The Cobb County Water System is committed to delivering to you, our customer, water that meets or exceeds federal and state quality standards. We are pleased this 2007 Water Quality Report shows we are doing that. Our priority is to deliver safe water to your home or business each day. We make significant efforts to protect our water resources for both existing needs and future generations.

The following pages provide the drinking water analysis summary results of a continuous testing program. Important definitions are provided to help clarify the information further. The Cobb Water Quality Report is also posted on the Cobb County Water System’s Internet website www.cobbwater.org. For additional information contact our Customer Service Division at (770) 423-1000.

The bottom line is we provide safe, quality drinking water to you 24 hours a day, seven days a week. We know that it is vital to the health and well being of our community.

Why

This Report?

You are a customer of the Cobb County Water System, an agency of Cobb County Government. We distribute treated water to you and treat wastewater in a manner safe to your families and the environment. We distribute treated water to you and treat wastewater in a manner safe to your families and the environment.

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Who

Provides My Water?

You are a customer of the Cobb County Water System, an agency of Cobb County Government. We distribute treated water to you and treat wastewater in a manner safe to your families and the environment.

The Water System purchases water from the Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority (CCMWA), a utility providing treated drinking water on a wholesale basis to other cities and counties in the region. CCMWA treats drinking water using state-of-the-art equipment and ensures water quality through continued monitoring and testing.

Tap water is delivered to more than 170,000 customer accounts representing over 500,000 residents in the Cobb Water System’s service area.

During 2002 the CCMWA and the Atlanta Regional Commission completed a comprehensive source water assessment of potential sources of water pollution to our surface drinking water supplies. The resulting information is important in understanding the potential for contamination of drinking water supplies. It is used to prioritize the need for protecting drinking water sources. For more information on this project visit the Source Water Assessment website at www.atlantaregional.com/swap/ or you can request information by mail from the Atlanta Regional Commission, Environmental Planning Division, 40 Courtland Street, NE, Atlanta, GA 30303.

Attention: Matthew Harper.

Notice

to People with Health Concerns

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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791.

How

Is My Water Treated?

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How

Is My Water Treated?

The process begins by pumping untreated water from the river or lake into sedimentation basins where large particles are removed and the water is disinfected. The water is directed to a process called flocculation which is a gentle mixing of the water with a coagulant. This allows particles, called “floc”, to form and settle, clarifying the water. Next the water is put through a filtration system where water flows through sand filters trapping even smaller particles. After filtration, chemicals are added for final disinfection. Except for chlorine and fluoride, every chemical used in the treatment process is removed before the finished water is distributed to you.
Regarding lead testing of your water for a nominal fee. Water quality data for community water systems throughout the United States are available on the internet at www.waterdata.com.

**More About Contaminants**

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 human activity. There are contaminants that may be present in raw (untreated) water including: 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 agriculture, storm water runoff and residential use; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic (man-made) and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, or waste from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants which occur naturally or resulting from gas production and mining activities.

When there are contaminants, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set treatment techniques to reduce them to levels that protect human health. CMWA's laboratory continuously monitors water quality to be sure it is properly treated to EPA standards. In addition, over 200 water samples throughout the Cobb County distribution system are taken randomly and tested to ensure tap water is safe to drink. EPA sets limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least minor amounts of some organic and inorganic substances. These contaminants may originate from a variety of sources including synthetic (man-made) and volatile organic compounds which may occur naturally or as a result of manufacturing and mining activities.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA sets limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The table shows the results of the Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority's laboratory analysis of your water during the period of January through December 2006. The table lists the name of each substance tested, the highest level allowed in drinking water (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amounts detected (even the smallest traces), and the range of levels detected. Also listed are the usual sources of such contamination and an explanation of our findings.

The Georgina Environmental Protection Division has determined that the concentration of certain water quality monitoring parameters does not change significantly within the system, therefore some of the data presented in this report are greater than one year old.

**Definitions**

**AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must implement.

**BDL Below Detection Limits**

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The maximum level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are established to protect the public health.

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** The level of a contaminant which is believed to be without known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s are non-enforceable goals.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbiological contaminants.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of a disinfectant water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk of disinfectant exceeding the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit):** Measures the cloudiness of water.

**TOC:** The carbon in drinking water that is not directly quantified as DOC. It includes both organic and inorganic carbon compounds.

**What Are Cryptosporidium and Giardia?**

The Cobb County – Marietta Water Authority participated in a major drinking water quality testing program called the Supplemental Information Collection Rule (SIRC). Two of the contaminants tested for under this rule are the parasites Cryptosporidium and Giardia, which can cause outbreaks of intestinal disease in the United States and abroad. These parasites are common in surface water, very difficult to kill and even a well-run water system may contain some level of parasites, in the case of Cryptosporidium (cyts) and Giardia (in the case of Giardia). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is working to resolve several scientific issues that will allow it to set Cryptosporidium and Giardia safety standards. The testing, performed at the raw (untreated) water intake on the Chattahoochee River, isolated immediately north of the Johnson Ferry Road crossing, revealed the presence of Cryptosporidium and/or Giardia in several monitoring periods. These organisms were detected in the water prior to treatment. Following is a table detailing these occurrences. The treatment technique is designed and optimized to remove these contaminants, therefore no precaution about our drinking water is currently needed for the general public. See advice about special populations and a source for further information in the Why are there Contaminants? section of this report.

### Cryptosporidium occurrences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th># of Oocysts/10 L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 16, 1999</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 29, 1999</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 28, 1999</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 8, 1999</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 12, 1999</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 25, 1999</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 8, 1999</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 22, 1999</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the same monitoring periods as the Chattahoochee River, the water at Lake Allatoona was tested. No oocysts or cysts were detected.

In order to comply with an upcoming federal regulation, the Cobb County – Marietta Water Authority has been monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Giardia in the raw water from both its water sources, the Chattahoochee River and Lake Allatoona. The monitoring was performed on both Lake Allatoona and the Chattahoochee River water sources monthly during 2005. No Cryptosporidium or Giardia artifacts were detected in the raw water samples. In addition, twelve samplings. Again, these organisms were detected in the water prior to treatment. All of the occurrences were at the Chattahoochee River intake:

### Giardia occurrences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th># of Cysts/10 L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 28, 1999</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 12, 1999</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 25, 1999</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 8, 1999</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Furthermore, the results of the Chattahoochee River monitoring were used to set the following_Cryptosporidium and Giardia surveillance goals.

**How To Read this Report**

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead than adults. Peanut butter is a rich source of lead. Local government agencies or other organizations may provide lead testing kits.

**Concerning Lead in Our Water**

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead than adults. Local government agencies or other organizations may provide lead testing kits. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than those at other homes in the community as a result of existing use of lead in your home’s plumbing. In order to ensure the lowest possible lead levels, tap water should be flushed for thirty seconds to two minutes before using. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you can have your water tested. Additional information is available from the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791.

**Definitions**

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**p.p.m.:** parts per million (or milligrams per liter which corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000).

**ppb:** parts per billion (or micrograms per liter which corresponds to one penny in $10,000).

**range:** the highest to the lowest level detected.

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