



WSID GA 0630000

# CLAYTON COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY WATER QUALITY REPORT 2019

(DATA FROM JANUARY 1, 2018 - DECEMBER 31, 2018)

## Clayton County's Drinking Water Report Card

The Clayton County Water Authority's (CCWA) mission is to provide quality water and quality services to our community. Our water professionals take this mission to heart while ensuring that you have safe, reliable, high quality drinking water. We are pleased to share our 2019 Water Quality Report, which provides information about the quality of our drinking water. This report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report, includes data from January 1 – December 31, 2018 confirming that Clayton County's drinking water met or exceeded all standards set by our federal and state governments.

We hope we have presented the information in a user-friendly format that is easy to understand. If you have any questions about this report, contact CCWA's Water Lab Regulatory Compliance Coordinator Michael Arnette at 770.302.3445. Thank you for entrusting us with the safety of your drinking water.

## Clayton County's Award Winning Water System

Clayton County's water supply comes primarily from surface water, which includes a small amount coming from the Flint River. The majority of our water supply comes from rainfall in Clayton and our surrounding counties that is collected in our five reservoirs. CCWA serves 275,000 people. With three water production facilities, three water reclamation facilities and five raw water reservoirs, we can produce up to 42 million gallons of potable water and treat 38.4 million gallons of wastewater per day. We have potable water storage capacity of 32 million gallons stored in seven ground and four elevated storage tanks. Our staff maintains approximately 1,500 miles of water distribution pipes, 1,400 miles of sewer conveyance pipes and 500 miles of stormwater infrastructure. We have earned a reputation throughout the U.S. and the world as innovative stewards of our most precious natural resource and have been named one of the 'Top Water Wise Communities' in the U.S. and a 'Utility of the Future – Today' by industry peers.

## Important Information About Your Drinking Water

This report contains very important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone explain it to you.

Este informe contiene información muy importante de su agua potable. Sin no lo entiende, hable con alguien que se lo explique.

## Contaminants – How & Why Are They in Drinking Water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Drinking water is collected from lakes, rivers, streams, ponds or reservoirs. As water travels over land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and picks up pollutants from the presence of humans or animal activity. More information on contaminants may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

### What May Be Present in Source Water?

- Microbial substances, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic substances, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical substances, 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.
- Radioactive substances, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

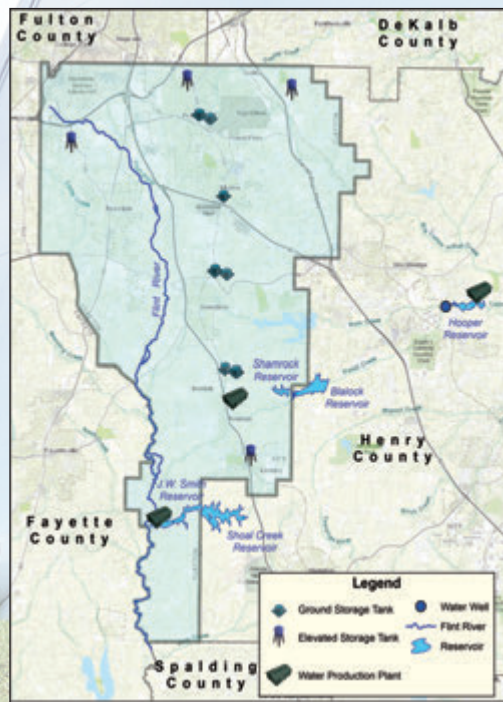
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for substances in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

## Important Health Information

**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/Center for Disease Control (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).**

## Source Water Assessment Plan

CCWA has three primary watersheds (Little Cotton Indian Creek, Shoal Creek & Pates Creek) that we produce water from directly, and one secondary watershed (Flint River) that we use as a supplement to the three primary watersheds. CCWA and the Atlanta Regional Commission have completed a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) itemizing potential sources of surface water pollution to your drinking water supply. The complete results are available for



public view at our Main Office at 1600 Battle Creek Rd. in Morrow, GA 30260. The primary sources received a susceptibility ranking of low to medium and the secondary source received a medium to high susceptibility ranking.

## Should I Worry About Lead in My 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. CCWA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. To minimize the potential for lead exposure when water has been sitting in home plumbing, flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you would like to know more about CCWA's testing, contact CCWA Water Lab Regulatory Compliance Coordinator Michael Arnette at 770.302.3445. 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>.



# Regulated Substances

NON-DISINFECTION SUBSTANCES							
Substances Tested And Detected	Units	Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowed (MCL)	Amount Detected	Range Detected	Is it Safe? Does it meet Standards	Probable Source
(A) Copper	ppm	1.3	AL=1.300	0.100	* 0 samples above AL	Yes	corrosion of household plumbing systems
(A) Lead	ppb	0	AL=15	1.2	* 0 samples above AL	Yes	corrosion of household plumbing systems
(B) Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.23	0.00 - 1.23	Yes	water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.00	NOT DETECTED	Yes	erosion of natural deposits
(C) Turbidity	NTU	TT	TT	* Highest value of the year 0.520	* % of samples $\leq$ 0.3 NTU 99.99%**	Yes	soil runoff
(D) Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	TT	1.79	0.93 - 1.79	Yes	naturally present in the environment
(E) Total Coliform	%	0	5%	1.1%	0% - 1.1%	Yes	naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTION SUBSTANCES							
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	2.03	0.01 - 2.03	Yes	water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	ppm	0.8	0.8	0.380	0.00 - 0.380	Yes	water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	ppm	0.8	1	0.88	0.07 - 0.88	Yes	by-product of drinking water chlorination
(F) Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	ppb	0	60	20.1	15.2 - 68.0	Yes	by-product of drinking water chlorination
(F) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	0	80	22.9	18.3 - 88.2	Yes	by-product of drinking water chlorination

## Table Definitions

- MCLG** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
- MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level: 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** Action Level: means the concentration of a substance that triggers a treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow \* May have up to 5 samples above action level and remain in compliance.
- TT** Treatment Technique: A required method or process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. \* we must report highest monthly value plus the lowest percentage. #'s below 95% would be a violation.
- ml** Milliliter or one-thousandth of a liter. 1 liter is slightly more than a quart.
- ppm** Parts Per Million: means 1 part per 1,000,000 (same as milligram per liter) and corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years, or 1 penny in \$10 thousand dollars. EQUIVALENT TO mg/L (milligrams per Liter)
- ppb** Parts Per Billion: means 1 part per 1,000,000,000 (same as micrograms per liter) and corresponds to 1 minute in 2000 years, or 1 penny in \$10 million dollars.
- MRDL** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of water clarity.

## Special Footnotes

- (A) Water from the treatment plant does not contain lead & copper, however, under EPA test protocol, water is tested at the consumer's tap. Tap tests show that where a consumer may have lead pipes, or lead-soldered pipes, the water is not corrosive. This means the amount of lead or copper absorbed by the water is limited to safe levels.
- (B) 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).
- (C) Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. We monitor it because it indicates the effectiveness of our filtration system.
- (D) 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.
- (E) 180 samples are tested each month. No more than 5 percent may be positive for total coliform bacteria.
- (F) 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.



## Community Outreach/Tap on the Go

CCWA's Ambassadors provide outreach and education through facility tours, school presentations, community events, civic and homeowners meetings, as well as CCWA's annual events. Our Tap on the Go team participates in many community events to provide ice cold tap water and dispel popular misconceptions about tap water and bottle water. If you see our team, stop by and say hello.

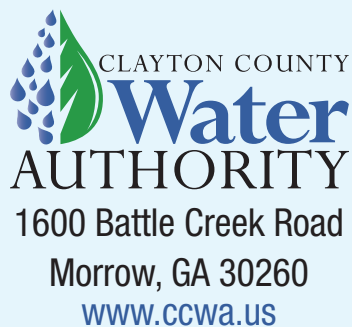


## Go Behind the Tap

Field trips and facility tours are a great way for students and other groups learn what goes on behind the tap at a water production plant, water reclamation facility or constructed treatment wetlands.

## Board Meetings

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. Meeting agendas and notices are posted on our website: [www.ccwa.us](http://www.ccwa.us).



## Board of Directors and Leadership

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Teresa Worley, Assistant General Manager – Support Services

For more information, visit us at [www.ccwa.us](http://www.ccwa.us).

Billing/Service Questions: 770.960.5200 • Water Quality Questions: 770.302.3445

