

2005 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, 2005. 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 2005.

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)

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS									
		2005	2005	2005	2005	MCL G	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Reported Ranges
Analyte	Units	Result	Result	Result	Result			Result	
Bromate Low Level	ug/L		5			0	10	5	5
Total Chlorine Residual (chloramines)	mg/L	4		4.2		4	4	4.04	0.71-4.04
HAA5 (reported as the highest of 4 quarterly running annual averages from all samples)	ug/L					N/A	60	5.2	4.3-5.2(ppb)
Total Trihalomethanes (reported as the highest of the monthly running annual averages from all samples)	ug/L					N/A	80	20.3(ppb)	12.3-20.3(ppb)
LEAD AND COPPER									
		Number of Samples exceeding AL	MCLG	AL	No. of samples	MCL G	AL	No. of Samples exceeding the AL	
Analyte	Detected 90th Percentile Result								
Copper at the tap (ppm)	0.113	0	1.3	1.3	106	1.3	1.3	0	
Lead at the tap (ppb)	4	4	0	15	106	0	15	4	
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
		NO. of Samples							
Total Coliform	Not Detected	5,198							
Fecal Coliform	Not Detected								

Qualifier Codes

U = Undetected