where people matter

City of Loganville

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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
2016

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 you 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% partner of the Lake Varner facilities. The WCWD also purchase 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The water we drink is withdrawn from sources mentioned above, and processed through a water treatment facility to meet Federal Drinking Water Standards.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 contaminates. 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 test; 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 been 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 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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at hhtp://w.w.w.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead and Drinking Water: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you

can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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 at http://epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 Autron Hayes, at (770) 466-0911 or (770) 680-4012.

Walton County

Detected Contaminants Table

Regulated Contaminants							
Substance	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Newton County Water System Maximum**	**Detected Range**	**Number of Violations**	**Year Tested**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Microbiological Contaminants							
Filtered Turbidity	TT = 0.3 NTU 95% of Samples < 0.3 NTU	0 100 %	0.21 NTU	0.03 - 0.21 NTU	**None**	2015	Agriculture, Geology
Total Coliform Bacteria	5% of Samples Positive	0% Positive	0% Positive	0% Positive	**None**	2015	Naturally Occurring
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	5% of Samples Positive	0% Positive	0% Positive	0% Positive	**None**	2015	Human & Animal Waste
Total Organic Carbon	TT	N/A	2.1 ppm	1.0 - 2.1 ppm	**None**	2015	Human & Animal Waste
Organic Compounds							
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	N/A					Treatment Process By-Product
Haloacetic Acid	60 ppb	N/A					Treatment Process By-Product
Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	2.5 ppm	0.59 - 2.5 ppm	**None**	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.96 ppm	0.52 - 0.96 ppm	**None**	2015	Additive / Naturally Occurring
Substance	**Action Level**	**MCLG**	**Newton County Water System 90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples Above Action Level**	**Number of Violations**	**Year Tested**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Copper	1300 ppb	N/A	56 ppb	0	**None**	2014	Household Piping
Lead	15 ppb	N/A	0.0 ppb	0	**None**	2014	Household Piping

Gwinnett County Drinking Water Quality Data 2015

EPA Regulated Inorganic Substances or Contaminants							
Substance (Unit)	Analysis Frequency	MCL	MCLG	Average	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Fluoride[1] (ppm)	Daily	4	4	0.76	0.50-0.97	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth	No
Nitrate/Nitrite[2] (ppm)	Annually	10	10	0.825	0.82-0.83	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks;erosion of natural deposits	No
[1] Fluoride is added to water to help promote dental health in children.							
[2]Nitrate and Nitrite are measured together							

Gwinnett County Water Distribution System - Lead and Copper Levels at Residential Taps					
Substance (Unit)	Action Level 90%	90th Percentile sample result	Number of sites exceeding Action Level (AL)	Major Sources	Violation
Lead[3] (ppb)	15	1.5	1 of 50	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No
Copper[4] (ppm)	1.3	0.12	0 of 50	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No
Gwinnett is required to test a minimum of 50 homes for lead and copper every three years. The last testing occurred in 2014, and the next texting will take place in 2017. Compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule is based on obtaining the 90th percentile of the total number of samples collected and comparing it against the lead and copper action levels. To have an exceedance, the 90th percentile value must be greater than 15 ppb for lead or 1.3 ppm for copper.					
[3]Of the 50 homes tested in 2014, one site exceeded the lead action level (AL) for lead.					
[4]Of the 50 homes tested in 2014, no sites exceeded the lead action level (AL) for copper.					

Disinfection By-Products, By-Product Precursors and Disinfectant Residuals							
Substance (Unit)	Analysis Frequency	MCL (LRAA)	MCLG (LRAA)	Highest Detected LRAA[5]	Range	Major Sources	Violation
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) - Stage 2	Quarterly	80	0	68.1	14.6-68.1	By-products of drinking water disinfection	No
HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb) - Stage 2	Quarterly	60	0	34.6	11.9-34.6	By-products of drinking water disinfection	No
TOC (Total Organic Carbon) (ppm)	Monthly	TT	N/A	Average=1.3	1.1-1.7	Decay of naturally-occurring organic matter in the water withdrawn from sources such as lakes and streams	No
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Average=1.6	0.5-2.2	Drinking Water Disinfectant	NO

Bromate (ppb)	Monthly	10	0	Average=1.7	0-7.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection utilizing ozone	No

[5]LRAA= Locational Running Annual Average

Turbidity							
Substance (Unit)	Analysis Frequency	MCL	MCLG	Highest value reported	Lowest % of samples meeting limit	Major Sources	Violation
Turbidity (NTU)	Continuous	TT, <0.3 in 95% of monthly samples	0	0.28	100	Soil Runof	NO

Note: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Microbiological Contaminants							
Substance (Unit)	Analysis Frequency	MCL	MCLG	Highest % positve samples (monthly)	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Total Coliform Bacteria[6] (+/-)	Monthly	<5% positive samples (monthly)	0	0	0-0	Naturally present in the environment	No

[6] 270 samples taken monthly