

2017 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2018 JUN 25 AM 9:34

Atlanta Water Assoc.

Public Water System Name

0090001

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.** Please check all boxes that apply.

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

Advertisement in local paper *(Attach copy of advertisement)*

On water bills *(Attach copy of bill)*

Email message *(Email the message to the address below)*

Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: ____ / ____ / 2018 / ____ / 2018 / ____ / 2018

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ____ / ____ / ____

CCR was distributed by Email *(Email MSDH a copy)*

Date Emailed: ____ / ____ / 2018

As a URL _____ *(Provide Direct URL)*

As an attachment

As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Calhoun County Journal

Date Published: 6/13/2018

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: ____ / ____ / 2018

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: _____

(Provide Direct URL)

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Robert Lee Casley Pres.

6-21-18

Name/Title *(President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*

Date

Submission options *(Select one method ONLY)*

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

****Not a preferred method due to poor clarity****

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Atlanta Water System, Inc.
 PWS#:0090001
 May 2018

2018 MAY 30 PM 2:18

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Atlanta Water System, Inc. have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charles Mahan at 662.983.0931. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are scheduled for the first Monday of January, April, July & October at 6:00 PM (Winter) & 7:00 PM (Summer) at the Atlanta Fire Department.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; 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 storm-water 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, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; 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 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2017	.7	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2017	.0274	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride	N	2017	1.38	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2017	.6	.4 - .7	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
----------	---	------	----	---------	------	---	----------	---

* *Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017.*

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 1.800.426.4791.

The Atlanta Water System, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Atlanta Water System, Inc.
PWS# 000001
May 2018

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our mission goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information to help you make informed decisions for your family.

Our water comes from wells drawing from the **Coconino Aquifer**. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to nearby potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been submitted to our public water system and is available for weekly upon request. The wells for the Atlanta Water System, Inc. have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charles Melton at 678.383.0501. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are scheduled for the first Monday of January, April, July & October at 6:00 PM (Weeks) & 7:00 PM (Weekends) at the Atlanta Fire Department.

We routinely screen for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists 60 of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, we also include the most recent tests. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity. Industrial chemical, such as solvents and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural irrigations, operations, and wildlife, septic contaminants, such as herbicides and pesticides, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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, urban lawns, and residential uses, 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, and other synthetic radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or as the result of nuclear power plant operations and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes maximums that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water produced by public water systems. As drinking water, however, treated 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 indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we provided the following definitions:

- Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.**
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Health-Based" (MCLG) is 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.**
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.**

Pb2+ per million (ppb) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - One part per million corresponds to one molecule in two million or a single penny in \$10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one molecule in 1,000 million, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Volume L/Yr	Year Collected	Level Detected	Range of Levels or % of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Last Measure Date	MCLG	MCL	Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
9. Arsenic	N	2017	0	No Range	000	0.05	10		Exposure to arsenic through food and water is the primary source of arsenic. Arsenic is found in groundwater and is a natural byproduct of volcanic activity.
10. Barium	N	2017	0.078	No Range	000	2	2		Discharge of mining wastes, discharge from metal refineries, and other industrial processes.
14. Copper	N	2016/17	0	0	000	1.3	AL: 1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, and other industrial processes.
16. Fluoride	N	2017	1.36	No Range	000	4	4		Fluoride is a natural element, which is added to public water supply systems to help reduce tooth decay. It is also found in some natural deposits and in some industrial discharges.
17. Lead	N	2016/17	0	0	000	0	AL: 0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2017	0	0	000	0	MRDL: 4		Water additive used to control microbes.

MRDLG = 4
 We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. It is an effort to ensure systems comply with contaminant requirements. MCLs are another indicator of drinking water quality.

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. Our 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 reduce exposure is available from the State Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Please contact 601.520.7500 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to natural contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic, organic or radioactive. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be expected to contain some inorganic or organic substances. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information on natural contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, the elderly, and infants are 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 State Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Atlanta Water System, Inc. wants you to be able to drink the cleanest tap water possible. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY CHICKASAW

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state, personally appeared before Teresa Nichols, clerk of a public newspaper published in the City of Houston, County of Chickasaw, State of Mississippi, called the Chickasaw Journal, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the publication of the notice hereto affixed has been made in said paper for 1 consecutive weeks, to-wit:

Vol. 112 No. 34, on the 20 day of Jan, 2018
Vol. ___ No. ___, on the ___ day of _____, 2018
Vol. ___ No. ___, on the ___ day of _____, 2018
Vol. ___ No. ___, on the ___ day of _____, 2018
Vol. ___ No. ___, on the ___ day of _____, 2018

Amanda Smith
Legal Ad Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 22 day of Jan, 2018 before me, the undersigned Notary Public of said County of Chickasaw

By: Teresa Nichols
Notary Public



Printer's Fee: 189.00

Proof Of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF CALHOUN

Personally came before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for Calhoun County, Mississippi, Joel McNeece, Publisher of The Calhoun County Journal, a newspaper published in Bruce, Calhoun County, in said state, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that The Calhoun County Journal is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and the publication of a notice, of which annexed copy, in the matter of

WATER QUALITY REPORT ATLANTA WATER SYSTEM

has been made in said newspaper one time, to-wit:

On the 13 day of JUNE 2018

Joel McNeece

Joel McNeece
Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 13 day of JUNE 2018.

Lisa Denley McNeece

Lisa Denley McNeece,
Notary Public



Commission expires March 28, 2022

Atlanta Water System Inc. Water Quality Report

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Atlanta Water System, Inc.
PWWS-2020001
May 2018

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best asset.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Florio Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility assessments were made has been furnished to the public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The Web for the Atlanta Water System, Inc. has resource level readings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charles Misher at 678.543.0201. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are scheduled for the first Monday of January, April, July & October at 8:00 PM (Eastern) at 1700 Park Boulevard at the Atlanta Fire Department.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, the table reflects the most recent results. As water flows over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or combinations from the presence of animals or from human activity, mineral contamination, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Heavy metals, such as lead and copper, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, including, for example, automotive exhaust, oil and gas production, mining, or farming practices and herbicides, which may come from agricultural runoff or agriculture, urban lawn maintenance, and residential uses; 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 and waste systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of mining and mineral processing. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to use, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is 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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Victims Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Values to Date of Sampling (MCL/MCLG/AL)	Unit Measure (ppm)	MRDL	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
6. Arsenic	N	2017	.7	No Range	ppb	NA	10	10	Discharge of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, sand from glass and electronics production facilities
10. Boron	N	2017	2074	No Range	ppm	3	3	3	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, runoff of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2017	1.26	No Range	ppm	4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong health; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
17. Lead	N	2017	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2017	8	4 - 7	mg/L	0	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

*Must receive sample. No sample required for 2017.
We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MRDL now includes systems of any existing violations prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our 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 from the State Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/leadwater>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7302 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be inorganic, organic or synthetic chemicals and radioactive substances. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 chronic system diseases, 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 1-800-426-4791.

The Atlanta Water System, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.