

2007 WATER QUALITY REPORT CITY OF ATLANTIS

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The City of Atlantis purchases its water from Palm Beach County Utilities, which is treated well water from shallow aquifers.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Steve Mazuk at Atlantis Utilities Department at 965-1744. Our regularly scheduled council meetings are on the third Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the Atlantis Municipal Complex.

Atlantis Utilities is responsible to test for Total Coliform, Lead and Copper. Palm Beach County Utilities, the primary supplier, is responsible for Primary and Secondary Standards as required by Federal and State laws. The following tables show the results of monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2007. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

- (D) 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.
 - (E) 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 the EPA prescribes regulations to limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. These charts are designed to inform you about substances that may be found in your tap water. Therefore, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established standards regulating contaminants. Our utility has never been in violation of the EPA standards.

The charts below show substances that the EPA requires our utility to report, even though we are not in violation of their standard. To determine how we compare to the federal regulation, compare the column that shows the highest level allowed by EPA (MCLs) to the column that shows the level detected at our utility during 2007.

Keep in mind that MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects for many regulated substances, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having a health effect.

Please call our office if you have questions.
Thank you,

Steven Mazuk
UTILITIES DIRECTOR
ATLANTIS UTILITIES DEPARTMENT

Here are several definitions that will help you understand these charts.

***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.

Action Level (AL): Concentration of a contaminant that requires treatment

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

ppb: parts per billion; one part per billion equals approximately one drop in 10,000 gallons

ppm: parts per million; one part per million equals approximately one drop in 10 gallons

pCi/l: picocuries per liter; a measure of radiation matter in drinking water

ND: not detected; indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis

MFL: Million fibers per liter (longer than 10 micrometers)

MICROBIOLOGICAL DATA

			Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	Not Detected		Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform	Not Detected		Human and animal fecal waste

Unit Contaminant and Of Measurement	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
Asbestos (MFL)	N	1	ND - 1	7	7	12/17/03	Decay of asbestos water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Unit Contaminant and Of Measurement	Violation Y/N	90th Percentile result	No. of Sampling sites exceeding AL	MCLG	AL (action level)	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Lead (ppb)	N	5.6	0	0	15	12/05/2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2. Copper (ppm)	N	0.44	0	1.3	1.3	12/05/2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The following results are from Palm Beach County Utilities.

Required Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) statement addressing Lead in Drinking Water

“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 materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [NAME OF UTILITY] 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”

Source Water Assessment

“In 2004 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are three potential source(s) of contamination identified for this system with (a) Petroleum storage tanks, (b) dry cleaning facilities, (c) deep injection wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp”

Definitions

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Unregulated Contaminants Section

Palm Beach County Water Utilities has been monitoring for perchlorate, an unregulated contaminants (UCs,) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA’s Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

RADIOLOGICAL		2007 DATA (Sampling dates: June 11th through June 26th)								
Analyte	Units	WTP2	WTP3	WTP8	WTP9	WTP10	Highest Level Detected	Reported Ranges		MCL
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	<1.2+/-0.7	<1.0+/-0.6	<1.9+/-1.1	<1.3+/-0.9	<1.4+/-1.0	1.9	1-1.9		15
Radium 226	pCi/L	<2.0+/-0.1	0.2+/-0.1	0.5+/-0.1	0.2+/-0.2	0.3+/-0.1	2	0.2-2		3
Radium 228	pCi/L	<0.8+/-0.5	<0.9+/-0.6	<0.8+/-0.5	<0.9+/-0.6	<0.9+/-0.6	0.9	0.8-0.9		2
Combined Radium	pCi/L						2	0.2-2		5
PRIMARY INORGANICS		WTP2	WTP3	WTP8	WTP9	WTP10	Highest Level Detected	MIN Level Detected	MAX Level Detected	MCL
Analyte	Units	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result			
Barium	mg/L	0.00248	0.00461	0.00279	0.00427	0.00247	0.00461	0.00247	0.00461	2 ppm
Chromium	mg/L	0.00144	0.00099	0.00076	0.00224	0.00076	2.24	0.76	2.24	100 ppb
Fluoride	mg/L	0.308	0.81	0.655	0.714	0.085	0.81	0.085	0.81	4 ppm
Nickel	mg/L	0.00076	0.00065	0.00065	0.00065	0.00065	0.76	0.65	0.76	100 ppb
Nitrate, as Nitrogen	mg/L	0.5	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.50	0.01	0.50	10 ppm
Nitrite, as Nitrogen	mg/L	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	1 ppm
Sodium	mg/L	34.8	29.3	50.8	19.6	41.8	50.80	19.6	50.8	160 ppm
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS		WTP2	WTP3	WTP8	WTP9	WTP10	Highest Level Detected	Reported Ranges		MCL
Analyte	Units	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result			
Bromate Low Level	ug/L						2.5	0.2-9.4		10 ppb
Total Chlorine Residual (chloramines)	mg/L						2.87	0.09-5.4		4 ppm
TTHMs		WTP2	WTP3	WTP8	WTP9	WTP10	Highest Level Detected	Reported Ranges		MCL
Analyte	Units	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result			
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/L									80 ppb
TTHMs Running Annual Averages	ug/L						23.53	8.9-55.6		80 ppb
HAA ₅ (reported as the highest of 4)		WTP2	WTP3	WTP8	WTP9	WTP10	Highest Level Detected	Reported Ranges		MCL
Analyte	Units	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result			
Total Haloacetic Acids										60 ppb
HAA5 Running Annual Averages	ug/L						16	5.7-27.8		60 ppb