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 byproducts 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 at (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 <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>.



System ID #CS285002

April 2021 2020 Water Quality Report



West Point Water Treatment Plant Telephone 706-645-3546

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2020 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 from testing done January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020. the water quality, is more than one year old. contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of Georgia EPD requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these

## Terms & Abbreviations used below:

- 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 Maximum Containment Level Goal (MCLG): the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no
- set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- which a water system must follow. Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements
- 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 in quantities of 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.

Copper (PPM)	Lead (PPB)	Substance				Bacteria	Coliform	Fecal	Bacteria	Coliform	Total	Substance				(UTU)	Turbibity	Filtered		(PPM)	Carbon	Organic	Total	(PPM)	Fluoride	(PPM)	Substance			
1.3	15	MCL				Positive	>5%		Positive	> 5%		MCL			Z	Exced 1 NTU	Never to	95% of Time	.3 or less	ℸ				4		4	MCL			Regulat
N/A	N/A	MCLG			Regulat	Positive	0%		Positive	0%		MCLG			icrobiolog	NTU	0			N/A				0.8		2.5	MCLG			ted inorga
0.25	2.6	90th Precentile	Water System	West Point	Regulated Inorganic Substances Detected in Treated Water at the Tap	Positive	0%		Positive	0%		Maximum	Water System	West Point	Microbiological Contaminant Substances Detected in Treated Water at the Tap	0.07				2.3				0.32		1.8	Maximum	Water System	West Point	Regulated Inorganic Substances Detected in Treated Water Entering Distribution System
0	0	Alowable Limit	Samples Above	Number of	tances Detected in	0% Positive			0% Positive			Detected Range			Substances Detect	0.02 - 0.07				1.2 - 2.30				0.01 - 0.32		1.0 - 1.8	Detected Range Violation			tected in Treated 1
NO	NO	Violation	200		Treated W	NO			NO			Violation			ed in Treat	NO				NO				NO		NO	Violation	8		<b>Nater Ente</b>
2020	2020	Date	Sample		later at the	2020			2020			Date	Sample		ed Water a	2020				2020				2020		2020	Date	Sample		ring Distril
Corrosion of household plumbing	Corrosion of nousenoid plumbing	Typical Source of Contamination			еТар	Human and animal waste			Naturally Occuring			Typical Source of Contamination			at the Tap	Soil runoff and erosion	T V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V			Naturaly present in the environment				Water additives which promote strong teeth		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	Typical Source of Contamination			bution System