

# Water Quality Report

## 2017

System Number 0630000



## What's in This Report

The Clayton County Water Authority (CCWA) is pleased to provide its customers with information about the quality of its drinking water. This 2017 Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report, includes data from January 1 – December 31, 2016 that shows Clayton County's drinking water meets or exceeds all standards set by our federal and state governments as a requirement of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Our number one priority is to protect public health and the customers we serve. Our water professionals work 24/7 to ensure that customers have reliable, safe drinking water. Our Water Quality staff performs more than 200,000 water tests throughout our distribution system each year to test for potential contaminants. A summary of those tests is found inside this report. Thank you for entrusting us with the safety of your drinking water.

### Lead Notice

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. CCWA 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. If you would like to know more about CCWA's lead and copper sampling procedures and testing results, please contact Kendra Staniel at 770.302.3438.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Contaminants – How & Why They are in Drinking Water

Drinking water is collected from lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, or reservoirs. As source water (both tap water and bottle water) travels over the land, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and materials as well as substances resulting from the activities of animals and humans. The EPA and EPD sets regulations, or limits the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water, to ensure that there will be no adverse effect on human health. We adhere to the limits by performing more than 200,000 tests throughout the year. Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be found by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Below are some contaminants that may be present in source water.

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses & bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock, and wildlife.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, & petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally occurring, or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural & residential use.
- Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring or can be the result of oil & gas production & mining activities.

## Definitions of Table Terms

MCLG	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:</b> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MCL	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level:</b> 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.
AL	<b>Action Level:</b> The concentration of a substance that triggers a treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.
TT	<b>Treatment Technique:</b> A required method or process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ml	Milliliter or one-thousandth of a liter. 1 liter is slightly more than a quart.
ppm	<b>Parts Per Million:</b> 1 part per 1,000,000 (same as milligram per liter) and corresponds to 1 penny in \$10 thousand dollars. EQUIVALENT TO mg/L (milligrams per Liter)
ppb	<b>Parts Per Billion:</b> 1 part per 1,000,000,000 (same as micrograms per liter) and corresponds to 1 penny in \$10 million dollars.
MRDL	<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:</b> 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	<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:</b> 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.
NTU	<b>Nephelometric Turbidity Unit,</b> a measure of water clarity.
*	May have up to 5 samples above action level and remain in compliance.
**	We must report highest monthly value plus the lowest percentage. #'s below 95% would be a violation.



# Water Quality Data Tested & Detected

## Collected During the 2016 Calendar year

Substances	Units	MCGL	MCL	Highest Amount Detected	Range	Violation	Typical Sources
Copper	ppm	1.3	AL=1.300	0.100	0 samples above AL	No	corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	0	AL=15	1.2	0 samples above AL	No	corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride (a)	ppm	4	4	1.19	0.00 - 1.19	No	Water Additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.52	0.00 - 0.52	No	erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (b)	NTU	TT	TT	0.260**	<0.3 NTU 100%*	No	soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (c)	NA	TT	TT	1.4	1.0 - 1.4	No	naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform (d)	%	0	5%	1.6%	0% - 1.6%	No	naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.96	0.01 - 1.96	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	ppm	0.8	0.8	0.210	0.00 - 0.210	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	ppm	0.8	1	0.86	0.06 - 0.86	No	by-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (e)	ppb	0	60	34.8	18.3 - 58.7	No	by-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (e)	ppb	0	80	45.0	21.8 - 83.8	No	by-product of drinking water chlorination

(a) Fluoride is added in treatment to bring the natural level to the EPA's recommended range of 0.7 to 1.2 ppm (parts per million).

(b) Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. We monitor it because it indicates the effectiveness of our filtration system.

(c) Total Organic Carbon is a measure of the possible formation of harmful chlorine by-products. We monitor this substance (3) different ways to receive a complete picture of this substance in our water. Compliance with Federal Law is determined by a ratio of all methods and the ratio must be 1 or above.

(d) 180 samples are tested each month. No more than 5% may be positive for total coliform bacteria.

(e) Clayton County Water Authority system wide sites are collected quarterly at locations approved by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division. Compliance to the MCL is based on the LRAA, or Local Running Annual Average. \* See TT in Definition of Table Terms

## Public Participation

CCWA's Board of Directors meets on the first Thursday of each month at 1:30 p.m. at 1600 Battle Creek Road in Morrow. These meetings are open to the public. CCWA staff provides public outreach and education to our community through the Melvin L. Newman Wetlands Center, facility tours, school presentations, civic and homeowner meetings and several annual events. For more information, call 770.960.6972, or visit us at [www.ccwa.us](http://www.ccwa.us).

## DID YOU KNOW?

You can receive a \$100 credit towards your account. CCWA's Residential Toilet Rebate Program will give you up to \$100 credit towards your bill by replacing old inefficient toilets with eligible WaterSense certified 1.28 gallons per flush (gpf) toilets. To see how you can save money and water visit [www.ccwa.us](http://www.ccwa.us).



## Board of Directors and Leadership

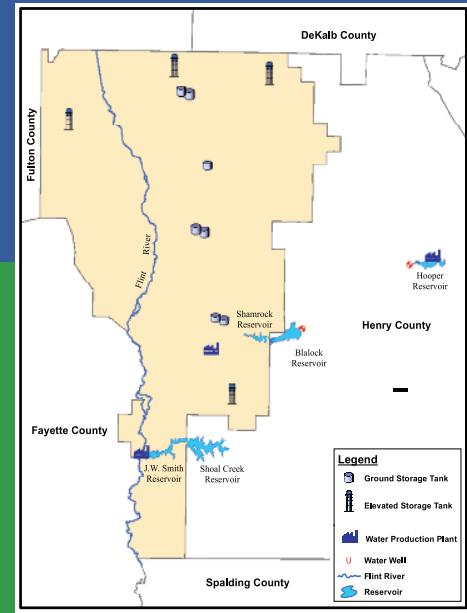
Clayton County Water Authority  
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## Where Does CCWA Get Its' Water?

Clayton County Water Authority's water supply comes from five man-made reservoirs that are supplied by three primary watersheds (Little Cotton Indian Creek, Shoal Creek & Pates Creek) and one secondary watershed (Flint River) located within Clayton and Henry County. Water is then processed at one of our three water treatment facilities and distributed to customers. CCWA, and the Atlanta Regional Commission, have completed a source water assessment (SWAP) that identified potential sources of pollution to these water supplies. The results of this assessment can be found on ARC's website at [www.atlantaregional.com](http://www.atlantaregional.com) or you can publicly view it at 1600 Battle Creek Road, Morrow, Georgia 30260.



## Go Behind the Tap to Learn More about Your System

Have you ever wondered how drinking water is produced or what happens to wastewater after it leaves your home? A facility tour is a great way for students or other groups to learn more about what goes on behind the scenes. Field Trips are a great way for students to see up-close what takes place at a water production plant, water reclamation facility, constructed treatment wetlands and our Wetlands Center. For more information on these opportunities, visit [www.ccwa.us/resources-for-teachers](http://www.ccwa.us/resources-for-teachers).