

2018

Henry County Water Quality Report January 1 – December 31, 2017

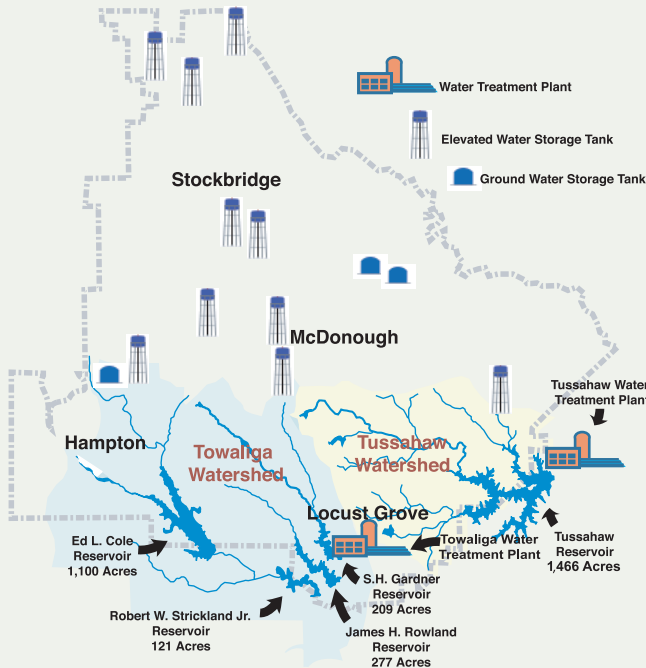


About This Report

Water quality is the highest priority of Henry County Water Authority (HCWA). Our team of professionals works diligently to safeguard the water supplied to our customers, as well as to ensure that it meets or exceeds all federal (EPA) and state (EPD) drinking water standards.

For more than 50 years HCWA has continued its commitment to deliver the highest quality water possible. We are once again pleased to report we had no water quality violations during 2017. In this report, we will review information about your water system and sources, the substances and contaminants we test for, the water treatment processes we oversee, and the avenues available for your involvement, as HCWA continues to provide clean, safe drinking water.

HCWA Water System



An Overview of our System and Water Sources

Henry County Water Authority was founded in 1961 by Act of the Georgia General Assembly. Our system is supplied by five drinking water reservoirs with a total storage capacity of more than 18 billion gallons, which equates to more than 500 days of supply, even without additional rainfall. HCWA has approximately 1,347 miles of transmission and distribution water mains, 15 storage tanks with 28.9 million gallons of finished drinking water storage capacity, and two water treatment plants with a combined production capacity of 40.5 million gallons per day (MGD).

Source water used for drinking water production at HCWA is untreated raw water collected from streams, rivers, or lakes. The included map highlights the watersheds (shaded areas) that contain the five HCWA source water reservoirs.

A watershed is an area of land that drains into a river, stream, or lake. HCWA is a surface water system, utilizing raw water from surface water runoff for drinking water production. In 2017, HCWA had approximately 60,000 metered customers, representing 174,000 consumers, in a county of 213,869 citizens.

Source Water Assessment

HCWA and the Atlanta Regional Commission completed a source water assessment that itemized potential sources of surface water pollution within the watershed areas of the water supply of Henry County Water Authority. The results of the assessment reveal a susceptibility rating of “low to medium” when combining all individual and non-point source rankings. The source water assessment is available by writing to HCWA at 1695 Highway 20 West; McDonough, GA 30253 or at [HCWA Source Water Assessment](#).



Test Results

Regulated Substances Reported January 1 - December 31, 2017. Regulated substances not listed below were not found.

SUBSTANCES TESTED AND DETECTED	UNITS OF MEASURE	GOAL (MCLG)	MAXIMUM ALLOWED (MCL)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE DETECTED	IS IT SAFE? DOES IT MEET STANDARDS?	PROBABLE SOURCE
NON-DISINFECTION SUBSTANCES							
Copper (b)	ppm	1.3	AL=1.300	0.170	*0 Samples Above AL	Yes	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS
Lead (b)	ppb	0	AL=15	2.5	*0 Sample Above AL	Yes	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS
Fluoride (a)	ppm	4	4	0.75	0.47 - 1.03	Yes	WATER ADDITIVE THAT PROMOTES STRONG TEETH
Turbidity (c)	NTU	TT	TT	*0.35	*% of Samples < 0. NTU 99.72%	Yes	SOIL RUNOFF
Total Organic Carbon (d)	NA	TT	TT	1.0	1.0 - 1.4	Yes	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT
Total Coliform (e)	%	0	5%	0.3%	0% - 1.6%	Yes	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT
DISINFECTION SUBSTANCES		<u>(MRDLG)</u>	<u>(MRDL)</u>				
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	2.18	0.00 - 2.20	Yes	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES
Haloacetic Acids (f)	ppb	0	60	27.9	11.1 - 45.0	Yes	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
Total Trihalomethanes (f)	ppb	0	80	69.7	16.6 - 111.3	Yes	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION

Additional information regarding Lead in Drinking Water:

"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. HCWA 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure, is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or on the Web at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

Table Definitions & Footnotes

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.
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.
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.
ppb	Parts Per Billion: 1 part per 1,000,000,000 (same as micrograms per liter), which corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000 years, or 1 penny in \$10 million dollars.
ppm	Parts Per Million: 1 part per 1,000,000 (same as milligram per liter), which corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years, or 1 penny in \$10 thousand dollars.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a substance that triggers a treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow. * HCWA may have up to 5 samples above action level and remain in compliance.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. * HCWA must report the highest monthly value (0.35 for this year), 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.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: A measure of water clarity.
NA	Not Applicable.
(a)	Fluoride is added in treatment to bring the natural level to the Georgia EPD optimum of 0.8 parts per million.
(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 where a customer may have lead pipes or lead-soldered copper pipes, the water is not corrosive. Thus, the amount of lead or copper absorbed by the water is limited to safe levels.
(c)	Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. The HCWA monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
(d)	Total Organic Carbon is a measure of the possible formation of harmful chlorine byproducts. The HCWA monitors this substance in (3) different ways to receive a complete picture of its presence in our water. Compliance with Federal law is determined by a ratio of all (3) methods, and that ratio must be 1 or above.
(e)	120 samples are tested each month. No more than 5% may be positive for total coliform bacteria.
(f)	This level is based on a system-wide, four quarter local running annual average of several samples, at locations approved by the GAEPD. <i>Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</i>

Tap Water more strictly regulated than bottled water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. However, FDA regulations establish the 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 at 1-800-426-4791. Additional online sources are available at: www.epa.gov/safewater; www.amwa.net; www.gaepd.org; and www.awwa.org.

Notice to Persons with Compromised Immune Systems

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 the Safe Drinking Water hotline (1-800-426-4791) or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/index.cfm>.



The Safety of Your Drinking Water

As scientists learn more about our environment and the effects of substances present therein, new standards are being set for drinking water production. The sources of drinking water — whether consumed from the tap or bottle — include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs, and wells. In a surface water system such as HCWA's, rain water travels over land and dissolves naturally occurring minerals and materials, in addition to picking up substances present from animal or human activity.

Substances that may be present in source water, *before water treatment*, include:

- **Biological Substances** – which may come from humans, septic/sewer systems, agricultural livestock, or wildlife sources.
- **Inorganic Substances** – which may be naturally occurring, or result from storm water runoff, farming, as well as industrial or domestic (wastewater) discharges.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides** – which may come from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, or landscape.
- **Organic Substances** – which may come from industrial or domestic processes, storm water runoff, and/or septic (tank) systems.
- **Radioactive Substances** – which can be naturally occurring or result from mining activity or oil and gas production.
- **Cryptosporidium** – a parasite that is resistant to chlorine and can survive in water, and it can cause severe diarrhea in humans, if infected.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain substances (categorized above) in water provided by public water systems such as HCWA.

Making Your Water Safe To Drink

HCWA Towaliga and Tussahaw Water Treatment Plants are operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year, by trained and State-Certified plant operators. The latest technology in monitoring equipment is used to provide customers assurance that their water has been treated to the highest standards in the industry. Maintaining HCWA's drinking water distribution system involves routine sampling, flushing of water lines, and ongoing maintenance of water storage tanks. In 2017, HCWA performed more than 200,000 tests on your drinking water. These tests measure drinking water quality and safety. Our staff is required to collect and analyze a minimum of 120 samples per month from throughout the distribution system, which then are tested in our award-winning, State-Certified Bacteriological Laboratory. The table of Test Results lists regulated substances that may be found in drinking water and includes data from both of our Water Treatment Plants. All substances listed are well within regulated limits. We tested for hundreds of additional substances, which were not found in our water.

An Award-Winning Year for Henry County Water

During this past year (2017 to date), Henry County Water Authority received the following industry awards for outstanding performance:

- 2014-2017 Best Consumer Confidence Report for a Large Water System in Georgia.
- 2017 Wastewater Collections System Platinum Award.
- 2017 Laboratory QA/QC Award for Water Lab Serving Greater than 100,000.
- 2017 Water Distribution System Gold Award.
- 2017 Golden Wrench Maintenance Technologist Award.
- 2017 Plant of the Year Award in Georgia for the Walnut Creek WRF.
- 2017 Platinum Award for 100% Permit Compliance for Bear Creek WRF.
- 2017 Platinum Award for 100% Permit Compliance three years at the Walnut Creek-LAS Land Application.
- 2017 Certificate of Achievement for Best Operated Water Plant Towaliga & Tussahaw WTP
- 2017 Platinum Award for 100% Permit Compliance for eleven consecutive years at the Tussahaw and Towaliga Water Treatment Plants.
- 2017 Platinum Award for 100% Permit Compliance for eight consecutive years at the Walnut Creek Water Reclamation Facility.
- 2017 Gold Award for 100% Permit Compliance at the Bear Creek Water Reclamation Facility.
- 2017 Public Education Program of Excellence Award.
- A ninth straight GFOA Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.
- Continued recognition as a WaterFirst Community by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs.
- Continued recognition as a WaterSense Promotional Partner by the U.S. EPA.

Opportunities for Public Involvement

The HCWA Board of Directors meets monthly. For the complete board meeting schedule or more information about HCWA facilities, operations, public initiatives, and opportunities for public education and involvement, contact us at 770-957-6659, or log onto our website at www.hcwa.com.



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HCWA Administrative Leadership

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