CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Calendar Year 2013

5047 Union Street – Union City, Georgia 30291

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
UNION CITY WATER SYSTEM

5047 Union Street – Union City, Georgia 30291 – 770-306-6855
This report includes data collected between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2013

The City of Union City Water System (WSID#: GA1210010) is pleased to report that your community's drinking water met or exceeded all safety and quality standards set by the State of Georgia and EPA during the previous year. This 2013 Water Quality Report provides our customers with detailed accounts of monitoring and testing results gathered from water quality testing during the previous year. Our employees are committed to providing you with safe, dependable tap water on a year round basis and are proud to provide this information. The City of Union City did not incur any violations in 2013. For more information about your water or this report, please call Kenneth Johnson at (770) 306-6855.

The source of Union City's water is the Chattahoochee River and treatment of this water is provided by the City of Atlanta. Atlanta treats raw water from the Chattahoochee River at two surface water treatment plants; the Chattahoochee Plant and the Hemphill Plant. These two plants provide 75% of Atlanta's drinking water. The rest of Atlanta's water comes from the Atlanta-Fulton County Water Treatment Plant, which primarily serves the northeast area of Atlanta's Water System. The water is then distributed through the City of Atlanta's distribution system and connects to the City of Union City's distribution system through ten master water meters located at various points around the City. Water received by the City has met or exceeded all water safety and quality standards set by state and federal agencies. Once the water is in the City's system additional testing is performed to ensure the water remains safe and of the highest quality in accordance with the Georgia Safe Drinking Water Act of 1977 and the Rules for Safe Drinking Water.

INFORMATION ABOUT CONTAMINANTS

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 (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 (800) 426-4791.

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 materials, 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 that 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil gas production mining, or farming.
- **Lead,** if present, in elevated levels 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. The Union City Water System 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, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline of at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead
- **Pesticides and herbicides,** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals,which are bi-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.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2013 calendar year by the City of Atlanta. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1, 2013-December 31, 2013

City of Atlanta Monitoring Data

Not listed are the hundreds of other compounds for which the water was tested but were not found.

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level (see footnote)	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	Presence of coliform bacteria in <5.0% of monthly samples	0	0	0	2013	**NO**	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1 NTU	n/a	0.23 NTU	n/a	2013	**NO**	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% of samples)	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	n/a	100%	n/a	2013	**NO**	Soil runoff

Total Coliform Bacteria: highest percentage of positive samples collected in one month.Turbidity: highest single turbidity measurement and lowest monthly percentage of samples less than 0.5 NTU.

Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.8	0.7 - .08	2013	**NO**	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0 (MRDL)	4.0 (MRDLG)	0.40	<0.20 – 0.40	2013	**NO**	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.02	Out of 51 samples, no sites were found above the AL	2012	**NO**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.5	Out of 51 samples, 1 site was found above theAL	2012	**NO**	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.08	1.0 – 1.37	2013	**NO**	Runoff from fertilizer use

Lead and copper: 90th percentile value of samples collected from the most recent of sampling.
* Triennial reporting required. Next sampling date is 2015.

Organic Contaminants							
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	n/a	1.4	n/a	2013	**NO**	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	n/a	80	20 - 100	2013	**NO**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	60	n/a	52	18 - 74	2013	**NO**	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TTHMs and HAA5s: Annual running averages for year.

Terms & Abbreviations used in the previous table:

-**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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** the highest level of disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water.
-**Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirementswhich a water system must follow.
-**n/a:** not applicable
-**nd:** not detectable at testing limit
-**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter and corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years, or 1 penny in $10,000.
-**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter and corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000 yearsor 1 penny in $10,000,000.
-**Nephelometic Turbidity Units (NTU):** a measure of very small particulate matter in drinking water.
-**Treatment Technique (TT):** a required treatment technique or process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
-**TOC:** is a calculated removal ratio and is reported for compliance as a running annual average computed quarterly.

INFORMATION ABOUT CONTAMINANTS (Continued)

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite that is found in surface water throughout the United States. When ingested, it can cause symptoms such as nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life-threatening illnesses. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested for it to cause disease, and it may be spread though means other than drinking water. Monthly source water monitoring performed during 2006 did not detect the presence of these organisms at either the Hemphill or the Chattahoochee Water Treatment Plants. No Cryptosporidium was found in Atlanta's finished (treated) drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The City of Atlanta Water Works and the Atlanta Regional Commission have completed an assessment of potential for pollution of surface drinking water supply sources. The results of this assessment can be found on the Internet at http://www.atlantaregional.com/swap/, request a copy by mail from the Information Center, Environmental Planning Division, Atlanta Regional Commission, 40 Courtland Street, NE, Atlanta, GA 30303, or Phone: (404) 463-3100.

A source water assessment is a study and report, unique to each water system that provides basic information about the water used to provide drinking water. The Source Water Assessments:

- Identify the area of land that contributes the raw water used for drinking water,
- Identify potential sources of contamination to drinking water supplies, and
- Provide an understanding of the drinking water supply's susceptibility to contamination.

This information can help communities understand the potential for contamination of their drinking water supplies and can be used to prioritize the need for protecting drinking water sources.

PARTICIPATION

Your water service provider is an active participant in the community. Our employees are involved in many civic organizations and are pleased to offer information and speakers to the community on water protection, water treatment, as well as provide tours of our facilities.

Your City Council meets the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers at City Hall. Your participation or comments are welcome at these meetings.