

CITY OF HAPEVILLE WATER DEPARTMENT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2009

In conjunction with the City of Atlanta

## How Does Hapeville's Water Measure Up?

Hapeville's drinking water met or was better than the strict standards set by the State and the US Environmental Protection Agency. The Hapeville Water Department works hard to make sure the water you drink is high quality. This annual report, which covers all of 2009, describes the quality of our drinking water, where it comes from and where you can get more information.

Consumers of the Hapeville Water Department receive their drinking water from Atlanta treatment plants that take water from the Chattahoochee River.

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the US Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Generally, sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, natural springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or under the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material. It also picks up substances left by animal or human activity as it travels to its destination. For instance, microbial contaminants may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tanks, livestock operations and wildlife pesticides and herbicides come from agricultural runoff and excess residential use. Other contaminants come from urban runoff, petroleum products, mining and industrial wastewater. Radioactive materials can occur naturally or can come from oil and gas production and mining.

Contaminant	Average Amount Found	Highest & Lowest Amount Detected	MCL (Highest Level Allowed)	MCLG (Health Goal)	Possible Source of Contamination Pass/Fail
Lead /ppb #@	2.5	Of 52 Sites only one was Above AL	15 AL	0	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems. Pass
Coli form Bacteria*#	1.0% of Samples	Not Applicable	<5% of samples	0% of samples	Naturally present in the environment. Fail
Copper / ppm #@	0.12 ppm	Out of 52 sites none found above AL	1.3 AL	1.3 ppm action level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; natural deposits; wood preservatives. Pass
Fluoride/ ppm #	0.95 ppm	0.00 – 1.02 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion from natural deposits. Pass

\*The information on the table above represents testing by the City of Atlanta. Coli form Bacteria monitoring is also conducted by Hapeville Water Dept. and State of Ga. E.P.D. Drinking Water Laboratory. Six samples are taken, per month, by City of Hapeville employees and screened by the State of Ga. E.P.D. Drinking Water Laboratory. One sample, out of six, tested positive for coli form in May, 2009. It appears that this was due to hydrant testing in the area and there have been no positive samples since.

Coli forms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coli forms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

@ Lead and Copper results are from the latest sampling results in 2009 as required.

Based on previous lead and copper monitoring results, the Ga. E.P.D. has authorized reduced monitoring under the lead and copper rule. Our system has begun triennial monitoring (once every 3 years) and will test again in 2012.

#-Denotes testing conducted by City of Atlanta

Parameter	MCL	Detected Level	Range of Detections	Violation
Turbidity (unit=NTU)	TT=1 NTU	0.3 NTU	Not Applicable	No
Turbidity (% of samples)	95% of samples <0.3 NTU	100%	Not Applicable	No
Nitrate as Nitrogen/ppm	10	1.2	1.1-1.2	No
Total Trihalomethanes/ppb	80	52	22-125	No
Haloacetic Acids/ppb	60	45	3-112	No
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)*	Treatment Technique	1.13	NA	No

\* TOC is a calculated removal ratio and is reported for compliance as a running annual average computed quarterly.

#### **DEFINITIONS:**

##### **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:**

The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

##### **Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:**

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

##### **Treatment Technique or TT:**

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Action Level:

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

ppb: parts per billion; parts per million. For example, 1 ppm of fluoride means one part of fluoride per billion parts of water.

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 other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The quality of Hapeville's water is governed by the Safe Drinking Water Act. The US Environmental Protection Agency and the State implement this very important law. It requires all of the nation's water suppliers to meet certain drinking water standards and to monitor the water regularly. If our water ever violates one of these standards or if the department ever fails to report water quality data to the State, Hapeville's Water Department will alert you promptly and tell you what to do.

In 1999, the Safe Drinking Water Act was 25 years old. The US Congress passed it in 1974, and it was updated as recently as 1996. Help us protect our source water by carefully following instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly disposing of household chemicals, paints and waste oil.

### **CRYPTOSPORIDIUM**

In 2006, **CRYPTOSPORIDIUM** was monitored at the Atlanta Hemphill and Chattahoochee Treatment Plants. There was no **CRYPTOSPORIDIUM** detected in any month in 2009 at either water treatment plant.

Este reporte contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Llame al (404) 669-2120 para aprender lo que el reporte dice.

In an effort to promote water conservation, the City of Hapeville would like to announce our plans to sell Water Saving Retrofit Kits. These kits come with a variety of water saving supplies including; faucet aerators, shower head, and leak detection dye tablets. The City will sell these kits at our cost of \$9.50 and will make the kits available through the City of Hapeville Community Service offices.

For more information about Hapeville's drinking water, please call Water Quality Coordinator Lemuel Eubanks at (404) 669-2122. If you would like to become more involved in water department decision making, we hold City Council meetings on the first Tuesday of every month at 7:00 pm at Hapeville City Hall. Our offices are located at 3474 North Fulton Avenue in the Community Services Building.

1. Copies of report are available at Hapeville City Hall - 3468 North Fulton Avenue
2. Report will be available on the internet site at [www.hapeville.org](http://www.hapeville.org)
3. Report will **not** be mailed to customers.

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