

**City of College Park Water Department
2018 Annual Water Quality Report
Water System ID # 1210002**

The City of College Park purchases your water from the City of East Point (55%) and Clayton County Water Authority (38%), and treats groundwater at four production facilities (7%).

Non-Disinfection Substances

Substance Tested And Detected	Units	Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowed (MCL)	Amount Detected	Range Detected	Is it Safe? Does it meet Standards?	Probable Source
Copper	ppm	1.3	AL=1.300	0.32	*0 samples above AL	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Test completed every 3 years. Last - 2016.
Lead	ppb	0	AL=15	2.4	*0 samples above AL	Yes	
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.83	0.42-1.40	Yes	water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.30	0 samples above MCL	Yes	erosions of natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	TT	TT	0.09	0.07-0.13	Yes	soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	TT	1.74	1.5-2.0	Yes	naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon	%	0	5 %	0	0% - 0%	Yes	naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Substances

Substance Tested And Detected	Units	Goal (MRDLG)	Maximum Allowed (MRDL)	Amount Detected	Range Detected	Is it Safe? Does it meet Standards?	Probable Source
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.04	0.2 - 2.1	Yes	water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	0	60	26.7	19.8 - 36.0	Yes	by-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	0	80	45.5	22.5 - 76.0	Yes	by-product of drinking water chlorination

Term	Definition
ppm:	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb:	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/l)
NTU:	Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of water clarity.
MCLG:	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL:	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
AL:	Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TT:	Treatment Technique. A required method or process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MRDL:	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG:	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Information About the Safety of Your Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. The above table lists substances detected in our water, as well as EPA allowable limits.

New Required Lead Language

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 minerals and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of College Park 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 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, test 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>.

Immuno-Compromised Language

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)

Drinking and Bottled Water Language

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 (1-800-426-4791)

Sources of Drinking Water and Presence of Contaminants Language

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- 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 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 agricultural, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.