The City of Hogansville's Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and important water system contact information. Significant improvements to the water distribution system continue to occur, including replacement and upgrades to fire hydrants, water mains, valves, and service lines; the city also completed within the past five years a comprehensive meter upgrade to improve billing accuracy. Hogansville doesn't produce any of its own drinking water; instead, it purchases between 600,000 and 1,000,000 gallons daily from the City of LaGrange and the Coweta County Water Authority. That water is pumped into Hogansville on the north and south sides of the city. Upon notification of any boil alerts or advisories, the city halts its pumping while the respective agency resolves any issues. Since Hogansville can isolate both sources at the intake, the city is able to assure its customers continued access to potable water.

Access to safe drinking water is essential to human health. Estimates vary, but each person uses about 80-100 gallons of water per day. In an average home, showers are typically the third largest water use after toilets and clothes washers.

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) enforces water quality standards throughout the state. To benefit and promote voluntary compliance with state and federal drinking water standards, EPD also emphasizes prevention of contamination through source water protection, provides technical assistance to water systems, and provides water system operator training.

When drinking water piping connects to various plumbing fixtures or water utilizing equipment a cross-connection is created. The city and its water providers ensure proper cross connections to protect the system against potential contamination. The program focuses resources on the areas of highest public health benefit and promotes voluntary compliance with drinking water standards while emphasizing prevention of contamination through source protection, technical assistance to water systems, and training of water testers and specialists.

The safety of bottled water and tap water initially depends on the source of water. Monitoring and source protection together with treatment and testing ultimately determine the quality of the finished product. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was signed into law in 1974, and reauthorized in 1996, to ensure public health protection through compliance by public water systems with federal drinking water standards, including all monitoring and reporting requirements. The law also placed increased emphasis on providing the public information about the quality of their drinking water. Your tap water consistently meets SDWA standards and contrary to what you might hear, the bottled water industry supports such strong public water systems that are important for providing citizens with clean and safe drinking water. This is because many bottled water companies use public water sources for their products. Once the water enters the bottled water plant several processes are employed to ensure that it meets the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) purified water standard. These treatments can include utilizing a multi-barrier approach, which can include reverse osmosis, distillation, micro-filtration, carbon filtration, ozonation, and ultraviolet (UV) light. The finished water product is then placed in a sealed bottle under sanitary conditions and sold to the consumer.

Source Water Assessment: Where does your water come from? Hogansville operates a public water system serving some 3,200 residents through approximately 1,190 service connections. Hogansville's water system obtains 100 percent of its water from neighboring communities.

It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data, and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land uses and other activities that are potential sources of contamination may change with time.

What are sources of contamination to 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 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, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;

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

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) prescribes regulations that limit the level of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water and 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Who needs to take special precautions? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as those undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, have HIV/AIDS or some other immune system disorders, infants and the elderly, can all be particularly at risk from infection. These individuals ought to seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

About your drinking water: The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Hogansville's Water Department conducts monthly sampling for bacteria, inorganics, radiological, synthetic organics, and volatile organic contaminants. Samples were collected for different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the City's water supply. We are proud to report our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard with respect to your drinking water.

Under the **Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR),** Hogansville's water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of its distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), which is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR, beginning in 2013. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and from disinfectants that combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloaetic Acid (HAA5). USEPA sets

standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and associated byproducts in drinking water, including THMs and HAA5s.

Some people who drink water containing high levels of trihalomethanes -- chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform -- over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

License to Operate Status Information: Hogansville holds an active permit to operate a water distribution system, pursuant to EPD rules and regulations.

Public Participation Information: How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water? Public participation is encouraged at regular meetings of the Hogansville City Council, which generally meets the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 pm at City Hall, 400 E. Main Street.

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. Hogansville's water system 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 between 30 seconds and two minutes before use. 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 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

For more information on your drinking water, home water testing, or a printed copy of the Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR), please contact the Water Superintendent at (706) 637-8629. The CCR is available on the City's website www.cityofhogansville.org.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Substances (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine (mg/L)	2017	4	4	1.20	.20 - 2.20	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAAs (mg/L) Haloacetic Acids	2017	60	N/A	15.68	5.00 - 32.00	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs (mg/L) Total	2017	80	N/A	46.69	43.90 - 56.36	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Tap Water Samples Collected for Copper and Lead Analyses from 20 Homes Throughout the Service Area

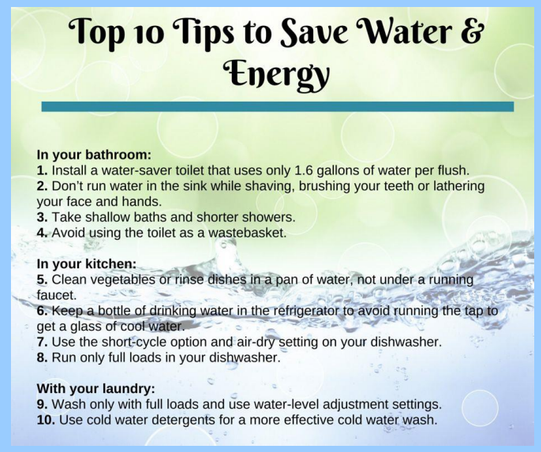
Substances (Units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th%tile)	Homes Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppb)	2015	1.3	1.3	.031	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	2015	15	0	.00075	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Table Definitions

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's 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.

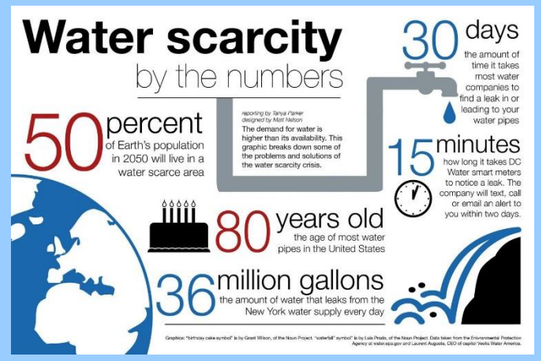
N/A: Not applicable.
ND: Not detected.
ppb (parts per billion): One-part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).
ppm (parts per million): One-part substance per million parts water (or milligram per liter).



Customer Service:
For billing questions or new service connection / disconnection, call 706-637-8629

City of Hogansville Water Emergencies:
Call 706-637-8629, Monday - Friday, 8:00 a.m.to 5:00 p.m. and after 5:00 p.m. weekends or holidays call 706- 637-6489

Website Visit our Website and E-mails:
www.cityofhogansville.org or cityhall@cityofhogansville.org for comprehensive utility, water conservation and customer service information, as well as online bill payment. We are also interested in hearing your comments or questions; waterplant@cityofhogansville.org.



Consumer Confidence Report

2017

PWS# 28500