

City of Lavonia GEORGIA

2002 Water Quality Report

Environmental Protection Division SID # - 1190003

City of Lavonia, GA
Water Department
706-356-8781

Water Treatment Plant
706-356-8333
City of Lavonia
P. O. Box 564, 12221 Augusta Road
Lavonia, Georgia 30553

In Accordance With:
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and
The Georgia Environmental Protection Division

The City of Lavonia city council meets the first
Monday of each month at 5:30 P.M. in the courtroom
at the City Hall.



Last year the City of Lavonia treated over 400 million gallons of water. We are pleased to say that the City of Lavonia did not violate any water quality standards for the year 2002.

The City of Lavonia obtains its raw water from two surface water sources. The principle source is Crawford Creek Reservoir located on Pleasant Hill Road in Franklin County. The secondary source is Hartwell Lake, which is in the Savannah River drainage basin. Our community is participating in a source water assessment of the Crawford Creek Basin and some of the tributaries of Lake Hartwell, which will provide more information about our water source. We will provide information on how to obtain a copy of that report when it is available.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, 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 microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants and radioactive contaminants. To ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 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).

Terms and units Defined:

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.

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

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units

ppm: Parts per million or milligram per liter

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter

TT: Treatment technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(a): Fluoride is added in treatment to bring the natural level to the EPA optimum of 1 part per million.

(b): Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Drinking Water Analysis

Substance tested and detected	MCDL	MRDLG	Amount detected	Range of detection	Violation	Probable source
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.2	0.2 – 2.7	NO	Disinfection
Substance tested and detected	MCL	MCLG	Amount detected	Range of detection	Violation	Probable source
Fluoride, ppm (a)	4	4	1.03	0 – 2.0	NO	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	10.0	10.0	0.20	nd – 0.22	NO	Agricultural practices
Turbidity,NTU (b)	0	TT=5NTU TT= % of <0.5 NTU	0.05 100%	0.02 – 0.15	NO	Soil runoff
Total Coliform (bacteria)	0	0	0		NO	Warm Blooded Animals
Substance tested and detected	AL	MCLG	90 th percentile	Range of detection		Probable source
Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	2.5	0 - 200	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	0	15	190	0 – 8.2	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Substance tested and detected	Amount detected	MCL or range				Probable source
4-Bromofluorobenzene	5.2	3.5 to 6.5				Agricultural practices
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5.4	3.5 to 6.5				Agricultural practices
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs						
Substance tested and detected	min – max	Average		Violation		Probable Source
Chloroform (ppb)	10.0 - 48.0	27.8		NO		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	1.6 - 2.1	1.9		NO		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorodibromomethene (ppb)	3.5 - 10.0	6.6		NO		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5						
Substance tested and detected	min - max	Average		Violation		Probable Source
Monochloroacetic acid (ppb)	32.0 - 32.0	32.0		NO		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	1.8 - 19.0	9.5		NO		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic acid (ppb)	7.8 - 30.0	17.4		NO		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)(ppb)	0.76 – 1.9	1.15		NO		By-product of drinking water disinfection

As authorized by Georgia EPD, our system has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data though representative is more than one year old.

The City of Lavonia was issued chemical monitoring waivers for the below listed synthetic organic compounds and inorganic compounds from January 1, 2002 to midnight December 31, 2004.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS: Alachlor, Aldicarb Sulfone, Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Atrazine, Benzo (A) Pyrene, Carbofuran, Chloradane, Dalapon, Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate, Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), Dinoseb, Diquat, Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate, Endothall, Endrin, Ethylene Dibromide (EDB), Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxymyl (Vydate), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Simazine, 2,4-D, Toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin).
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS: Asbestos and Cyanide.

The City of Lavonia Water Department is operated under the direction of the Lavonia City Council. The Council holds its regularly scheduled meeting at 5:30 PM on the first Monday of each month. The meetings are open to the public and are held in the courtroom of the city hall at 12221 Augusta Road, Lavonia, GA 30553. The water department business office is open Monday through Friday, 7 AM to 5PM. The customer service telephone number is 706-356-8781. For emergencies after 5 PM call 706-356-8333. If you would like a copy of this report or any additional information please contact us at the above address or telephone number.