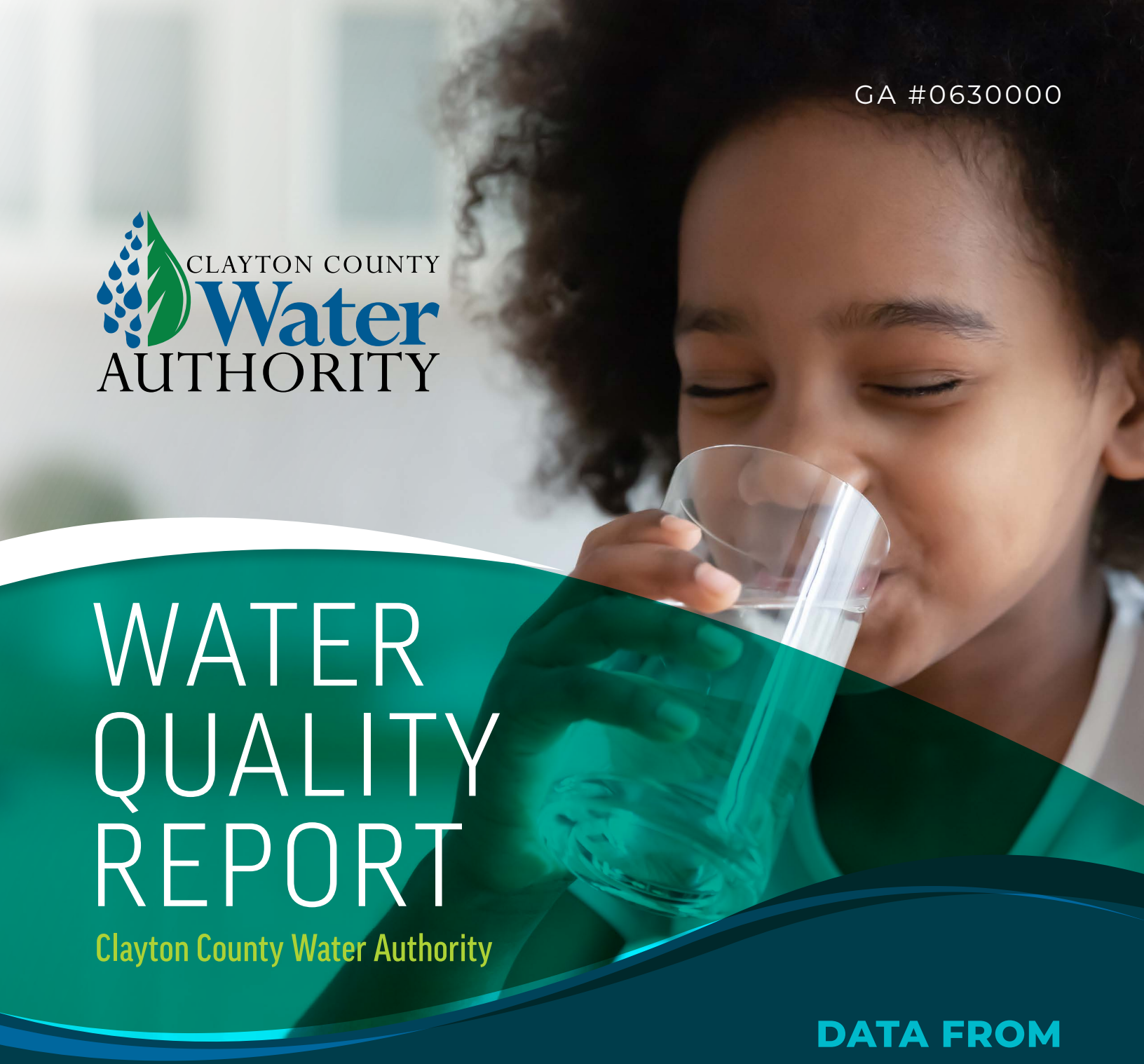
GA #0630000

CLAYTON COUNTY Water AUTHORITY



WATER QUALITY REPORT

Clayton County Water Authority

DATA FROM
1.1.2024 – 12.31.2024

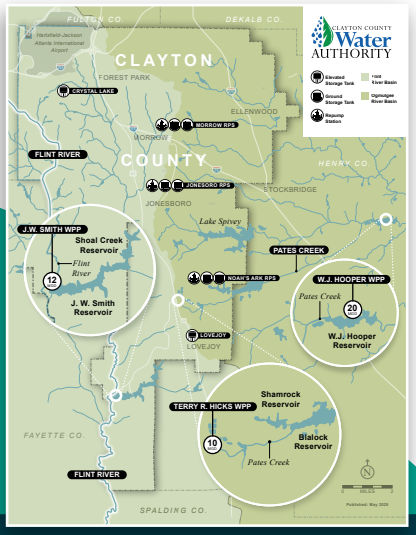
The **Clayton County Water Authority's (CCWA)** mission is to provide quality water and quality services to our community. Our water professionals take this mission to heart to ensure that you have reliable, high quality drinking water. We are pleased to share our Water Quality Report, which provides 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, 2024 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
Thank you for entrusting us with the safety of 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.

Para ver este informe en español, visite:
www.ccwa.us/waterqualityreports

Để xem báo cáo này bằng tiếng Việt, vui lòng truy cập:
www.ccwa.us/waterqualityreports

THE SOURCE OF YOUR WATER



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 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

Our Water Production staff who are responsible for testing & treating your drinking water received the following awards in 2024.

Georgia Association of Water Professionals Drinking Water Facility Platinum Award

- J.W. Smith Water Production Plant (15 years)
- Terry R. Hicks Water Production Plant (23 years)
- W.J. Hooper Water Production Plant (26 years)

Georgia Association of Water Professionals Laboratory Quality Assurance Gold Award (Drinking Water Serving Greater than 100,000) – Terry R. Hicks Water Production Plant

To see a full list of our awards, please visit our website at **www.ccwa.us/awards**

CLAYTON COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY CYCLE OF WATER

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.

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.

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.

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 – the water sources, advanced treatment facilities, and the network of distribution pipes that deliver drinking water directly to you. Our Water Quality staff performs more than 200,000 water tests each year to test 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.

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**.

LEAD **AWARENESS**

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, Clayton County Water Authority (CCWA) is at the forefront of public health and committed to providing drinking water that meets all state and federal requirements.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead can find itself in drinking water primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing.

Clayton County Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes from our system and has an effective corrosion control treatment process that protects pipes and plumbing materials from corroding or wearing away. However CCWA 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 us at **770.960.5200**.
- Licensed childcare facilities have the opportunity to request lead sampling. If you would like to request lead sampling, please contact us at **770.302.3440**.
- Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

LEAD & COPPER RANGE DATA

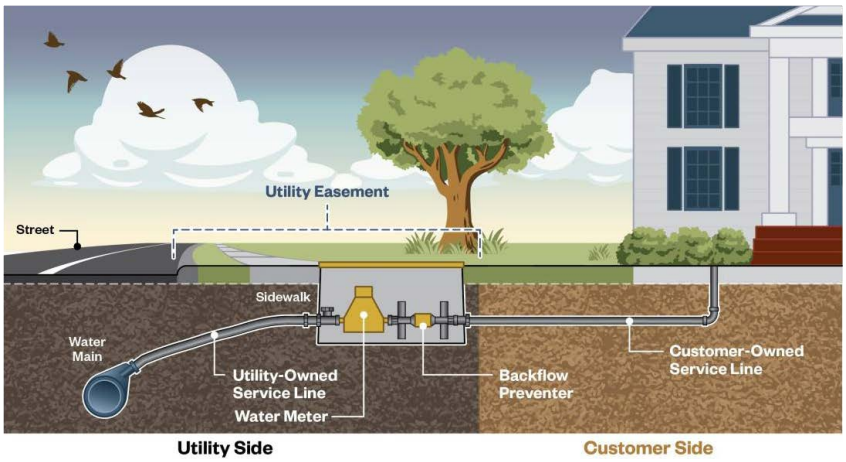
Analyte	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Range - Low	Range - High	90th Percentile Result	Units	Violation
Lead	June 1st to Sept. 30, 2022	0	15	0.0	3.8	2.0	ppb	No
Copper	June 1st to Sept. 30, 2022	1.3	1.3	0.10	0.220	0.160	ppm	No

MCLG: Maximum Contaminate Level Goal

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for Clayton County Water Authority, visit our website at **www.ccwa.us/lead-awareness**. The results can be found in the side bar under Lead Awareness Resources

WATER SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

Clayton County Water Authority's (CCWA's) drinking water is lead-free when it leaves our treatment plants. As water travels through our system to your faucet, lead can enter the water through service lines or the corrosion of plumbing materials in your private home or building.



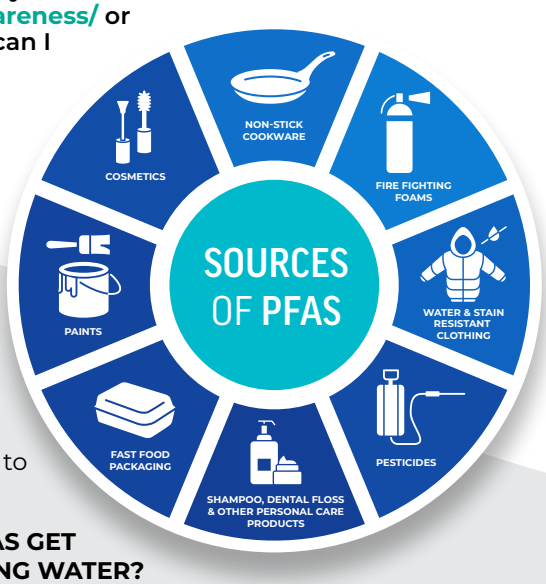
In 2021, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) revised the Lead & Copper Rule (LCR) to include new requirements for all water utilities across the country. The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water.

The initial inventory work for our system was completed and made available to the public by October 16, 2024. We have not found any lead service lines and have a high degree of certainty that lead lines were not common in our community. However, as an additional effort to help minimize any possible lead exposure from drinking water, and in accordance with the LCRR, the initial inventory of CCWA's water service lines and customer service lines had to be conducted.

To access the Service Line Inventory for Clayton County Water Authority, visit our website at www.ccwa.us/lead-awareness/ or scan the QR code. The SLI can be found under "How can I access CCWA's Lead and Copper Inventory Portal".

PFAS FAQ'S

You may have seen news stories on Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) being found in water, air and soil. CCWA does not produce PFAS in our treatment process, as its presence is a result of industrial release and discharges from other sources. However, we are tasked with the responsibility of treating and removing them. Here is some information to help explain PFAS.



WHAT ARE PFAS?

PFAS are man-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since as far back as the 1940s. PFAS were created with the intent to make our lives easier. The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS (including PFOA and PFOS) do not breakdown, so they remain in the environment.

HOW DO PFAS GET INTO DRINKING WATER?

They can enter the environment from fire training and response sites, industrials sites, and landfills where the products are used or stored and then wash into local waterways and even groundwater sources.

To learn what CCWA is doing about PFAS and testing, visit our website: https://www.ccwa.us/pfas/

20% of our exposure to PFAS/PFOA compounds comes from water, while **80% is from other household items.**

CONTAMINANTS: HOW & WHY ARE THEY IN DRINKING WATER?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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.

HOW TO READ THIS REPORT:

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.

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. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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 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 (miligrams per Liter)

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.

REGULATED **SUBSTANCES** (2024 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=15.0	2.00	*0 samples above AL	Yes	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems
Fluoride (b)	ppm	4	4	0.77	0.00-1.42	Yes	Water Additive which Promotes Strong Teeth
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.00-0.37	0.37	Yes	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (c)	NTU	TT	TT	*Highest value of the year 0.250	*% of samples <0.3 NTU 100.00%	Yes	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (d)	NA	TT	TT	1.21	1.01 - 1.50	Yes	Naturally Present in the Environment
Total Coliform (e)	%	0	5%	1.0%	0% - 1.0%	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	0.92	0.01 - 2.13	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	ppm	0.8	0.8	0.13	0.00-0.80	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	ppm	0.8	1	0.36	0.01-0.82	Yes	by-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (f)	ppb	0	60	51.4	26.7 - 54.6	Yes	by-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (f)	ppb	0	80	73.5	33.7 - 108.1	Yes	by-product of drinking water chlorination

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 shower head 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. Hand washing dishes uses almost 10x that with up to 30 gallons of water per load.

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.**

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 also hosts our annual Wetlands & Watershed Festival every Fall. For more information, please visit; **newmanwetlandscenter.com**

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.

CLAYTON COUNTY Water AUTHORITY

WATER QUALITY REPORT

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 & LEADERSHIP

Dr. Cephus Jackson	Chair
Marie Barber	Vice Chair
P. Michael Thomas	Secretary/Treasurer
Dr. John Chafin	Board Member
Robin Malone	Board Member
Emma Godbee	Board Member
Pat Pullar	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**

1600 Battle Creek Road | Morrow, GA 30260

CONNECT WITH US: