



WATER QUALITY REPORT

Data from January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022

YOUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE!

The Clayton County Water Authority's (CCWA) mission is to provide quality services to our community. Our water professionals take this mission to heart to ensure that you have safe, reliable, high quality drinking water. We are pleased to share our 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, 2022 confirming that Clayton County's drinking water met or exceeded all standards set by our federal and state governments.

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. If you have any questions about this report, contact CCWA's Environmental Compliance & Lab Manager, Michael Arnette at 770.302.3445.

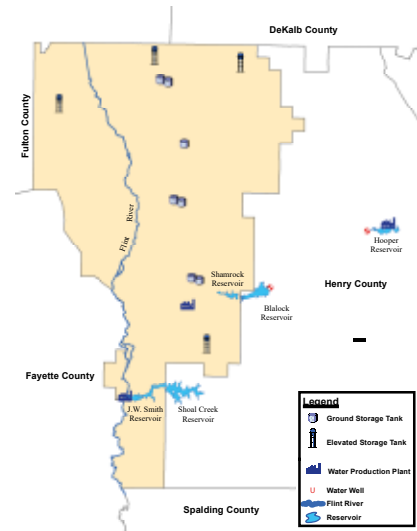
Thank you for entrusting us with the safety of your drinking water.



The Source of **Your Water**

CCWA has 3 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 3 primary watersheds. CCWA and the Atlanta Regional Commission have completed a Source Water Assessment Plan 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.



Your Water Comes from **An Award Winning System**

1 Water Reservoirs

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 – J.W.

Smith Reservoir, Shamrock Reservoir, Edgar Blacklock Jr. Reservoir, William J. Hooper Reservoir, and the Shoal Creek Reservoir.

2 Water Treatment

Raw Water is then treated at one of three water production facilities – the J.W. Smith, the W.J. Hooper, or the Terry R. Hicks Production Complex. We can produce up to 42 million gallons of potable water per day. Due to our innovative treatment methods, our three water reclamation facilities treat approximately 38.4 million gallons of waste-water per day.

3 Water Distribution

Our staff maintains approximately 1,500 miles of water distribution pipes. We have potable water storage capacity of 30.2 million gallons stored in eight ground and one elevated storage tank.

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

CCWA Board of Directors and Leadership

Dr. Cephus Jackson, Chair

Marie Barber, Vice Chair

P. Michael Thomas, Secretary/Treasurer

Dr. John Chafin, Board Member

Rodney Givens, Board Member

Robin Malone, Board Member

Emma Godbee, Board Member

H. Bernard Franks, Chief Executive Officer

Keisha Thorpe, Chief Operations Officer

Teresa Worley, Chief Administrative Officer



Billing/Service Questions
770.960.5200



Water Quality Questions
770.302.3445.

Water & Your Health

Tap water is cost effective and it is a great way to stay refreshed and hydrated! CCWA monitors and tests water throughout the entire treatment process – from water sources, to advanced treatment facilities, to the network of distribution pipes that deliver safe, clean drinking water directly to you. Our Water Quality staff performs more than 200,000 water tests each year to test for potential contaminants. As new requirements are released by state and federal agencies, we will continue to share how we are working to meet them with our customers and the community.

Lead Awareness FAQ's

In recent years, there has been a greater focus in communities across the country on “lead in drinking water.” It’s important to note that lead does not naturally occur in treated drinking water. As YOUR community’s water provider, CCWA is at the forefront of public health and committed to providing safe drinking water that meets all state and federal requirements.

● Why is lead in drinking water a concern?

High lead ingestion can cause damage to many of our vital organs, nervous system, and red blood cells. Young children and pregnant women are at a higher risk for these health issues.

● How does lead get in drinking water?

Lead can find itself in drinking water if the home contains lead pipes, faucets or plumbing fixtures.

● How do I know if my home has lead plumbing?

Homes built from 1930-1986 can have lead plumbing OR copper plumbing with lead soldering. Congress banned the use of lead pipes in 1986. CCWA cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

● How is CCWA working to protect customers from lead?

CCWA has an effective corrosion control treatment process that protects pipes and plumbing materials from corroding or wearing away. This keeps metal (lead) from those fixtures or pipes from entering a customer’s drinking water when they use their taps. Currently, CCWA completes lead and copper sampling at impacted homes triennially. We continue to stay on top of any compliance and regulations changes regarding lead.

● How can I reduce potential lead exposure in the home?

Clean your aerator to reduce lead water collection. If you haven’t used water in your home for an extended period of time, 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 Environmental Compliance & Lab Manager 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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. Immunocompromised 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).

Hot Water Heaters and Non-potable Water

Water that runs through your water heater is non-potable. This means it is not suitable for consumption. Sediments, metals, bacteria, and other pathogens can be present in the water heater tank and hot water pipes, making the water unsafe for cooking and drinking. DO NOT use the hot water tap for food and beverage preparation. The hot water line is for bathing, cleaning, and washing only. Use cold water when brushing teeth, drinking, and making food. When preparing food and hot beverages, always begin with cold water, then heat in a kettle, microwave, or pot.

Providing Quality Water & Quality Services to Our Community



Our CCWA Ambassadors are committed to engaging with our community through outreach and public education. We provide facility tours, offer school presentations, and host several Signature Events throughout the year. Our Tap on the Go team participates in many community events to provide ice cold tap water and dispel popular misconceptions about tap water. For more information on our Community Outreach Initiatives, scan the QR code or email our Communications & Community Relations Team at CCWA_CommunityRelations@ccwa.us.

Enjoy our Fishing Reservoirs & Recreation Areas

During the months of March-October, Clayton County Water Authority opens our J.W. Smith, Shamrock and Blalock Reservoirs to our community for their enjoyment. CCWA's Recreation Areas are perfect for fishing, canoeing or even just enjoying a picnic. Visit our website at www.ccwa.us/fishing-information for more details.

Visit our Newman Wetlands Center

CCWA's Newman Wetlands Center (NWC) is a nature area dedicated to environmental education. The NWC offers a safe, welcoming environment for community members to come explore and connect to the natural world. Visitors can find a peaceful place to enjoy nature, and develop a deeper understanding of conservation and a passion for protecting our local watersheds.

This 32-acre site includes a half mile wetlands trail, an exhibit/learning area, conference facility and picnic area. Visitors are welcome to either wander through our wetlands on their own or they may wish to be part of a larger group guided by our staff. Educational opportunities are also available year-round for all ages. The NWC hosts our annual Wetlands & Watershed Festival every Fall. For more information visit www.newmanwetlandscenter.com/

Go Behind the Tap

Learn more about our employees and how they provide our community with quality water and services at our Behind the Tap blog. Check them out on our website at www.ccwa.us/blog

Regulated Substances (2022 Data)

Non-Disinfection Substances

Substance Tested And Detected	Units	Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowed (MCL)	Amount Detected	Range Detected	Is it Safe? Does it meet Standards	Probable Source
Copper (a)	ppm	1.3	AL=1.300	0.160	*0 samples above AL	Yes	corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (a)	ppb	0	AL=15	2.00	*0 samples above AL	Yes	corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride (b)	ppm	4	4	0.79	0.01-1.54	Yes	water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.00-0.49	0.49	Yes	erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (c)	NTU	TT	TT	*Highest value of the year 0.240	*% of samples <0.3 NTU 100.00%	Yes	soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (d)	NA	TT	TT	1.19	1.00 - 1.38	Yes	naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform (e)	%	0	5%	0.5%	0% - 0.5%	Yes	naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Substances

Substance Tested And Detected	Units	Goal (MRDLG)	Maximum Allowed (MRDL)	Amount Detected	Range Detected	Is it Safe? Does it meet Standards	Probable Source
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.04	0.02-2.09	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	ppm	0.8	0.8	0.16	0.00-0.73	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	ppm	0.8	1	0.35	0.01-0.75	Yes	by-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (f)	ppb	0	60	40.3	23.0 - 54.0	Yes	by-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (f)	ppb	0	80	65.5	28.4 - 92.3	Yes	by-product of drinking water chlorination

How to read this report:

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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.

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

TT Treatment Technique: A required method or process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. * We must report the highest monthly value plus the lowest percentage. Numbers 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) measurement.

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 microbial 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of water clarity.

ppb Parts Per Billion: means 1 part per 1,000,000,000 (same as micrograms per liter) and corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000 years, or 1 penny in \$10 million dollars.

(a) Water from the treatment plant does not contain lead or 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 Georgia EPD optimum of 0.8 ppm (see definition of ppm).

(c) Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

(d) Total Organic Carbon is a measure of the possible formation of harmful chlorine byproducts. 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 (3) methods and the ratio must be 1 or above.

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

(f) CCWA system wide sites are collected quarterly at locations approved by the Georgia EPD. Compliance to the MCL is based on the LRAA, or Local Running Annual Average, for each site.

(N/A) Not Applicable

CCWA has multiple interconnections with other utilities.

These interconnections are used during an emergency to ensure Clayton County customers do not go without water. In December 2022, we purchased water from the City of Atlanta to help replenish our system during the low pressure/ water outage event. We are showing the attached water quality chart since some customers within Clayton County may have received this water.



2022 CCR Data for Wholesalers of the Atlanta Water System

WSID# GA1210001

Information for your CCR from the Chattahoochee WTP, Hemphill WTP, and consecutive system monitoring

2022 Regulated Contaminants sampled at the Treatment Plants

Parameter (units)	MCL	Result	Range of Detections	Represents	Violation
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.72	0.51 - 0.96	Highest Monthly Average	No
Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm) *	10	0.74	0.46 - 0.90	Yearly Average	No
Total Organic Carbon (ratio) **	TT***=>1.0	1.00	1.00 - 1.62	Lowest Monthly Removal Ratio	No
Turbidity (NTU)	TT=1 NTU	0.09	0.01 - 0.35	Highest Monthly Average	No
Turbidity (% of samples)	TT=95 % samples <0.3 NTU	100.0%	NA	Lowest Monthly Percentage	No

* Nitrate and Nitrite are measured together as Nitrogen (N)

** The TOC result shows the ratio of the actual removal percentage divided by the required removal percentage with 1.00 or above being in compliance.

*** TT=Treatment Technology

2022 Regulated Contaminants sampled in the Distribution System

Parameter (units)	MCL	Result	Range of Detections	Represents	Violation
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	1.0	0.0 - 1.9	Highest Monthly Average	No
Total Coliform (% of Samples)	<5 % Positive per Month	2.0%	0.0 - 2.0	Highest Monthly Percentage	No
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	42.3	24.5 - 42.3	Highest Quarterly LRAA	No
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	59.6	24.9 - 59.6	Highest Quarterly LRAA	No

2021 Lead and Copper Levels - sampled at the Residential Taps (including consecutive systems)

Parameter (units)	MCL	Result	Range of Detections	Represents	Violation
Copper (ppm)*	AL= 1.30	0.15	50	90th Percentile	No
Lead (ppb)*	AL= 15	2.4	50	90th Percentile	No

*Triennial Monitoring. No Sites exceeded the Action Level (AL) for Lead and Copper in 2021.

2019 Unregulated Contaminants sampled at the source *

Parameter (units)	MCL	Result	Range of Detections	Represents	Violation
Bromide (ppb)	Not regulated	32.6	21.0 - 32.6	Highest Detected	No

2019 Unregulated Contaminants sampled at the Treatment Plants *

Parameter (units)	MCL	Result	Range of Detections	Represents	Violation
Quinoline (ppb)	Not regulated	0.046	0.026 - 0.046	Highest Detected	No
Manganese (ppb) **	50	1.96	<0.40 - 1.96	Highest Detected	No

*Unregulated contaminant sampling takes place every five years. It helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

**Manganese-EPA does not enforce the "secondary maximum contaminant level" (SMCL). It is not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

Did you know?

Conserving water in your home not only helps the environment, but also saves you money? Here are some easy ways to conserve water:

- **Find & fix leaks** – Household leaks contribute to the loss of more than 1 trillion gallons of water nationwide each year. They can also cause a spike in your water bill. For tips on finding leaks in your home, visit our website at www.ccwa.us/tips-on-leaks
- **Shorten your showers** – The average showerhead uses two gallons of water per minute. Limiting your showers to five minutes can save hundreds of gallons of water per year! Switching to a low flow showerhead can help you save even more.
- **Use your dishwasher** – An ENERGY-star rated dishwasher averages approximately three gallons of water per load. Handwashing dishes uses almost 10x that with up to 30 gallons of water per load.