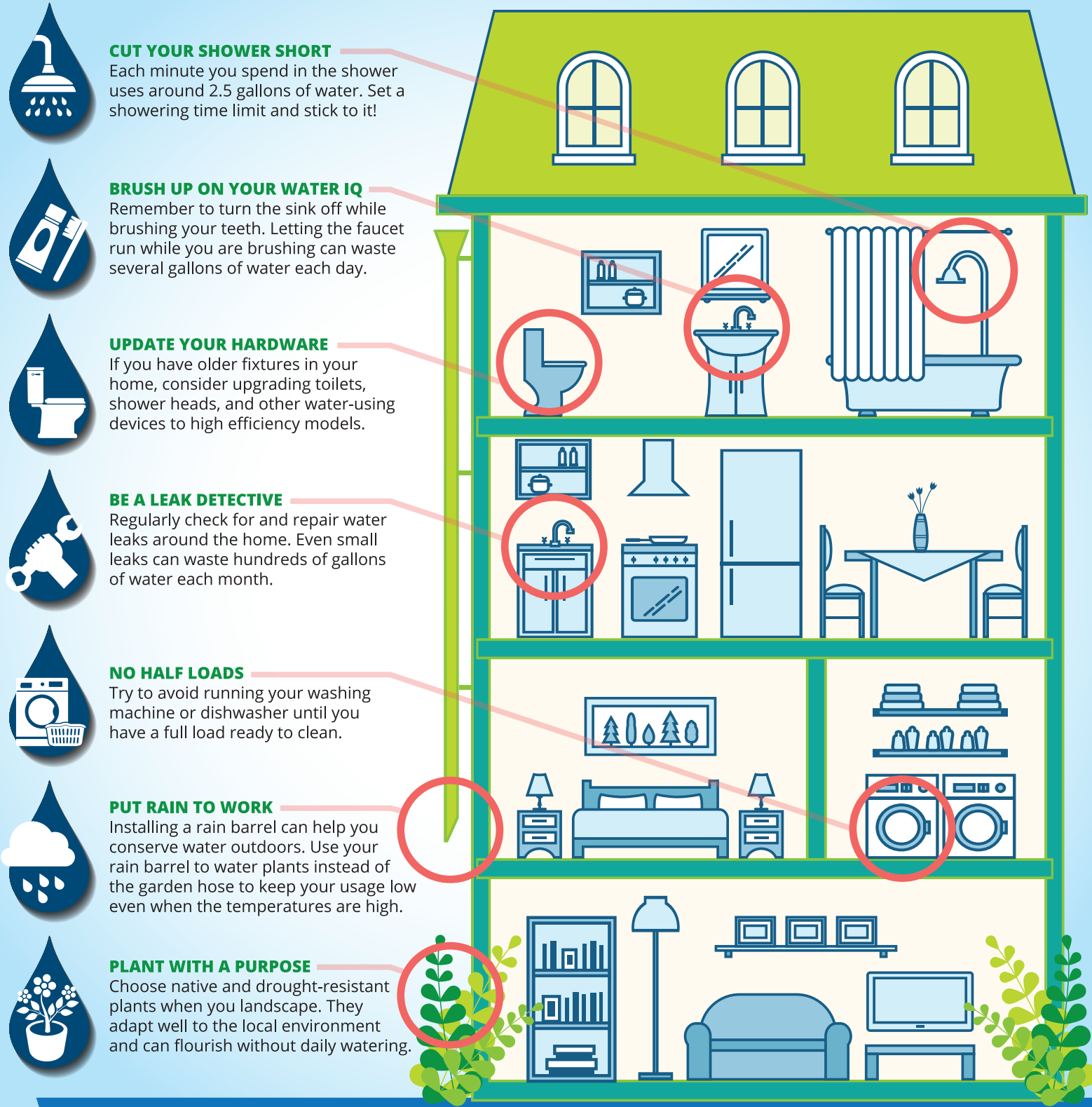


Conservation is the KEY!



Being mindful of water conservation is an easy way to be a good steward of water resources in our community.

If you would like more information about this report or the quality of your drinking water, please contact Water Operations Manager Steve Green at (770) 949-7617 or sgreen@ddcwsa.com. General questions, comments, and concerns can be directed to AskWSA@ddcwsa.com.

TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected/ Range Detected	Pass?	Major Sources	
Fluoride (mg/L)	4	4	0.86 mg/L (0.78 - 0.95 mg/L)	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate (mg/L)	10	0	0.29 mg/L (0.29 mg/L)	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING						
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	90th Percentile Value/ Number of Samples Exceeding AL	Pass?	Major Sources	
Lead (ug/L)	15**	0	2.8 ug/L (1 sample exceeded the AL)***	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper (ug/L)	1300**	1300	110 ug/L (0 samples exceeded the AL)***	Yes		
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (UNREGULATED)						
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Average and Level Detected	Pass?	Major Sources	
Bromodichloromethane (ug/L)	NA	NA	2.2 ug/L	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Chlorodibromomethane (ug/L)	NA	NA	BDL	Yes		
Chloroform (ug/L)	NA	NA	42.0 ug/L	Yes		
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (REGULATED)						
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Rolling Average/ Range Detected	Pass?	Major Sources	
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	80*	NA	43.0 ug/L (18.5 - 52.6 ug/L)	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	60*	NA	34.5 ug/L (24.0 - 43.0 ug/L)	Yes		
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Average Removal Ratio/ Range Detected	Pass?	Major Sources	
Total Organic Carbon	TT =>1.0	NA	1.21 (1.09 - 1.24)	Yes	Naturally present in environment; soil runoff	
TURBIDITY						
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected/ Lowest % of Samples <= 0.30 NTU	Pass?	Major Sources	
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	NA	0.15/100%	Yes	Soil runoff	
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Parameter	MCL		MCLG	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	Pass?	Major Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria	=>5%+ positive samples during a monthly testing period		0 positive samples during a monthly testing period	0.93%	Yes	Coliform bacteria are naturally present in the environment
E. coli	1		0	0	Yes	Human or animal fecal waste
FREE CHLORINE RESIDUAL						
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Average Value	Pass?	Major Sources	
Free Chlorine (mg/L)	4	NA	1.32 mg/L	Yes	Chemical added for disinfection	

Helpful Hints for Understanding the Consumer Confidence Report

* MCL based on rolling 4QRT average for each sample point	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) 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.	NA Not Applicable
** Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) the level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	ND None Detected
*** Samples collected June 1 through September 30, 2016.	Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) one microgram per liter is equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in 10 million dollars. Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) one milligram per liter is equivalent to one minute in 2 years or one penny in 10 thousand dollars.	NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Unit Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of water and an indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Each month, 95% of turbidity samples must be less than or equal to 0.30 NTU. None may exceed 1 NTU. Treatment Technique (TT) a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

While WSA tests for hundreds of contaminants in your water, only a few were detected in 2020 and none pose a significant health risk. WSA also monitors for unregulated parameters to assist the EPA in determining where certain contaminants occur and whether additional regulations may be necessary. All laboratory testing results are available for public inspection. For more information, call (770) 949-7617. The results in these tables are from tests performed in the WSA and Georgia Environmental Protection Division's laboratories.

DOUGLASVILLE-DOUGLAS COUNTY WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

Annual Report on Drinking Water Quality in Douglas County



2021 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The Douglasville-Douglas County Water and Sewer Authority (WSA) is pleased to report, once again,

**YOUR COMMUNITY'S
DRINKING WATER**
*has met or exceeded all safety
and quality standards set by the
State of Georgia and the USEPA.*



**THE AUTHORITY IS
PROUD TO INFORM OUR
CUSTOMERS THAT WE
HAVE HAD ZERO WATER
QUALITY VIOLATIONS IN
THE ENTIRE HISTORY OF
THE ORGANIZATION.**

Douglas County's drinking water supply is surface water drawn from the Dog River Reservoir located in the western section of the county. It is then treated at the Bear Creek Water Treatment Plant. This annual report, called the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), gives us the opportunity to provide you with a detailed accounting of all the monitoring data gathered from water quality testing during 2020 which went into producing your award-winning drinking water.

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.

Georgia Public Water System I.D. Number 0970000



Bear Creek Water Treatment Plant



Dog River Dam

**WSA has been supplying the community with
the highest quality drinking water possible since 1986.**

Source Water Assessments

WSA and the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) completed a source water assessment to identify potential sources of surface water pollution to the Dog River Reservoir and to the Bear Creek Reservoir, a supplemental water supply source. Land use in these watersheds is primarily open/forest or agricultural crop land. In the Dog River watershed, which is 5.6% impervious surface, 57 potential individual sources of pollution were identified. In the Bear Creek watershed, which is 9.7% impervious, 8 pollution sources were identified.

To view the Source Water Assessment in its entirety, please visit www.ddcwsa.com. You may also request a physical copy of the report by calling (770) 920-3850.

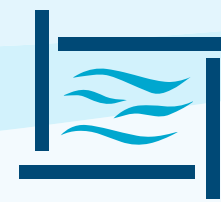


Acknowledging H2O

Water is the backbone of not just our community, but all communities. It is a bold statement but one that has never been exemplified quite as well as when Douglas County and the rest of the world faced the Coronavirus pandemic. Reliable access to safe, clean water and sanitary sewer systems is one of the most important public health initiatives in the world and the Douglasville-Douglas County Water and Sewer Authority continued to deliver these award-winning services, uninterrupted, to customers despite the many challenges of 2020.

Significant progress was made in our Dog River Reservoir expansion while simultaneously dealing with the pandemic. After several years of the application and review process, WSA was granted the official permit to begin the expansion in September. The expansion will raise the current reservoir level by 35 feet and triple the impounding capacity to 6.5 billion gallons of water. This is an important project for the Douglas County community as it will provide water resources for residents and businesses more than fifty years into the future. WSA is now working with contractors to develop the first measures of the expansion and anticipate the project being finished in approximately seven years.

WSA was the proud winner of several accolades in 2020 including "Best Water Treatment Plant of the Year" given by the Georgia Association of Water Professionals and "Utility of the Future" from the National Association of Clean Water Agencies. Several employees won individual awards celebrating their accomplishments in the water industry and further exemplifying the hard work and dedication our water professionals provide the community each day. As we move into the new year, new projects, and new goals, one thing remains steadfast: WSA's on-going commitment and responsibility to help our growing community thrive.



WATER. ENVIRONMENT. COMMUNITY.

WWW.DDCWSA.COM

Testing the Quality of Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public utility systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. WSA tests your drinking water continuously 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Tests are conducted for chemicals and disease-causing microorganisms (bacteria and protozoa) in compliance with requirements set by the EPA and EPD and under the supervision of State-certified operators and laboratory analysts. The parasites, cryptosporidium and giardia, are source water contaminants that are common in surface water. In this testing period, neither cryptosporidium nor giardia were found in the raw or treated water supply.

For more information on these contaminants and the diseases associated with them, visit www.cdc.gov/parasites/giardia and www.cdc.gov/parasites/crypto.

The Dog River Recreational Complex

The 256-acre Dog River Reservoir holds 1.9 billion gallons of water—the County's principal drinking water source supply. The Recreational Complex was opened in 1994 to provide Douglas County residents with an opportunity to enjoy the peace and tranquility of the area. Because the Complex was built with water quality as the main priority, the forested areas, which naturally filter water, were preserved and the roadbeds were built with gravel to absorb motor oil and other urban runoff. Preserving water quality is also why public use of the Reservoir and Recreational Complex is restricted to Douglas County residents, property owners, business owners, and their guests.

Please visit our website, www.ddcwsa.com, for complex hours, activities, and more!



The best way to ensure safe water at the tap is to keep our source water clean and pollution free.

Public Education and Community Involvement

The Authority, like most businesses, had to pivot our typical water education and outreach during 2020 due to the Coronavirus pandemic. Although all of our "in person" events had to be cancelled, WSA did manage to keep the community buzzing about water topics! One of our favorite pandemic projects was the Rain Barrel Competition held between the schools of the Douglas County School System. WSA supplied a blank rain barrel to each school and asked them to decorate it reflect school pride or water conservation. Once the barrels had been decorated, the Cultural Arts Council of Douglasville-/Douglas County held a voting contest on their Facebook page that garnered more than 10,000 votes from the community. Four schools – South Douglas Elementary, Mirror Lake Elementary, Mason Creek Middle, and Douglas County High – received the highest amount of votes and won a digital weather station for their science curriculum. As things start to reopen, WSA is excited to see you at an upcoming festival, open house, river clean-up, or community event.

NOTICE: Although WSA's water meets all guidelines for quality, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer who are 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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 at (800) 426-4791.

WHAT DO I HAVE TO DO WITH POLLUTING WATER?



Even if you live miles away from a river, stream, or lake you may be contributing to water pollution without even knowing it. Pollutants coming from our homes and many other sources contribute to urban nonpoint pollution, a growing problem not just in Douglas County, but all across the state. A few examples of urban nonpoint pollution include pet waste, sediment, used motor oil, garden chemicals, paint, and chemicals we might use in our home for cleaning. These substances flow through the storm drain system into local streams and empty directly into the river, where they harm wildlife and aquatic life, ruin recreational areas, and threaten the quality of our water sources. Make sure you are disposing of urban nonpoint pollution correctly to keep our waterways safe and healthy.

Are You Interested In Learning More About Water Resources In Douglas County?

Whether you are a student who needs assistance with a science project, a teacher who needs help facilitating a water-related lesson, or a community group (home owners associations, senior groups, churches, civic organizations, etc.) dealing with a specific water issue, WSA is here to help. Contact us at (770) 920-3850 or at AskWSA@ddcwsa.com to get informed and involved with the world of water where you live, work, and play.

What may be present in Source Water before it is treated...

- Microbial Contaminants:** include viruses and bacteria which may come from agricultural livestock operations, septic systems, wastewater treatment plants, and wildlife.
- Inorganic Contaminants:** include salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and Herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive Contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining.
- Organic Chemical Contaminants:** include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Well informed customers are our best allies!



The public is always invited to attend the WSA Board Meetings (2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month at 5:30 p.m.) and the Board Work Sessions (last Monday of the month at 5:30 p.m.) Visit www.ddcwsa.com for more information.

SHOULD I BE WORRIED ABOUT LEAD IN MY 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. WSA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in private plumbing components. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

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 (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.