



Department of Water Quality Control

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

May 2011

The City of Loganville is committed to providing quality water to our customers. The Walton County Water Department (WCWD) and Gwinnett County supply the City of Loganville with high quality drinking water. The following data will explain where your water comes from and the treatment processes that are used.

The primary source of water supply for the WCWD is the Lake Varner Reservoir and Treatment Facility located in Newton County. The WCWD is a 25% owner of the Lake Varner facilities. The WCWD also purchases additional water supply from neighboring utility systems including Oconee County (Bear Creek Reservoir), the City of Monroe (Alcoy River/John Briscoe Reservoir), and Gwinnett County (Lake Lanier).

The water we drink is withdrawn from sources mentioned above, and processed through a water treatment facility to meet Federal Drinking Water Standards. Potassium Permanganate may be fed into the raw water for Manganese and Iron control. The water is then treated to remove several contaminants. Chlorine and Chlorine Dioxide are also used for viruses and bacteria that may be present in raw water. Fluoride is added to enhance dental protection. Phosphate and hydrated lime are commonly used for corrosion control.

The Loganville Water staff conducts routine sampling throughout the system in accordance with regulatory agencies. These tests ensure that the proper chemical levels are maintained and that the water remains free of unwanted contaminants.

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 materials and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.

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 the 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).

Water Conservation: You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. Check faucets, toilets, service lines, etc. for leaks on a regular basis. A small toilet leak can consume more than 30,000 gallons of water per year. A good way to identify leaks is to look at your water meter outside. If the triangular indicator is moving when no water is being used inside, you have a leak in your water system. A licensed plumber can assist in identifying and repairing the leak. If you observe an apparent water leak in your yard or on your street, please contact Loganville Water Department immediately for further investigation and repair. Other water conservation tips can be found at www.conservewatergerogia.net

Important Health Information: 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 infections by Cryptosporidium

*Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacterial, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tanks, agricultural livestock, operations and wildlife.

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

*Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, and residential use.

*Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring.

*Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial process and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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.

The City of Loganville City Council meets the second Thursday of each month at 7:30pm in the Council Chambers located at 4385 Pecan Street (Municipal Building). Please feel free to attend these meetings.

For additional information about your water, contact Chris Yancey, at (770) 466-1306 or (770) 466-0911.

Regulated Contaminants							
Substance	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	WCWD Water System Max.	Detected Range	Is the water safe?	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants							
Filtered Turbidity	TT = 0.3 NTU % Samples < 0.3 NTU	0 100%	0.22 NTU	0.03 - 0.23 NTU	YES	2010	Soil Runoff
Total Coliform Bacteria	5% of Samples Positive	0% Positive	0% Positive	0% Positive	YES	2010	Naturally occurring
Total Organic Carbon	TT	N/A	2.0 ppm	0.94 - 2.0 ppm	YES	2010	Naturally occurring
Disinfection & Disinfection By-products							
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	N/A	59.0 ppb	11.0 - 95.0 ppb	YES	2010	Treatment process by-product
Haloacetic Acid	60 ppb	N/A	51.0 ppb	8.0 - 66.0 ppb	YES	2010	Treatment process by-product
Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	2.20 ppm	0.60 - 2.20 ppm	YES	2010	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.12 ppm	0.51 - 1.12 ppm	YES	2010	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	3.9 ppm	0 - 4.3 ppm	YES	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Substance	Action Level	MCLG	WCWD Water System 90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Is the water safe?	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Copper	1300 ppb	1300 ppb	250 ppb	0	YES	2008	Household piping
Lead	15 ppb	0 ppb	<1.14 ppb	0	YES	2008	Household piping

* See "Water Quality Sampling" for explanation of violation.

DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow

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.

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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

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 disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit): Unit of turbidity measurement.

ppb (part per billion): Same as microgram per liter. One part per billion is the equivalent of 1 penny in 10 million dollars

ppm (part per million): Same as milligram per liter. One part per million is the equivalent of 1/2 of a dissolved aspirin tablet in a full bathtub of water

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

Turbidity: A measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system

For additional information about your water, contact Morris Jordan, WCWD Director, at (770) 466-4887.