



Department of Public Utilities

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2020

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 purchase additional water supply from neighboring utility systems including Oconee County (Bear Creek Reservoir), the City of Monroe (Alcovy 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The water we drink is withdrawn from sources mentioned above, and processed through a water treatment facility to meet Federal Drinking Water Standards.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 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 your 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.conservewatergeorgia.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 <http://www.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.

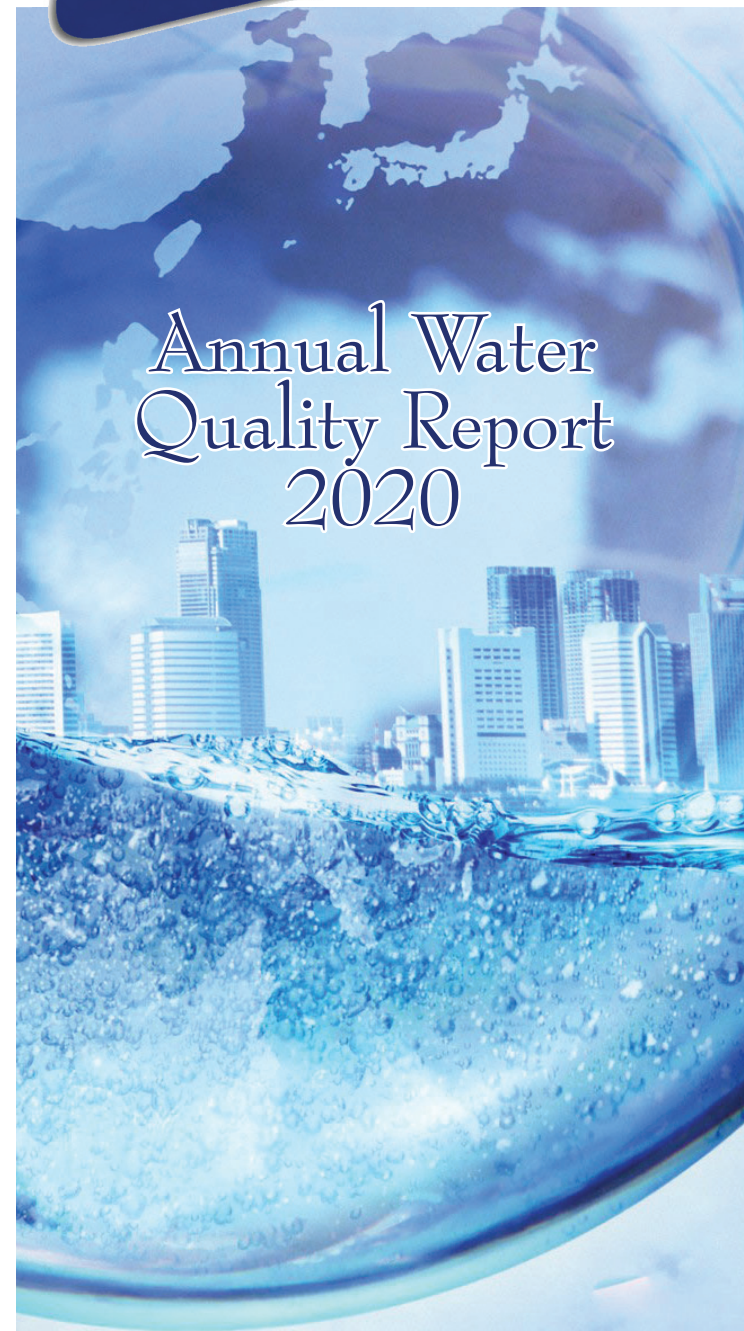
The City of Loganville City Council meets the second Thursday of each month at 6:30 pm in the Council Chambers located at 4303 Lawrenceville Hwy. (Municipal Building). Please feel free to attend these meetings.

For additional information about your water,
contact Chris Taylor at
(770) 466-0911

WSID#
1350006



Annual Water Quality Report 2020



Detected Contaminants Table

<i>REGULATED CONTAMINANTS</i>							
Substance	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	WCWD Water System Maximum	Detected Range	Is The Water Safe?	Year Tested	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</i>							
Filtered Turbidity	TT = 0.3 NTU % Samples < 0.3 NTU	0 100%	0.23 NTU	0.00 - 0.23 NTU	Yes	2019	Agriculture, Geology
Total Coliform Bacteria	5% of Samples Positive	0% Positive	0% Positive	0% Positive	Yes	2019	Naturally Occurring
Total Organic Carbon	TT	N/A	2.17 ppm	0.50 - 2.17ppm	Yes	2019	Naturally Occurring
<i>DISINFECTION & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</i>							
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	N/A	AA 10.6 ppb*	8.01 - 10.6 ppb	Yes	2019	Treatment Process By-Product
Haloacetic Acid	60 ppb	N/A	AA 5.36 ppb*	4.18 - 5.36 ppb	Yes	2019	Treatment Process By-Product
Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	2.27 ppm	0.72 - 2.27 ppm	Yes	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
<i>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</i>							
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.08 ppm	0.14 - 1.08 ppm	Yes	2019	Water additives which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	.52 ppm	.00 - .52 ppm	Yes	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Substance	Action Level	MCLG	WCWD Water System 90th Percentile	# of Samples Above Action Level	Water Safe?	Year Tested	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper	1300 ppm	1300 ppm	166 ppm	0	Yes	2018	Household Piping
Lead	15 ppb	0 ppb	1.1 ppb	0	Yes	2018	Household Piping

*AA - Annual Averages are Used for Compliance

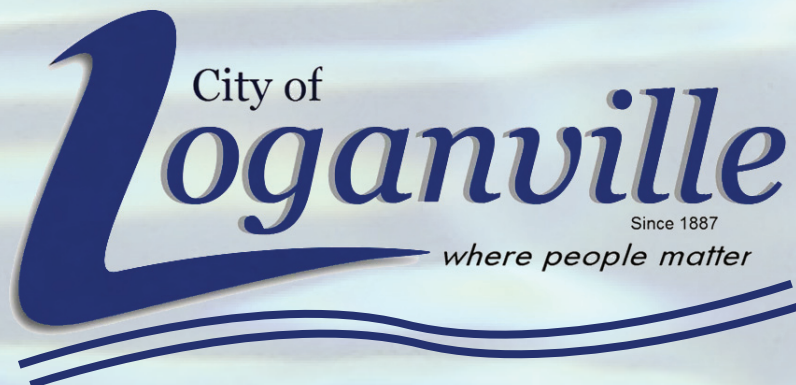
DEFINITIONS

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.