

2014 Water Quality Report

City of Dawsonville

Water Permit # 0850000

The City Council holds all meetings at 5:00 p.m. up stairs in the G.L. Pete Gilleland Council Chambers at the Dawsonville Municipal Complex (City Hall) unless otherwise advertised

P.O. Box 6
415 Highway 53 East,
Suite 100
Dawsonville, GA 30534
Monday - Friday
8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Phone: (706) 265-3256
Fax : (706) 265-4214
Website:
www.dawsonville-ga.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION

or

Concerns

Please contact
Gary Barr,
Public Works Director (left)
706-429-6211

or

Russ Chambers (right)
Public Works Assoc.
706-974-7688
Maintenance@

Genesis 2:6. and a mist went up from the earth and watered the whole face of the ground.

That mist in the form of a spring constructed in 1952, was the only source of water for our community many years. It is still in operation today. We also have 4 production wells, 1 production spring, and 2 pre-production wells that are source water approved. We are able to produce at well 106-80 GPM (gallons per minute), well 108-100 GPM, well 109-140 GPM, well 110-200 GPM, spring 60 GPM for a daily total of 835,000. Our future wells 111,112 will produce another approximate 300,000 gallons per day. Average usage is around 270,000 gallons per day for 2536 citizens. We also have two storage tanks that provide 1 million gallons of capacity. We have water for today and for the future.

We just received the Gold Award from GAWP (Georgia Association Water Professionals) indicating compliance with all EPD regulations. Russ Chambers is to be commended for his diligence in getting this award. We just completed a state test for pesticides and none were found in our water. We continue to be the lowest in water rates as compared to our neighboring counties. Working with our citizens to resolve issues is of major importance to us.

What does the future hold? We look forward to replacing an older water line on Maple Street and Academy Avenue this year, paint one water tower, bring a well into production, and continue to replace old water meters with new ones. We will be looking at automated water meters for the near future.

Water is a valuable resource and is necessary for our survival. Paying your bill on time is required to receive this life sustaining resource. Help us and we will never quit, until our job is complete to your satisfaction.

To save water the experts always tell us to put a brick in our toilet. I followed their instructions and did it. Where do they find these so called experts? I wasted gallons trying to flush it, but finally gave up.

Your Mayor,

W. James Grogan



Pictured below left to right are Trampas Hansard, Justin Stewart, Russ Chambers, Gary Barr, Jacob Barr, James Grogan





Production Well 106 treatment house



Production Well 108 & 109 Treatment house



Production Well 110 Treatment house



Mayor

James Grogan
706-265-3256



Public Works Director

Gary Barr
706-429-6211



Water & Sewer Associate

Russ Chambers
706-974-7688



Roads and Sidewalk Associate

Trampas Hansard
706-531-6454



Roads Associate

Jacob Barr
706-344-2162



Maintenance

Justin Stewart
706-265-3256

The City of Dawsonville is pleased to announce that for the year 2014 the city has met and exceeded all requirements set forth by the EPA and EPD of Georgia. This report is compiled from 12 months of daily tests and state required tests performed every day by our employees who are committed to providing you with safe drinking water.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water 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 which may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the results of oil and gas production and mining activities. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Substance	MCL	MCL Goal	Amount in city's System	In Compliance	Source of Substance
Chlorine	4.0 MG/L	4.0 MG/L	1.55 MG/L	YES	Required by state
Fluoride	4.0 MG/L	.70- 1.30 MG/L	1.06 MG/L	YES	Required by state for strong teeth
PH	NA	NA	7.53	yes	Minerals in water
Total coliform Bacteria	1	0	0 (24 Test Per Year)	YES	Naturally present in surface water
TTHM's	80 PPB	NA	25.2 PPB	YES	Chlorination byproduct
HAA5's	60 PPB	NA	9.34 PPB	YES	Chlorination byproduct
Radiological Monitoring	NA	0	No BETA Particles Detected	YES	Radioactivity
Lead	15 PPB	NA	90th percentile 0 PPB	YES	Home Plumbing
Copper	1,300 PPB	NA	90th percentile 84 PPB	YES	Home Plumbing
Dichlorobenzene	3.5-6.5 PPB	NA	Low-high 4.95 PPB	YES	Chlorination byproduct
Bromofluorobenzene	3.5-6.5 PPB	NA	Low-High 4.97PPB	YES	Chlorination byproduct

Terminology: * Detected through testing but not required to be listed in the table.

AL (Action Level) – 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. MCL's 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.

MG/L (Milligrams per liter); 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 microbial contamination.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

Additional Health Information: The presence of contaminants (substances) does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Additional water quality information can be found on these websites: www.epa.gov/safewater/, www.dnr.state.ga.us/epd or www.awwa.org

1) "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)."

Notice to immune-compromised people

2) "Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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)."

LEAD Specific Information: 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 and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Dawsonville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>