

WALKER COUNTY WATER AND SEWERAGE AUTHORITY
2025 Annual Water Quality Report

The Walker County Water & Sewerage Authority is pleased to report that your community's drinking water met or exceeded all safety and quality standards set by the State of Georgia and EPA during the previous year. This 2025 Water Quality Report provides our customers with detailed accounts of all the monitoring and testing results gathered from water quality testing during the previous year. Our employees are committed to providing you with safe, dependable tap water on a year-round basis and are proud to provide the enclosed information. System ID # 2950056.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public board meetings and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet on the second Tuesday of every month at the Walker County Water & Sewerage Authority, 4665 Happy Valley Road, Flintstone GA 30725.

Contact Information

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Brandon Whitley, General Manager, at (706) 820-1455 or Randall Haney, Water Production Superintendent, at (706) 841-4353.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Dalton Utilities' drinking water is produced from the following sources: • Surface water from the Conasauga River and Coahulla Creek, located in the Dawnville community, and groundwater from Freeman Springs, located in West Whitfield County, were all rated as having LOW susceptibility to pollution. • Surface water from Mill Creek, located in the City of Dalton, was rated as having LOW to MEDIUM susceptibility to pollution because of proximity to a railroad and major thoroughfares. • Dalton Utilities purchased water from Eastside Utilities, Catoosa Utilities and Chatsworth Water Commission. To obtain copies/information on water quality reports and/or source water assessments conducted by these water providers, please contact Walker County Water and Sewer Authority (706) 820-1455.

Important Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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 from 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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, in some cases, 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 the following:

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 salts and metals, which can 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.

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 that 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.

Definitions:

AL (Action level): *The concentration of a contaminate which, if exceeded, triggers Treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.*

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 microbiological 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*

NA: *Not Applicable*

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units: *Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5NTU is just noticeable to the average person*

ppb (parts per billion): *One part substance per billion parts water.*

ppm (parts per million): *One part substance per million parts water.*

TT (Treatment Technique): *A required process intended to reduce, the level of a contaminant in drinking water*

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Walker County Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formulas, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Randall Haney or Ricky Reynolds 706-841-4351. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Service line inventory Information can be found at <https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com>

See Table below for a latest list of Lead and Copper results.

Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2025	N/A	N/A	5.6	ND-5.6	N/A	Manufactured for various uses: not naturally found in the environment
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2025	N/A	0	8.4	ND-8.4	N/A	Manufactured for various uses: not naturally found in the environment
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	2025	N/A	0	8.4	ND-8.4	N/A	Manufactured for various uses: not naturally found in the environment
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2025	N/A	N/A	7.5	ND-7.5	N/A	Manufactured for various uses: not naturally found in the environment

LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS FOR 2023

Site Number	Lead	Copper
1	0	16
2	0	17
3	0	68
4	0	57
5	0	44
6	0	37
7	0	86
8	0	56
9	0	49
10	0	40