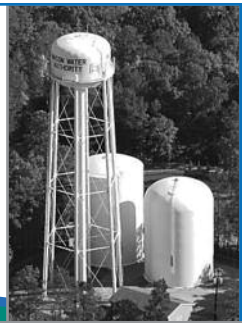


DATA FROM
Jan. 1 - Dec 31,
2008

2008 CCR



Annual Water Quality Report for Customers of the Macon Water Authority

Macon Water Authority attempts to attain “consumer confidence”

The Macon Water Authority (MWA) is pleased to present the results of our annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), also referred to as a water quality report, which provides definitive, empirical evidence that you are enjoying some of the cleanest, safest, and best-tasting drinking water possible.

This report is intended to educate MWA customers about what is in their water and why, so you can make practical, knowledgeable decisions about your drinking water consumption.

MWA customers should be confident knowing that their drinking water has had no violations in detected levels of inorganic contaminants, organic substances, micro-biological contaminants, disinfectants, or disinfectant by-products. As evidence, this report encapsulates a year's worth

of data, collected between Jan. 1, 2008 – Dec. 31, 2008, concerning the quality of water consumed by MWA customers.

Copies of this CCR are also available at the MWA headquarters at 790 Second Street in downtown Macon, as well as on our Web site at www.maconwater.org.

MWA Drinking Water System Our Raw Water Source(s)

The raw water used for drinking water production and distribution at the MWA is obtained from two primary sources – the Ocmulgee River and Javors J. Lucas Lake.

Javors Lucas Lake is a 625-acre reservoir that holds an estimated 6.5 billion gallons at full pool.

However, the Authority uses its intake at the Ocmulgee River to supply the majority of raw water for the reservoir – supplementing the runoff collected from the

watershed. The MWA also pumps directly from the Ocmulgee to the Amerson Plant if needed.

Our Water Production Plant

The Frank C. Amerson, Jr. Water Treatment Plant produces all of the finished drinking water for MWA customers. Since opening in the summer of 2000, the Amerson Plant has been selected as the “Plant of the Year” in the state of Georgia on three occasions. Its production capacity is 60 million gallons per day (MGD), with the capability to expand to 90 MGD in the future, if necessary.

Our Water Storage and Distribution

The MWA drinking water distribution system includes four clearwells located at the Amerson Plant, as well as seven elevated and

10 ground storage tanks. Collectively, these 21 tanks throughout the system can store up to 35 million gallons of finished drinking water.

In addition, the MWA distribution system features approximately 1,600 miles of water lines and seven pumping stations, which carry 25 million gallons of finished drinking water, on average each day, to approximately 54,000 customers.

The Authority also uses advanced SCADA technology to monitor and control drinking water distribution 24 hours a day, seven days per week.

Questions concerning any of the details of this Consumer Confidence Report, or the MWA Source Water Assessment Plan, should be directed to Gary McCoy, MWA director of water treatment, at 478-464-5653.

What's in my drinking water and why?

MWA has the highest water quality

In order to ensure that MWA tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided in any public water system.

The detailed data of the contaminants detected in MWA drinking water during the 2008 calendar year are included in the table titled “Water Quality Data 2008” on the back of this report.

Notice to Immuno-Compromised People

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others – such as persons with cancer undergoing

chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly citizens, and infants. They can be particularly at risk from infections and should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Related concerns or questions can be addressed via the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Contaminants tested by the MWA

Contaminants that may be present in source water BEFORE it is treated at the MWA's Frank C. Amerson, Jr. Water Treatment Facility include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from septic tanks/systems, agricultural livestock, wildlife,

and wastewater treatment plants.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, in addition to coming from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic tanks/systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can naturally occur or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activity.

MWA has the hardware to bear claim as an award winning system

The professionals at the Macon Water Authority (MWA) go to work every day to meet the highest standards of excellence in the water industry. This past year, the MWA received a number of accolades to lay claim to being an award winning system and among the very best in Georgia.

For starters, the MWA Frank C. Amerson, Jr. Water Treatment Plant was recognized by the Georgia Association of Water Professionals (GAWP) for producing the Best Tasting Water in the state. The Amerson Plant is a three-time recipient of the GAWP Plant of the Year Award as well – remarkable when considering the plant has only been open since 2000 and facilities are not eligible to win the best plant award in

subsequent years.

The Amerson Plant also won the GAWP Gold Award for operating the entire year without a permit violation. The Authority's Lower Poplar Water Reclamation Facility also won Gold, while the MWA Rocky Creek Water Reclamation Facility won the Platinum Award, which reflects five straight years without a permit violation.

MWA personnel receiving industry honors recently include Larry Reynolds, a supervisor at the Rocky Creek Plant, who won the prestigious Hatfield Award from GAWP and the Georgia Section of the Water Environment Federation for outstanding performance and professionalism from a water or wastewater plant operator.

Solomon Mims, supervisor at the Lower Poplar Street Plant, also won the Top Operator Award for District 5 of GAWP this year.

In addition, the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the MWA for its comprehensive annual financial report, an honor received for 11 years in a row now.

Finally, after Georgia EPD completed its Water System Evaluation of the MWA recently, the Authority achieved an overall rating of 94.8. This grade places the MWA in EPD's “Outstanding Performance” category, which is the highest ranking possible for water utilities.

Water Quality Data 2008

SUBSTANCES	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	HIGHEST AMOUNT	RANGE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
<i>INORGANIC</i>							
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	2.0	0.90 – 2.0	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	ppb	MRDL=800	MRDLG=800	0.79	0.01 – 0.79	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.22	0.66 – 1.22	No	Water additive that promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.59	n/a	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
<i>ORGANIC</i>							
Total Organic Carbon	Removal Ratio RAA	TT = > 1	n/a	1.27	0.80 – 1.27	No	Naturally present in the environment.
<i>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</i>							
Chlorite	ppm	1	0.8	0.66	0.01 – 0.66	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	ppb	60	n/a	30	7 – 30	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80	n/a	44	17 – 44	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<i>MICROBIOLOGICAL</i>							
Total Coliform	% of monthly samples	6	0	4	0 – 4	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity	NTU	TT	n/a	0.16	0.03 – 0.16	No	Soil runoff.
<i>COPPER AND LEAD (SAMPLED AT CUSTOMERS' TAPS IN 2008)</i>							
Copper	ppm	AL = 1.3	1.3	The 90th percentile = 0.23 There were no samples above 1.3		No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	ppb	AL = 15	0	The 90th percentile = 2.6 There were no samples above 15		No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

This table lists drinking water substances detected at the source, MWA's treatment plant, or MWA's distribution system, in 2008. Copper and lead are sampled at customer taps every 3 years. These samples, per EPD regulations, were taken this year after last being tested in 2005.

IMPORTANT TERMS AND DEFINITIONS TO HELP YOU READ THE REPORT

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. For lead and copper, the reading is the 90th percentile value from the most recent sampling.

>: greater than.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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 contamination.

n/a: not applicable.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs): Used in the measurement of turbidity. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. MWA monitors turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

parts per billion (ppb): A measurement concentration that is equivalent to micrograms per liter (Mcg/L).

parts per million (ppm): A measurement concentration that is equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/L).

% of monthly samples: The percent of samples taken during a month that had the substance present. For total coliforms, MWA took a minimum of 120 samples per month in 2008.

Removal Ratio RAA: The amount removed in the process expressed as a ratio. MWA samples monthly the raw water and treated water for total organic carbon, and a removal ratio is then calculated. To meet the requirements, MWA then calculates on a quarterly basis the RAA, which is the running annual average of the removal ratio.

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Required Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Statement Addressing 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. The Macon Water Authority 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. 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>."

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