A - Presence/Absence: Presence/Absence of total coliform; absence is measured as less than 1 colony forming unit per 100 milliliters of drinking water.

TT - Treatment Technique: A required process that is intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking

Other: N/A - not applicable; < - less than; ≥ - greaterthan MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or equal to. *The EPD mandates tri-annual copper & lead Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which testing for the distribution system. This round of sampling there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not was conducted in 2024. These tests are in addition to

TESTING THE QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER

Tap water is tested for various water quality parameters to ensure that the water is safe for people to drink. These parameters are selected by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD). Testing for these water parameters is required by law. DeKalb County drinking water is tested as often as hourly, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at the water treatment plant and five days a week throughout the water distribution system. DeKalb County tests its water in full compliance with requirements set by the EPA and the EPD. Tests are performed by, or under, the direct supervision of State-certified operators and laboratory analysts.

WHAT MIGHT BE PRESENT IN WATER BEFORE IT'S TREATED

Microbial contaminants:

Includes viruses and bacteria; may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants:

Includes salts and metals, naturally occurring or from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil/gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides:

May come from agriculture, urban stormwater run-off and residential use.

Organic chemicals:

Includes synthetic and volatile chemicals; may come from by-products of industrial and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants:

Naturally occurring or a result of oil/gas production and mining activities. One of the microorganisms of concern in surface waters is the cryptosporidium, a protozoan that has never been detected in the DeKalb County drinking water system.

The county is diligently working to ensure that this protozoan never enters the drinking water system. Ingestion of this protozoan may cause symptoms that include diarrhea, nausea, and/or stomach cramps. DeKalb County regularly monitors your drinking water for cryptosporidium.

[&]quot;Value represents the annual average unless otherwise noted.

Value represents the highest level detected.

[&]quot;TT requires a removal ratio (RR) of 1.0 or higher, calculated quarterly as a running annual average.