

The source of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treating can 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 salt and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and grease production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and drug administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Member of: Georgia Rural Water Association  
Georgia Association of Water Professionals  
American Waterworks Association  
National Rural Water Association

This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered by the Water System of the City of West Point. It meets the federal Safe Drinking Water Act requirements for "Consumer Confidence Reports" and contains information on the source of our water, its constituents, and the health risks associated with any contaminants. Safe water is vital to our community. Please read this report carefully and, if you have any

Questions, call the water treatment plant at 706-645-3546.

### **The Bottom Line: Is The water Safe to Drink? Absolutely!**

The source or raw (untreated) water for our system is the Chattahoochee River. Since water is taken directly from the river it is considered a surface water supply.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune 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 for 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 (800) 426-4791

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. West Point is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



City of West Point

System ID #CS285002

## February 2014 2013 Water Quality Report



Telephone 706-645-3546

## WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2013 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is not from testing done January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013. Georgia EPD requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

### Terms & Abbreviations used below:

- **Maximum Containment Level Goal (MCLG):** the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG allows for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Containment 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.
- **Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **n/a:** not acceptable.
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter.
- **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in quantities of less than 5 NTU is not noticeable to the average human eye.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### Regulated Inorganic Substances Detected in Treated Water Entering Distribution System

Substance	MCL	MCLG	West Point Water System Maximum	Detected Range	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine (PPM)	4	4	2.3	1.5-2.3	NO	2013	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (PPM)	4	4	1.01	0.7 - 1.01	NO	2013	Water additives which promote strong teeth
Total Organic Carbon (PPM)	TT	N/A	1.7	1.3 - 1.7	NO	2013	Naturally present in the environment
Filtered Turbidity (NTU)	.3 or less 95% of Time Never to Exced 1 NTU	0 NTU	0.09 NTU	0.03 - 0.09 NTU	NO	2013	Soil runoff and erosion

### Microbiological Contaminant Substances Detected in Treated Water at the Tap

Substance	MCL	MCLG	West Point Water System Maximum	Detected Range	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	> 5% Positive	0% Positive	0% Positive	0% Positive	NO	2013	Naturally Occuring
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	>5% Positive	0% Positive	0% Positive	0% Positive	NO	2013	Human and animal waste

### Regulated Inorganic Substances Detected in Treated Water at the Tap

Substance	MCL	MCLG	West Point Water System 90th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Allowable Limit	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (PPB)	15	N/A	2.5	0	NO	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (PPM)	1.3	N/A	0.21	0	NO	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing