



**FULTON
COUNTY**

2026

**WATER QUALITY
REPORT**



Director's Message

David E. Clark, P.E., Director, Department of Public Works

Welcome to Fulton County's 2026 Water Quality Report! It is my privilege to present this year's water quality report, also known as our Consumer Confidence Report, which reflects our ongoing commitment to providing you with safe, reliable, and high-quality drinking water. According to the 2025 test results, Fulton County's tap water meets or exceeds all state and federal health-based standards and is considered safe to drink.

Every day, our dedicated team works around the clock to monitor, treat, and deliver safe drinking water. This report not only shares the results of our rigorous testing but also highlights the investments we are making in infrastructure, technology, and sustainability to ensure our water system remains strong for generations to come.

Your trust is our top priority, and we remain committed to the mission of delivering world-class services and infrastructure that enhances the character and quality of life in Fulton County. This commitment drives us to think ahead, act with purpose, and continually invest in the systems and safeguards that protect our water.

Our staff is here to serve you and to ensure you are well-informed about the water you use and depend on daily. We encourage you to take a few minutes to review this report, which contains information on Fulton County's water source, treatment and monitoring processes, laboratory results, ongoing projects, and volunteer opportunities. Understanding water quality data can be complicated, so please reach out with any questions. We welcome your ideas, concerns, and feedback.

Thank you for allowing us to serve you. Together, we can continue building a stronger, healthier Fulton County. **For additional information or inquiries about this report, please call me at 404-612-7400 or contact me via email at David.Clark@fultoncountyga.gov.**

Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. Any testing data occurring prior to January 2025 are from the most recent testing done in accordance with laws, rules, and regulations.

Get Involved with Public Works

The Public Education and Outreach team provides free water quality and conservation programs to Fulton County residents, businesses, and the community. Not only do our program offerings include school programs, guided tours, community workshops and special events, we host a variety of stewardship opportunities that thrive on the support of the communities we serve!

Contact our PEO team at 404-612-7400 or visit our website at www.fultoncountyga.gov/publicworks to find out how to get involved.

Your Opinion Matters

At Fulton County, we believe informed customers are our best allies. We encourage you to participate in our public hearings associated with the planning, permitting, and reviewing of new facilities and projects.

Notices of upcoming public meetings are posted at the Fulton County Government Center, as well as under "Calendar" on Fulton County's website at www.fultoncountyga.gov.

For more information about our facilities, operations, and public initiatives, please contact Corlette Banks at 404-612-7400 or Corlette.Banks@fultoncountyga.gov.

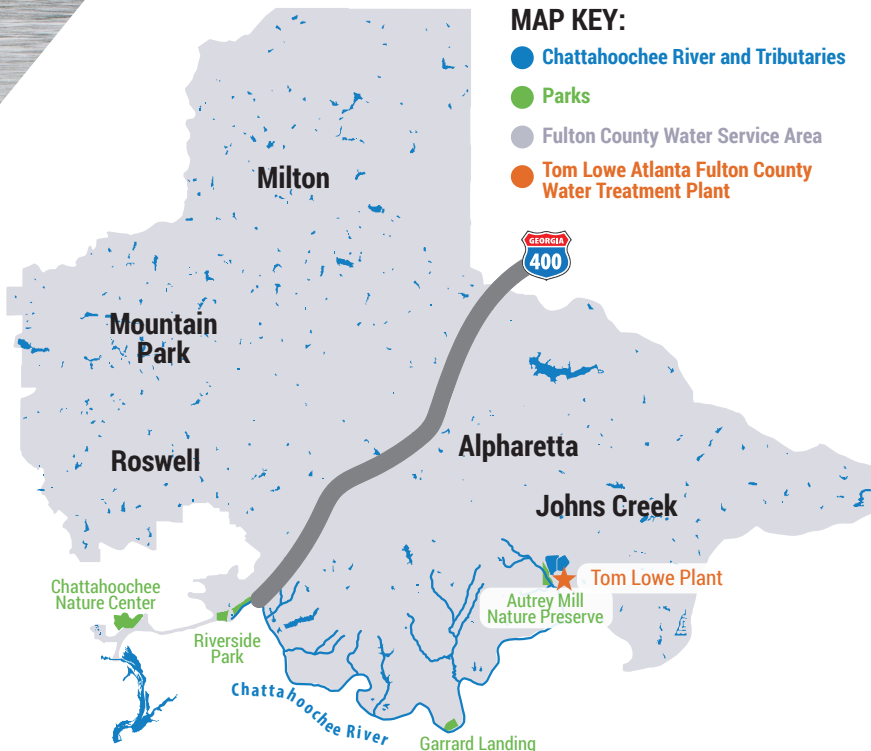


Protecting Our Water Sources

The Chattahoochee River is the source water for Fulton County's drinking water system.

Your water source is closely monitored by the State of Georgia, Fulton County, and several environmental groups. This surface water supply is processed at the Tom Lowe Atlanta-Fulton County Water Treatment Plant (Tom Lowe AFCWTP), which is located in Johns Creek. The plant produces drinking water of the highest quality and has consistently won numerous awards in the water industry.

In conjunction with the Atlanta Regional Commission, Fulton County completed a source water assessment that itemized potential sources of surface water pollution within the watershed area of our water supply. The Chattahoochee River was found to have a medium risk of potential pollutant loads. The full source water assessment report can be found on our website at www.fultoncountyga.gov/services/water-services/water-quality.



Water System Overview

Our system is supplied by two drinking water reservoirs with a total capacity of 895 million gallons (mg), which equates to 30 days of supply. Additionally, our system contains:

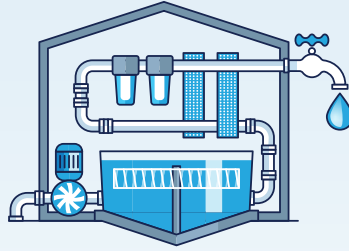
- 9 elevated storage tanks
- 3 ground storage tanks
- 2 high pressure zones
- 5 pump stations
- 16.7 mg reserve capacity
- 1,200 miles of water mains
- 85,274 water meters
- 12,897 fire hydrants
- 24,892 drinking water tests
- 315,000 population served
- **Cities served: Alpharetta, Johns Creek, Milton, Roswell**

From River to Tap: Providing You Clean Drinking Water



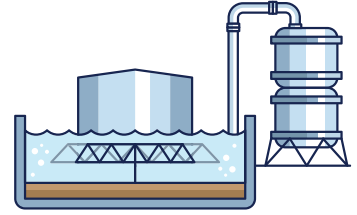
The Source

Fulton County's tap water comes from the Chattahoochee River.



Treatment Facility

Your drinking water is treated at the Tom Lowe Atlanta-Fulton County Water Treatment Plant.



Treated Water Storage

After your drinking water has been treated, it is stored in elevated and ground storage tanks until you need it.



Water Distribution

After treatment, clean water travels through miles of pipe infrastructure, which is maintained by the Fulton County Department of Public Works.



Water Testing

Throughout the process and before final distribution to your homes and businesses, your water is tested for quality assurance.



Residences and Businesses

We serve more than 315,000 individuals within our drinking water service area.

Cities served are Alpharetta, Johns Creek, Milton and Roswell.

Understanding Measurements and Terms

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

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

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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbiological contaminants.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): The unit used to express a measurement of turbidity, or cloudiness of a liquid.

Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet maximum contaminant level or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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

Turbidity: Measurement of the cloudiness of the water. A good indicator of water quality and effectiveness of disinfectants.

90th Percentile: Calculation that determines compliance with the regulation for copper and lead. If this number is less than the action level, then the system is compliant.

Parts per million (ppm): One part per million = 1 drop in 13.2 gallons of water.

Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion = 1 drop in a Olympic-size swimming pool.



This data table shows the results of contaminant monitoring in your water. The data shows that substances detected in our monitoring pose no known health risk at these levels.

EPA Regulated Substances or Contaminants Monitored in the Water Plant

Meets EPA Standards	Substance	Typical Source	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	Highest Amount Detected	Range Detected (lowest to highest)
YES	Fluoride (ppm)	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth	4	4	0.80	0.61 – 0.80
YES	Nitrate (measured as Nitrate – Nitrate)	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.56	N/A
Meets EPA Standards	Substance	Typical Source	EPA Highest level Allowed (MCL)	Treatment Technique (TT)	Amount Detected	Range Detected (lowest to highest)
YES	Total Organic Carbon [TOC](ratio)	Naturally present in the environment	TT	TT => 1	1.01	1.00 – 1.01
YES	Turbidity	Soil runoff	TT	TT = 1	0.07	N/A
YES		Soil runoff	N/A	TT + % samples less than 0.3 NTU	100% (lowest monthly percentage)	N/A

EPA Regulated Substances or Contaminants Monitored in the Distribution System

Meets EPA Standards	Substance	Typical Source	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	Highest Amount Detected	Range Detected (lowest to highest)
YES	Chlorine (ppm)	Water additive used to control microbes	4	4	1.99	<0.04-1.99
Meets EPA Standards	Substance	Typical Source	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	90th percentile (90% of samples taken were below this amount)	90th percentile (90% of samples taken were below this amount)	# of samples above AL (No more than 5 samples above AL allowed)
YES	Copper (ppb) Collected in 2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	1300	1300	190.0	0 out of 50 samples taken
YES	Lead (ppb) Collected in 2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	15	0	1.6	0 out of 50 samples taken
Meets EPA Standards	Substance	Typical Source	Maximum Contaminant Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Highest Number of Positive Samples Reported	% of positive samples in the total # collected
YES	Total Coliform (percentage of positive samples in total # of samples collected per month)	Naturally present in the environment	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	4	2.2
YES	Fecal Coliform or E. coli bacteria (number of positive samples)	Human or animal fecal waste	0	0	1	N/A
Meets EPA Standards	Substance	Typical Source	Maximum Contaminant Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Highest Level Detected Average	Range Detected (lowest to highest)
YES	Haloacetic Acid HAA5** (ppb)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	60	N/A	35.3	3.3 – 42.0
YES	Trihalomaethane** TTHM (ppb)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	80	N/A	59.1	21.2 – 74.96

**Stage 2 monitoring for TTHM/HAA5 is based on locational running averages.

Waiver Period: January 1, 2025 through midnight December 31, 2025 for the following Synthetic Organic and Inorganic Chemical Contaminants: Alachlor, Aldicarb Sulfone, Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Atrazine, Benzo (A) Pyrene, Carbofuran, Chlorodane, Dalapon, Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate, Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), Dinoseb, Diquat, Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate, Endothall, Endrin, Ethylene Dibromide (EDB), Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxyaryl (Vydate), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Simazine, 2,4-D, Toxapene, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin).

Inorganic Constituents: Asbestos and Cyanide

Additional copies of this report are available at your public library.

Lead Copper Test Results

Fulton County is required to submit samples collected at customer taps to the state once every three years; our last sampling cycle was September 2024. The US EPA has established an “action level” of 15ug/l for lead and 1,300 ug/l copper. **Our system is in compliance of these limits.**

LEAD

Out of 50 samples, none had lead levels above standards created by the Environmental Protection Agency.

COPPER

Out of 50 samples collected, none had copper levels above standards created by the Environmental Protection Agency.



Checking for Lead and Copper in Your Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Fulton County is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.

Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Cynthia Dang at 404-612-9426 or via email Cynthia.Dang@fultoncountyga.gov.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safe-water/lead.

To access individual lead sample results for Fulton County Water System, please contact Cynthia Dang at 404-612-9426 or via email Cynthia.Dang@fultoncountyga.gov.

Information from the EPA About Drinking Water 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 Environmental Protection Agency's 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 material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

Microbial Contaminants

Such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Organic Chemical Contaminants

Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems;

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, from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;

Radioactive Contaminants

Which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Special Notice for Immuno-Compromised Persons

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 people and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

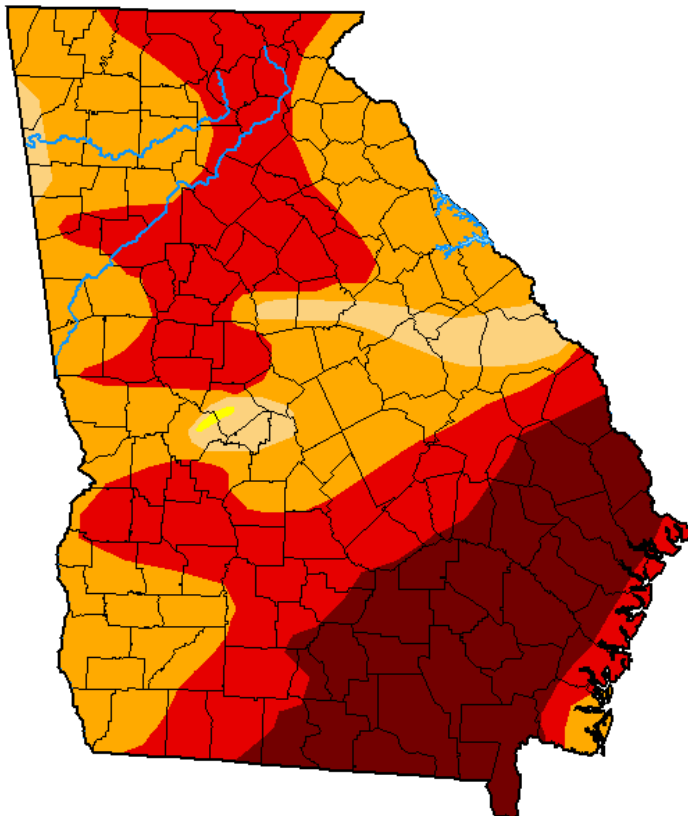
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available on the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.



Drought and Water Conservation

On April 27, 2026 the Georgia Environmental Protection Division declared a Level 1 drought response for the state of Georgia due to ongoing drought conditions across the state, including extreme drought across most of Fulton County. Depending on what happens with temperatures and precipitation levels as the year goes on, this response level may be increased, leading to watering restrictions, or it may be lifted altogether once the pressure on water supplies is eased. For Fulton County water customers, the best way to keep up with the current drought status and any watering restrictions is to regularly check our Drought Status web page: www.fultoncountyga.gov/Services/Water-Services/Drought-Status.

Fulton County encourages residents to conserve water at all times, especially in times of drought. We offer educational opportunities to assist in times of drought, including workshops, webinars, and our DIY Water Efficiency Assessment. Additionally, we offer free digital resources to residents on how to conserve water, including leak detection, irrigation system maintenance and landscape planning. Visit www.fultoncountyga.gov/Services/Water-Services/Water-Conservation to find resources or email amy.warnock@fultoncountyga.gov with questions.









May 26, 2026

(Released Thursday, May 28, 2026)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Intensity:

-  None
-  D0 Abnormally Dry
-  D1 Moderate Drought
-  D2 Severe Drought
-  D3 Extreme Drought
-  D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Fulton County's Service Line Inventory

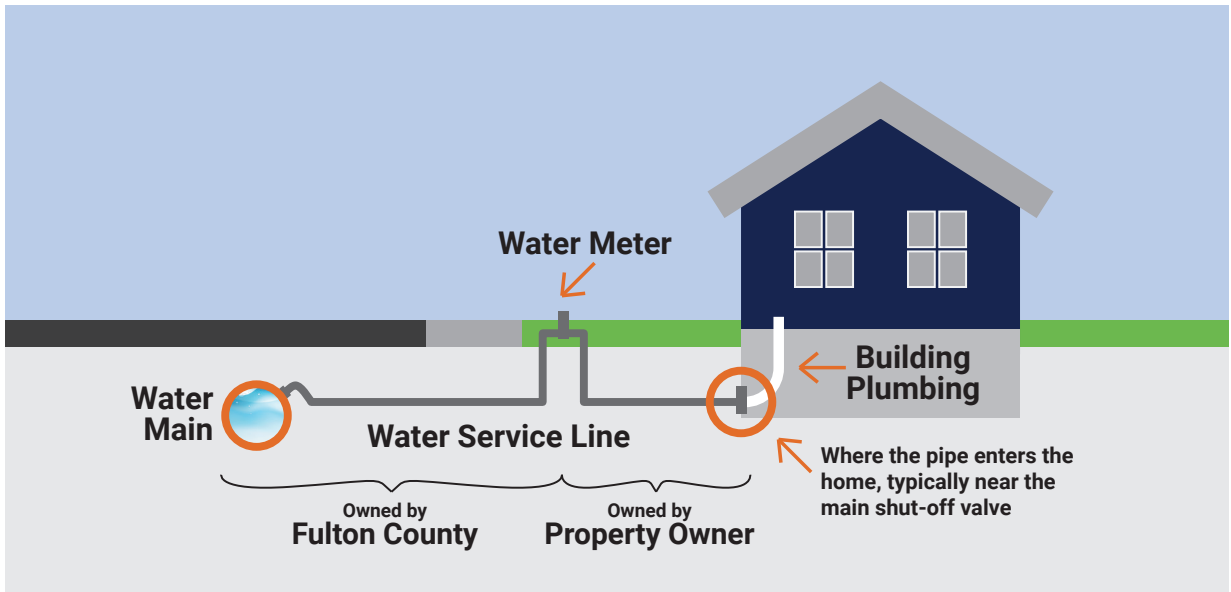
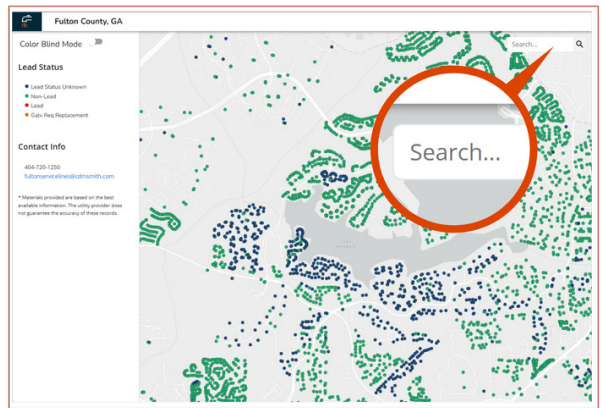
Fulton County has partnered with engineering firm CDM Smith to create a comprehensive inventory of water service line materials within our water service area, as required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Since initially publishing the inventory in October 2024, we have been working diligently to reduce the number of unknown service line materials in our system.



To help us speed up the process, you can identify your service line material with a few simple steps.

For more information, to view the inventory, and to check and report your service line material, please visit www.fcpwleadcopper.com.

For questions, please contact the Department of Public Works at 404-612-3421 or email us at ServiceLineInventory@fultoncountyga.gov.





Fulton County Department of Public Works

141 Pryor Street SW, Suite 6001, Atlanta, GA 30303

404-612-7400

www.fultoncountyga.gov/publicworks

This document includes important information about your drinking water.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water testing performed from: January 1 to December 31, 2025 | WSID 1210005

Fulton County Board of Commissioners

Robb Pitts, Chairman, (At-Large)

Bridget Thorne, District 1

Bob Ellis, District 2

Dana Barrett, District 3

Vacant, District 4

Marvin S. Arrington, Jr., District 5

Khadijah Abdur-Rahman, Vice Chair, District 6

Dick Anderson, County Manager

Additional copies of this report are available at your public library or on our website at www.fultoncountyga.gov.

