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DeKalb County gets its water from a surface water source, the Chattahoochee River. 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 water service lines and building plumbing. The Department of Watershed Management is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in building plumbing components. Within your home, you can 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 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Conservation Tips

DeKalb County is currently in a Level 2 drought status. Even with the recent rainfall, the drought status is severe and our water source (The Chattahoochee River from Lake Lanier) has not recovered. Residents are urged to continue complying with the state mandated restrictions. Here are some helpful conservation tips:

- Check and repair leaks inside and outside the home.
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Important Phone Numbers

Billings/Water Cutoff (8:30 a.m.–5 p.m.)
404 - 378 - 4475
FOG Questions/Information
404 - 687 - 7150
Emergency Repair - 24 hours
770 - 270 - 6243
Drinking Water Questions/Information
770 - 391 - 6047
LIKE US ON FACEBOOK: www.facebook.com/DeKalb-Watershed

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DeKalb County Water System during the 2016 calendar year. The presence of these substances in the water is encouraged and welcomed.

For more information about DeKalb County, please visit the County’s website at www.dekalbcountyga.gov.

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 2016 calendar year. The presence of these substances in the water does not indicate that 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.

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 Candor 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 http://www.swap3atlanta.com. For more information, please request information by mail from: Atlanta Regional Commission, Environmental Planning Division, 4 Courtland Street NE, Atlanta, GA 30303.

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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.

### The Consumer Confidence Report

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 Cantler Water Treatment Plant and then distributed to DeKalb County customers. This 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 1-800-426-4722.

For questions about this report and the quality of DeKalb County drinking water, please call Jody Shoemaker, Laboratory Manager, Scott Cantler Water Treatment Plant at 770-391-6047 or visit our website at www.dekalbwatershed.com. Public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of drinking water is encouraged and welcomed.

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### The Source of DeKalb’s Water

DeKalb County Water System during the 2016 calendar year. The presence of these substances in the water is never been detected in the DeKalb County drinking water system. The county is diligently working to ensure your drinking water for cryptosporidium.

### Regulated Chemicals Tested and Detected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>Highest Level Allowed (MCL)</th>
<th>Ideal Goals</th>
<th>Violation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1 to 21</td>
<td>AL = 15</td>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>8 to 20</td>
<td>MRDLG = 1.3</td>
<td>As ≤ 1.3</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine, Total</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>1.38 to 2.13</td>
<td>MRDLG = 4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine, Free</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td>1.20 to 1.93</td>
<td>MRDLG = 4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliforms</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
<td>per month</td>
<td>BDL to 0.39%</td>
<td>Not more than 5% per month</td>
<td>Zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal Coliforms</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
<td>per month</td>
<td>BDL to 0.39%</td>
<td>Not more than 5% per month</td>
<td>Zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Chlorine</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1 to 5</td>
<td>MRDLG = 4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.01 to 0.07</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.3 to 1.5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterborne Microorganisms:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliforms</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
<td>per 100 ml</td>
<td>BDL to &lt; 1</td>
<td>Not more than 5 per 100 ml</td>
<td>Zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escherichia coli</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
<td>per 100 ml</td>
<td>BDL to &lt; 1</td>
<td>Not more than 5 per 100 ml</td>
<td>Zero</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Other Regulated Parameters and Micro-organisms

**Understanding the terms in this table**

- **AL - Action Level**: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a community might choose to implement.
- **BDL - Below Detection Limit**: The value of a result below the detection limit of a test. The test is considered to be nondetectable.
- **P/A - Presence/Absence**: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, as measured by the presence or absence of a detectable level of the contaminant in monitoring samples. P/A samples are either positive or negative results. The P/A results are expressed as either the percentage of samples in a set of 10 or the percentage of a value.
- **PR (Minimum Contaminant Level)**: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible, using all available scientific evidence. MCLGs, which are non-enforceable goals, are set by the EPA. MCLs are enforceable standards.
- **MRGL (Maximum Contaminant Goal Level)**: The level of a contaminant that the EPA believes beneficial to health. MRLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit**: Measurement of clarity.
- **ppm - Parts per million**: One part per million is equivalent to one drop in 1,000,000 gallons of water. One part per million represents one part of a contaminant in one million parts of water.
- **ppb - Parts per billion**: One part per billion is equivalent to one drop in one million gallons of water. One part per billion represents one part of contaminant in one billion parts of water.
- **AL**: One part per million is equal to.
- **ALG**: One part per billion is equal to.
- **CR**: One part per million is equal to.
- **MCLG**: One part per billion is equal to.
- **RR**: A required process that is intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **TR**: A treatment technique that is intended to remove the presence of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **B**: A value represents the highest level detected.
- **N**: A value represents the lowest level detected.
- **NO**: A value represents the presence of the contaminant.
- **M**: A value represents the absence of the contaminant.
- **R**: A value represents the absence of the contaminant.
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### Microbial contaminants:

- 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 runoff, industries, mining of oil/gas production, and mining.
- 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 processes and petroleum production, and also from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off, 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 which 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.

### 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 and the Georgia Environmental Protection Division. 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 treatment plant and an additional 5 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, or under the direct supervision of State-certified operators and laboratory analysts.

### What May Be Present in Water It’s Treated

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