

City of East Point

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2017 - 2018



EAST
POINT
G E O R G I A



The City of East Point Works Hard to Provide High Quality Water To You!

The employees of East Point's Water and Sewer Department continue to achieve the highest standards in operating our drinking water production facilities and monitoring their operation to ensure that the finest drinking water is delivered to your homes and businesses. As scientific research reveals more about our environment and the effect of contaminants in the environment on human health, new standards will continue to be set for drinking water. Therefore, we will continue to explore new technology and improve our current systems to ensure we are able to meet future standards.

Over the next few years, the City of East Point will invest in capital improvements to upgrade our water system. These improvements include increasing treatment capacity to accommodate growth, replacing aging facilities and equipment to extend system reliability, improving processes to meet future drinking water regulations, and improving operational efficiency.

We are proud to be serving the City of East Point during this important environmental and service initiative. Thank you for being a valued customer. We will gladly answer any questions you have about the East Point Water and Sewer Department and our water quality. For questions regarding your water, please call 404-270-7145.



Source Water Assessment Plan

The City of East Point Water and Sewer Department and the Atlanta Regional Commission completed a source water assessment itemizing potential sources of surface water pollution to our drinking water supply. Your drinking water is supplied from Sweetwater Creek in Douglas County. The results of this assessment can be found on the internet at www.atlantaregional.com or you can request information by mail from the Atlanta Regional Commission.

Environmental Planning Division
 Atlanta Regional Commission
 40 Courtland Street NE
 Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Community Education: Cross-Connections

Cross-connections risk contamination of the water distribution system when pressure in drinking water lines drop (known as backsiphonage) or is less than pressure in equipment attached to the system (known as backpressure). Community water supplies are protected by appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices. The City of East Point surveys all industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to ensure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. Each of these backflow preventers are tested annually to make certain it is providing maximum protection.

For more information, visit the website of the American Backflow Prevention Association – www.abpa.org or EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater/crossconnection.html

Why This Report?

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to provide annual water quality reports to all of their customers. The City of East Point Water and Sewer supports this effort and is proud to present this water quality report.

Why Does Water need to be Treated?

Substances that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that 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 gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of 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, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

| CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT | MCLG | MCL | DETECTED LEVEL | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------|----------------|-------------|-----------|---|
| Microbiological Contamination | | | | | | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | N/A | <0.3 | 0.058 | 2017 | No | Soil runoff |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (% Positive) | 0 | | 0 | 2017 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform Bacteria (% Positive) | 0 | | 0 | 2017 | No | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | 0.10 | 2017 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.94 | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | AL=15 | 0.53 | 2017 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.27 | 2017 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Free Chlorine Residual | | | | | | |
| Free Chlorine (ppm) | N/A | 4 | 1.2 | 2017 | No | Chemical added for disinfection |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | 0 | 80 | 48 | 2017 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAASs [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb) | 0 | 60 | 38 | 2017 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

The table lists some of the contaminants that were tested for in East Point's drinking water. All of these contaminants were either not found or were below the limits established by EPA for contaminants with potential health effects.

MCLG - MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL

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.

MCL - MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL

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.

MRDL - MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbiological contaminants.

MRDLG - MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL

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 disinfection to control microbial contaminants.

NA – Not Applicable

ND – Not detectable at testing limit.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

PPB – Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter

PPM – Parts per Million or Milligrams per Liter



For additional information about this report or about your drinking water, please contact the Water and Sewer Department at
Interim Water and Sewer Director , Melissa Echevarria
404-270-7147 – Mac Mattox, Superintendent
404-270-7145 – Water Treatment Plant
404-270-7149 – Katrena Hester,
Lab Tech
2777 East Point Street
East Point, GA 30344

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