The Cobb County Water System (CCWS) is committed to delivering to you, our customer, water that meets or exceeds federal and state quality standards. We are pleased that this 2011 Water Quality Report shows we are doing that. Our priority is to deliver safe water to your home or business each day. We make significant efforts to protect our water resources for both existing needs and future generations.

The following pages provide the summary results of a continuous drinking water testing program. This report covers the calendar year 2010. Important definitions are provided to help clarify the information further. The CCWS’s Water Quality Report is also posted on our Internet website at www.cobbwater.org. For additional information contact our Customer Service Division at 770.423.1000.

The bottom line is we provide safe, quality drinking water to you 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year because we know that it is vital to the health and well-being of our community.

Water Source

You are a customer of the CCWS, an agency of Cobb County Government. We distribute treated water to you and treat wastewater in a manner safe for your families and the environment.

The Water System purchases water from the Cobb County-Marietta Authority (CCMWA), a utility providing treated drinking water on a wholesale basis to other cities and counties in the region. CCMWA treats drinking water using state-of-the-art equipment and ensures water quality through continued monitoring and testing. Tap water is delivered to more than 175,000 customer accounts representing over 721,000 residents in the CCWS’s service area.

The CCMWA was created by the Georgia Legislature in 1951 for the purpose of providing potable water to Cobb County. The CCMWA has two surface water sources supplying two treatment facilities. The Wyckoff Treatment Division is supplied from Lake Allatoona, a Corps of Engineers impoundment in north Cobb, south Cherokee and south Bartow counties. The Quarles Treatment Division withdraws water from the Chattahoochee River. After treatment at these plants, water is transported to various cities and counties in the region. CCMWA treats drinking water using state-of-the-art equipment and ensures water quality through continued monitoring and testing. Tap water is delivered to more than 175,000 customer accounts representing over 721,000 residents in the CCWS’s service area.

During 2002, the Cobb County – Marietta Water Authority and the Atlanta Regional Commission completed a source water assessment itemizing potential sources of water pollution to our surface drinking water supplies. This information can help you understand the potential for contamination of your drinking water supplies and can be used to prioritize the need for protecting drinking water sources.

A Source Water Assessment is a study and report which provides the following information:

- Identifies the area of land that contributes the raw water used for drinking water
- Identifies potential sources of contamination to drinking water supplies
- Provides an understanding of the drinking water supply’s susceptibility to contamination

For more information on this project visit the Source Water Assessment website at www.atlantaregional.com/swap/ or request information by mail from the ARC:

Atlanta Regional Commission
40 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30303
Attn: Matthew Harper, Environmental Planning Division

Reasons Behind This Report

The process begins by pumping untreated water from the Chattahoochee River or Lake Allatoona into sedimentation basins where large particles are removed and the water is disinfected.

The water is then directed to a process called flocculation which is a gentle mixing of the water with a coagulant. This allows particles, called floc, to form and settle, clarifying the water. Next the water is put through a filtration system where water flows through sand filters trapping even smaller particles.

After filtration, chemicals are added for final disinfection. Except for chlorine and ortho, every chemical used in the treatment process is removed before the finished water is distributed to you.

Why Are There Contaminants?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic (man-made) and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Annual Water Quality Report

Cobb County Water System
Water Quality Report
600 South Cobb Drive
Marietta, GA 30060
www.cobbwater.org

Distribution: June 2011

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How Is The Water Treated?

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What Is Cryptosporidium?

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring has indicated the presence of these organisms in one of our source waters. A water sample taken in January 2009 from the Chattahoochee River at the Johnson Ferry Road intake tested positive for Cryptosporidium, but no subsequent tests for the River or tests from the Lake Allatoona intake have tested positive since that time. It should be emphasized that the positive result was obtained for withdrawn water prior to treatment. Our treatment process is designed and optimized to remove these contaminants.

Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Lead In 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 used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, a small amount of lead can dissolve from materials that are used in the plumbing system in your home. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for thirty seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Drinking Water Analysis Table

(The data presented in this report are furnished by the CCMWA and are from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Date Tested</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG Detected</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Major Source</th>
<th>Violation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>06/17/10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>0.1 - 4.0</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppm)</td>
<td>09/15/10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>01/02/10</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.055</td>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)</td>
<td>03/16/10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- Fluoride is added to water at EPA recommended levels to help in the prevention of dental caries (caries in children).
- Of the 95 sites tested, 3 exceeded the action level. The next round of testing is due in 2011.
- Of the 10 sites tested for nitrate, 1 exceeded the action level. The next round of testing is due in 2011.

Lead and other water contaminants are regulated by EPA.