

A message from M. Wade Brannan

General Manager, Clayton County Water Authority



This report once again confirms to you, our valued customer, that we continually deliver quality, safe drinking water to your homes and businesses.

The table inside reveals that our drinking water receives an excellent report. As health officials learn more about our environment and the effect of substances in the environment on human health, new standards will continue to be set for drinking water.

This annual water quality report shows our water sources, lists test results, and contains important information about water and health.

Clayton County Water Authority will notify you immediately if there is ever any reason for concern about your water.

The table inside shows the results of our water quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed.

The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and

a key to units of measurement.

We continue to add new technology to meet future standards.

We are currently renovating and expanding our largest production plant (Wm. J. Hooper Plant) and installing ultraviolet disinfection systems at all three of our production facilities.

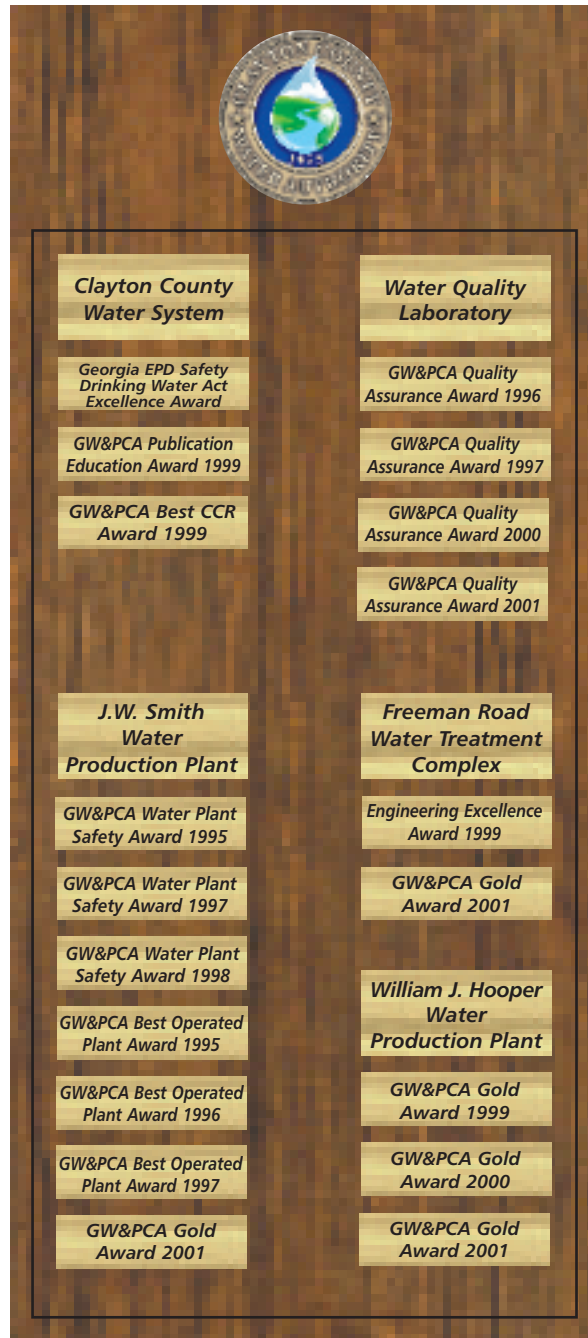
This expansion will increase our current daily production capacity (42 million gallons) by an additional five million gallons.

We have also committed to increasing our capacity by embarking on a program to develop groundwater resources. We are continually striving to improve our service to you.

You can learn more about the Clayton County Water Authority on the Internet at www.ccwa1.com. We will answer any questions you may have about Clayton County Water Authority and our water quality at (770) 603-5611. Thank you for entrusting us with the safety of your water.

— Wade Brannan

Some of many Clayton County Water Authority awards



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AWWA Research Foundation



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CCWA is a non-profit member of the North American Lake Management Society (NALMS)

Water Environment Federation
Preserving & Enhancing the Global Water Environment



Clayton County Water Authority

Annual Water Quality Report

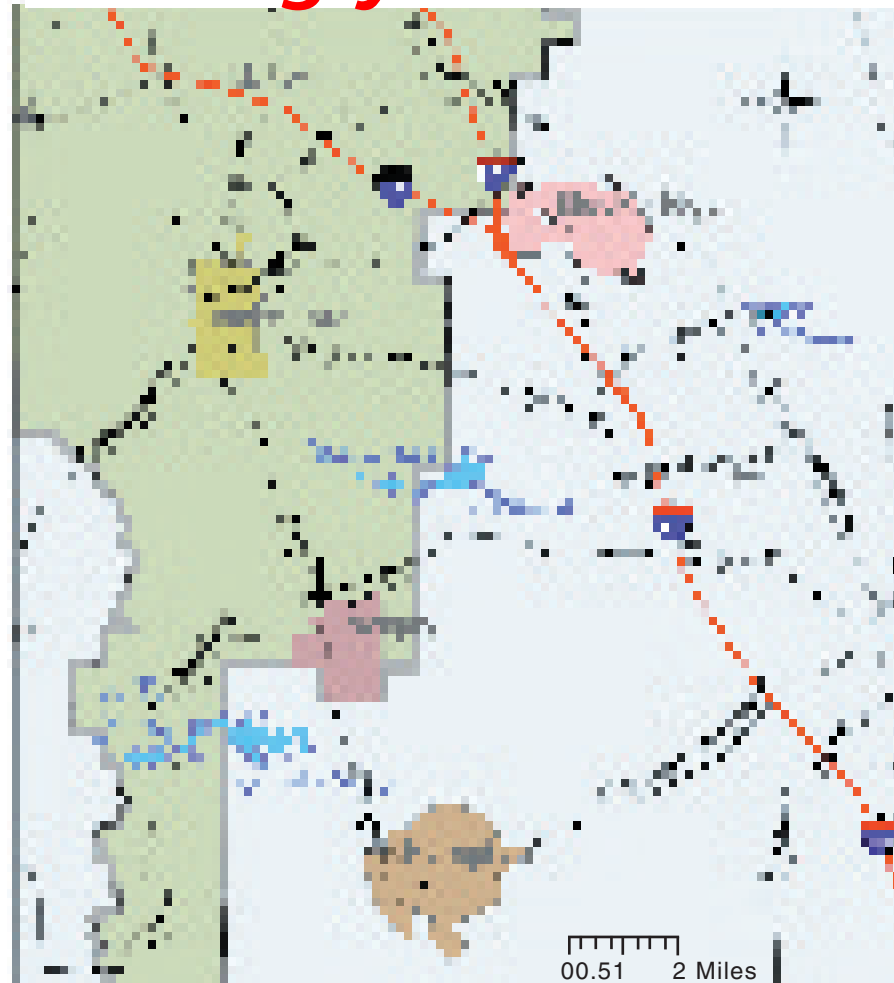
1600 Battle Creek Road, Morrow, GA 30260 (770) 961-2130
System Number GA0630000

This report contains information collected between January 1, 2001 and December 31, 2001

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Our full time mission: Making your water safe to drink



Clayton County Water Authority gets its water from five surface water reservoirs (lakes): Blalock, Shamrock, William J. Hooper, J.W. Smith and Shoal Creek.

CCWA's testing goes beyond requirements to assure a healthy, sparkling product every day

As we learn more about the effects of environmental substances and human health, we implement more and better quality safeguards to ensure our water supply stays wholesome and pure.

The sources of drinking water everywhere, both tap water and bottled water, include surface water (rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs), springs, and wells.

Clayton County water sources

Clayton County's own water supply, which is currently tested over 200,000 times a year to guarantee its safety and taste, comes entirely from surface water. In fact, the majority is from rainfall in Clayton and surrounding counties.

Substances that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial substances, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) 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.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical substances, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive substances, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Although our lake water may contain some of the above listed substances, it is important to know that these substances are either removed completely or reduced to a safe level before it arrives at your faucet.

Notice to immuno-compromised people

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from: Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Continued On Page 2...



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Treatment Process

During the treatment process, alum is added to the lake water at each of the three water plants. The alum allows impurities in the water to be removed in the solids removal process. Solids removal takes out 95% of the impurities in the lake water.

"...our water system voluntarily tests for hundreds of additional substances..."

More Information:

Call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in deci-

fluoride is added for tooth and bone development; and phosphoric acid is added for corrosion control. The water is tested for purity at each stage and only then is it ready to be delivered to your home. We

also test the water at hundreds of locations as it flows through the water system each month.

sions about our drinking water, or attend a CCWA Board meeting on the first Thursday of every month (call for specific times and dates). You may consult our Web site at www.ccwa1.com or for further information, see current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) water information at www.epa.gov/safewater/. In addition to testing we are required to perform, our water system voluntarily tests for hundreds of additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of high quality. If you are interested in a more detailed report, contact the Water Quality Section at (770) 603-5611. Water Quality Data for community water systems

throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com.

Bottled Water:

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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.

Other Concerns:

Cryptosporidium is a parasite that can survive in water and can cause severe diarrhea in humans if infected. Clayton County Water Authority actively tests our reservoirs for Cryptosporidium and has detected none.

Since Cryptosporidium is not detected in the reservoirs it is highly unlikely that it will be found in the drinking water in your home. We will continue testing for

Cryptosporidium to ensure that it does not pose any threat to our water supply.

Radon gas is not found or associated with surface waters, and therefore it is not a health concern in your water supply.

"We also test the water at hundreds of locations as it flows through the water system each month."

Now it comes with a list of ingredients

Regulated 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 (b)	ppb	1300	AL=1300	100	*0 samples above AL	Yes	corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (b)	ppb	0	AL=15	3.8	*4 samples above AL	Yes	corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride (a)	ppm	4	4	1.2	0.98 - 1.2	Yes	water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.67	0.0 - .67	Yes	erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (e)	NTU	NA	TT	0.66	*% of samples <0.5 NTU 99.4%	Yes	soil runoff
Haloacetic Acids (c)	ppb	0	60	48.0	18.4 - 86.0	Yes	by-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (c)	ppb	0	80	57.2	19.4 - 100.3	Yes	by-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Coliform (d)	%	0	5%	2.7%	0% - 2.7%	Yes	naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Substances

Substance Tested And Detected	Units	Goal MCLG	Maximum Allowed MCL	Average Detected	Range Detected	What does this information mean?	Probable Source
Chloral Hydrate	ppb	None Established	None Established	6.1	0.8 - 16	See Below *	by-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloropicrin	ppb	None Established	None Established	0.8	0.5 - 1.2	See Below *	by-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfectant Residual	ppb	None Established	None Established	1.7	0.4 - 2.8	See Below *	by-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetonitriles	ppb	None Established	None Established	3.2	1.2 - 6.7	See Below *	by-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloketones	ppb	None Established	None Established	2.8	1.0 - 4.7	See Below *	by-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Halides	ppb	None Established	None Established	250	94 - 800	See Below *	by-product of drinking water chlorination

* The information in the above unregulated substances table is part of the US EPA's Information Collection Rule (ICR). All the information is from 1998 and will be included in the Water Quality Report until 2003 or it becomes regulated. CCWA agreed to participate with hundreds of other US water systems in this major testing program. The ICR is intended to provide EPA with information about the occurrence of chemical by-products used in disinfection, plus information about disease-causing organisms. This information on ways that public water systems control the chemical by-products and disease-causing organisms will be used to revise drinking water standards for the future.

How to read this report

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.
- NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units – A measure of turbidity (cloudiness of the water).
- TT:** Treatment Technique: means a required treatment technique or process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. * We must report highest monthly value plus the lowest percentage. Measurements must be < 0.5 NTU at least 95% of the time.
- ml:** Milliliter or one-thousandth of a liter. One 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 one minute in two years, or one penny in \$10,000.
- ppb:** Parts Per Billion: means 1 part per 1,000,000,000 (same as micrograms per liter) and corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or one penny in \$10,000,000.

Footnotes

- (a) Fluoride is added in the treatment process to bring the natural level to the EPA optimum of one part per million (see definition of ppm).
- (b) Water from the treatment plant does not contain lead or copper. However under EPA test protocol, water is tested at the tap. Tap tests show that although a customer may have lead pipes or lead-soldered copper pipes, the water is not corrosive. This means the amount of lead or copper absorbed by the water is limited to safe levels.
- (c) This level is based on a system-wide four-quarter running average of several samples, as required by EPA testing protocol.
- (d) From 120 to 150 samples are tested each month. No more than 5% may be positive for total coliform bacteria.
- (e) 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.

Clayton County Water Authority performed more than 200,000 water tests during 2001.

These tests measure our drinking water quality and safety. The table at left lists both regulated and unregulated substances found in small quantities in our water. All substances listed are well within regulated limits. Hundreds of additional substances were tested for and not found in our water.

Source Water Assessment Plan:

Each public water system is required by the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act to perform extensive testing on our source water to determine our susceptibility to contamination. CCWA has completed these assessments and the results are available for public view at our Main Office, 1600 Battle Creek Rd., Morrow, GA 30260. For additional information regarding these studies please contact Kim Zimmerman at (770) 961-2130.

About CCWA

CCWA came into being in 1955 by an act of the Georgia State Legislature. Since its beginnings, the Water Authority has grown to include three water production facilities, four wastewater reclamation facilities, five reservoirs, three community use facilities, land application areas, and wetlands resources.

CCWA can produce 42 million gallons of potable water and treat 27.6 million gallons of wastewater per day. We have a potable water storage capacity of 30.2 million gallons stored in nine ground and nine elevated tanks. CCWA also owns and maintains five raw water reservoirs that provide water for production. CCWA serves over 218,000 people through a distribution system 1200 miles long.

CCWA has received numerous awards over the years. A partial list of awards since 1995 appears on Page 4.

Additional Testing, Research and Partnerships

In addition to required testing, CCWA participates in drinking water research on viruses with the University of North Carolina; our own distribution system bio-film study; and the American Water Works Association Research Foundation.

Clayton County Water Authority is proud to be associated with the following organizations dedicated to making sure that water quality is always the highest priority for our Customers:

- American Water Works Association
- American Water Works Association Research Foundation
- National Association of Lake Management Society
- Water Authority Federation
- Georgia Water & Pollution Control Association
- Georgia Adopt-a-Stream
- Georgia Adopt-a-Stream Advisory Board
- Georgia Drinking Water Week Committee