

**ANNUAL WATER
QUALITY REPORT
2006**
**FULTON COUNTY
WATER SYSTEM**
WSID GA 1210005

North Fulton County Water System Meets Quality Standards and Requirements

WATER QUALITY

This report to our water customers is required annually and is the result of an amendment to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) which was initially signed into law on December 26, 1974. This amendment requires public notification to water customers concerning the quality of the drinking water that Fulton County distributes to its residents. We welcome this opportunity to present the results of our water quality.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR WATER?

The source of our drinking water for the North Fulton Water System is the Chattahoochee River which is closely monitored by the State of Georgia, Fulton County and several environmental groups. This water is processed at the Atlanta / Fulton County Water Resources Commission Treatment Plant located at 9750 Spruill Road in Alpharetta. This plant produces drinking water of the highest quality and has won numerous awards given by the State of Georgia Department of Natural Resources, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and the Georgia Water and Pollution Control Association.

During winter months, the average daily water use in the Fulton County Water System is about 20 million gallons per day (MGD). The average use in the summer is about 33 MGD. Throughout the production process, numerous chemicals and physical assessments are made by certified technicians to monitor and maintain water quality. Some of these assessments are requirements of State and Federal governments. Others are quality control measures instituted by Fulton County to provide our consumers with the best drinking water possible. Drinking water (including bottled water) may contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.



IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Water Quality (770) 640-3061	Water Leaks (770) 640-3040
Water Billing (404) 730-6830	After Hours Emergency (770) 640-3040

WHAT'S IN OUR WATER?

Included in this report are tables depicting contaminants that have been detected in our water. They are, in all cases, BELOW the levels prescribed by the EPA but, nevertheless, are present. They pose no known health risk at these levels. We have listed a few definitions to help you understand the information in the tables.

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

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 microbial 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.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit) - The unit used to express a measurement of turbidity.

Parts per billion (ppb) - One part per billion is the same as one penny in 10 million dollars.

Parts per million (ppm) - One part per million is the same as one penny in 10 thousand dollars.

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

Turbidity - Measurement of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of water quality and effectiveness of disinfectants.

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REPORT FROM YOUR PUBLIC LIBRARY,
HEALTH CENTER, OR PUBLIC SCHOOL**

WATER QUALITY/CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2005 TEST RESULTS - NORTH FULTON WATER SYSTEM

ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS MONITORED UNDER THE INFORMATION COLLECTION RULE					
CONTAMINANT (units)	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	SAMPLE DATE
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.98	0.92-1.10	2005
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.34	n/a	2005

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	SAMPLE DATE	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm)	n/a	0.70	0.2- 1.14	2005	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halogen Acids (ppb)	60	0	29.5	29.0-33.0	2005	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	n/a	35.8	25.9-39.2	2005	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	n/a	n/a	0.09	n/a	2005	Naturally present in the environment

REGULATED MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

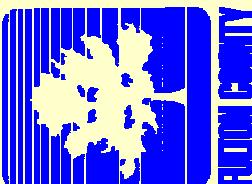
CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	TOTAL # OF SITES TESTED	90th PERCENTILE OF RESULTS	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Coliform (% positive samples in total # of samples taken per month)	<5%	<5%	0.1%	n/a	2005	Naturally present in the environment	
Turbidity (NTU)	TT=5	n/a	0.04	0.03-0.07	2005	Soil runoff	
Turbidity (NTU)	TT=<0.5 95% of the time	n/a	100%	n/a	2005	Soil runoff	

REGULATED COPPER AND LEAD DETECTED

CONTAMINANT (units)	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	RANGE DETECTED	# OF SITES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL	TOTAL # OF SITES TESTED	90th PERCENTILE OF RESULTS	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0-0.3	0	50	0.091	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0-18	1	50	2.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

*Fulton County has waivers for the following parameters due to ICR rule: They are Sulfate, Total Organic Halides and Chloride Hydrate. **Amount detected for Copper= 0.084 ppm , Lead= 3 ppb.

Fulton County Public Works Department
Fulton County Government Center
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IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER



2006 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



This is your annual report on
drinking water quality

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT WSID GA 1210005

Este informe contiene información muy
importante. Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo
quien lo entienda bien.



CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER

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).

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).

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a protozoan parasite found in surface water such as lakes and streams. It can cause nausea, vomiting, fever, headache, and diarrhea. Our system performs regular testing for the presence of cryptosporidium and has never detected the organism in our treated water supply.



Water Supply Security

Local drinking water systems may be targets for terrorists and other would-be criminals wishing to disrupt water service and cause harm to our community water supplies. You can help by noticing and reporting any suspicious activity in and around local water utilities. Residents can join together with law enforcement, neighborhood watch groups, water suppliers, and local public health officials to help provide a higher level of security for our water system. If you witness suspicious activities, report them to your local law enforcement authorities (911).

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS



There are a number of ways to save water, and they all start with you

- Check your sprinkler system frequently and adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street
- Run your washing machine and dishwasher only when they are full and you could save 1000 gallons a month
- Check your water meter and bill to track your water usage
- Time your shower to keep it under 5 minutes. You'll save up to 1000 gallons a month
- Install low-volume toilets
- Put food coloring in your toilet tank. If it seeps into the toilet bowl, you have a leak. It's easy to fix, and you can save more than 600 gallons a month
- When the kids want to cool off, use the sprinkler in an area where your lawn needs it the most
- Drop that tissue in the trash instead of flushing it and save gallons every time

Water Main Flushing

Have you ever been driving in Fulton County and noticed a worker standing by a fire hydrant with water gushing out of it? Have you ever wondered why there's "wasting" so much water? Flushing through fire hydrants is one of the most important maintenance practices that can be performed on a water distribution system. Replacing water that has been standing in the system with fresh water is especially important in dead end main areas and low flow areas within the system. So, the next time you see a county worker flushing a hydrant, you can rest assured that they are working hard to protect the safety of the public, improve water quality and properly maintain the water distribution system.

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<http://www.myfultoncountyGA.us>