City of Villa Rica 2024 Water Quality Report

As your trusted provider of high quality drinking water, we are pleased to present this 2024 Water Quality Report. This report provides details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Also included are water quality indicators from extensive testing conducted in 2024. We are committed to providing this information because our customers are our best allies.

2024 GAWP Gold Award Recipients!

We are excited to announce that the City of Villa Rica received a Gold Award from the Georgia Association of Water Professionals for the operation of the Franklin Smith Water Treatment Facility and the production of drinking water throughout year 2024 without a single violation! Thank you to our staff of water professionals!

The Georgia Association of Water Professionals is the largest association of its kind in the state serving individuals and utilities in the water and wastewater industry. The Gold Award is given to those systems that achieve 100% compliance with all state permits and water quality regulations throughout the year.

Water Conservation

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day, or 100 gallons per person per day?
There are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes make a big difference. Try one today and soon it will become second nature. For more information, visit: www.epa.gov/watersense.

Where does our water come from?

The City of Villa Rica produces approximately 1.4 million gallons of water each day from our reservoir system, consisting of Cowan's Lake and Lake Fashion. The water is treated at the Franklin Smith Water Treatment Facility. To meet demand, the City also purchases water from the Carroll County Water Authority and the Douglasville/Douglas County Water and Sewer Authority.
To access water quality reports from our suppliers, please visit www.ccwageorgia.com or www.ddcwsa.com.

Why are contanimants in drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presense of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled, 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 occuring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, inorganic contaminants (salts and metals), industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, pesticides and herbicides, and other organic chemicals are all examples. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. Immuno-compromised persons, 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

We are pleased to announce that the City of Villa Rica had no violations during the 2024 calendar year!

UNIT DESCRIPTIONS AND IMPORTANT WATER DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
PPM	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
PPB	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of water. It is a good indication of filtration effectiveness.
N/A	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - no known or anticipated adverse effects

TERM	DEFINITION
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
TT	Treatment Technique: to reduce the amount of contaminant in drinking water
AL	Action level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: the maximum level of disinfectant in water
MNR	Monitored, not regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL, TT, MRDL	IN YOUR WATER	RANGE: LOW-HIGH	DATE SAMPLED	VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE	HEALTH EFFECTS
Regulated Contaminants								
CHLORINE (PPM)	4	4	0.85	.20-1.67	2024; DAILY	**NO**	Disinfectant to control microbial contaminants	Excess of MRDL could experience irritating effects to eyes and nose, experience stomach discomfort
HALOACETIC ACIDS (PPB)	N/A	60	44.9	29.1-70	2024; QUARTERLY	**NO**	By-product of disinfection	Consuming water in excess of MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
TRIHALO-METHANES (PPB)	N/A	80	55.1	14-73.2	2024; QUARTERLY	**NO**	By-product of disinfection	Consumption in excess of MCL over many years may have problems with liver, kidneys, or central nervous system; increased risk of cancer
NITRATES (AS NITROGEN)	10	10	0.32	0.32-0.32	2024; ANNUALLY	**NO**	Runoff, erosion of natural deposits	Consumption of nitrates in excess of the MCL may lead to methoglobinemia in infants; known as "blue baby syndrome"
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	0	TT	3.17	1.9-4.8	2024; MONTHLY	**NO**	Naturally present in the environment	No adverse health effects; however, TOC provides medium for formation of disinfection by-products
FLUORIDE	4	4	0.78	.34-.92	2024; DAILY	**NO**	Additive to promote strong teeth	Excess of MCL over many years may lead to bone disease and mottling of teeth
CRYPTO-SPORIDIUM		TT	ND	0-0	2024	**NO**	From human and fecal waste	Gastrointestinal illness
TOTAL COLIFORM	N/A	TT	1 Positive Routine Sample	242 Routine and Repeat samples taken	2024; MONTHLY	**NO**	Naturally present in the environment	An indicator that potentially harmful bacteria may be present
E.COLI DETECTIONS	0	1	0	0-0	2024; MONTHLY	**NO**	From human and fecal waste	Microbes in this waste may cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, and other symptoms
LEAD AND COPPER - BASED ON 90TH% IN SAMPLES								
VR - LEAD (PPB)	0	AL - 15	1.4	0-5.8	2024	**NO**	Corrosion of plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	Lead: Children consuming water high in lead could experience growth delays or delayed mental development. Adults could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure
VR - COPPER (PPB)	0	AL - 1300	240	8.6-290	2024	**NO**		Copper: In excess of AL, for short term, could experience gastrointestinal distress; long-term consumption may cause liver or kidney damage

**For more information on the City of Villa Rica's latest round of lead and copper testing, conducted in 2024, please see results at: https://villarica.org/departments/utilities/water_operations/water-quality_reports

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, epecially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Villa Rica is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home pluimbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooling or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by runing your tap, taking a shower, doing laudndry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Chris Todd at 770-283-7067. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.