

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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>.

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.

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019.

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.

The City of College Park drinking water is provided by City of East Point Water System (55%), Clayton County Water Authority (38%) and Groundwater facilities (7%).

Over the next few years, the City of College Park will invest in capital improvements to upgrade our water system to replace aging facilities, equipment, and water lines to improve reliability and operational efficiency.

Why this Report ?

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to provide annual water quality reports to all water customers. The City of College Park supports this effort.



For additional information about this report or about your drinking water, please contact the City of College Park Public Works Department- Water and Sewer Division at (404) 669-3757 or <https://www.collegeparkga.com>

OR

Water and Sewer Superintendent, Tim Lewis (404) 669-3757 ext. 4236

Water and Sewer Supervisor, Antwan Dorsey (404) 669-3757 ext. 4238

Water and Sewer Coordinator, Cassandra Tolliver (404) 669-3757

Public Works Department Director, Melissa Echevarria (404) 669-3778



CITY OF COLLEGE PARK 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWSID # 121002



Water Quality Test Results

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level	Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contamination						
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	< 0.3	0.095	2018	No	Soil Runoff
Total Coliform Bacteria (% Positive)	0	0	0	2018	No	Naturally present in the environment
Free Coliform Bacteria (% Positive)	0	0	0	2018	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.22	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppm)	0	AL=15	1.2	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.92	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminium factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.3	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage and erosion of natural deposits.
Free Chlorine Residual						
Free Chlorine (ppm)	N/A	4	1.4	2018	No	Chemical added for disinfection
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products						
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	0	60	19.6 - 26	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	0	80	23.5 - 48.9	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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
- **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.
- **Maximum Containment Level Goal or MCLG:** 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 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.
- **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.
- **N/A:** not applicable
- **mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- **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.