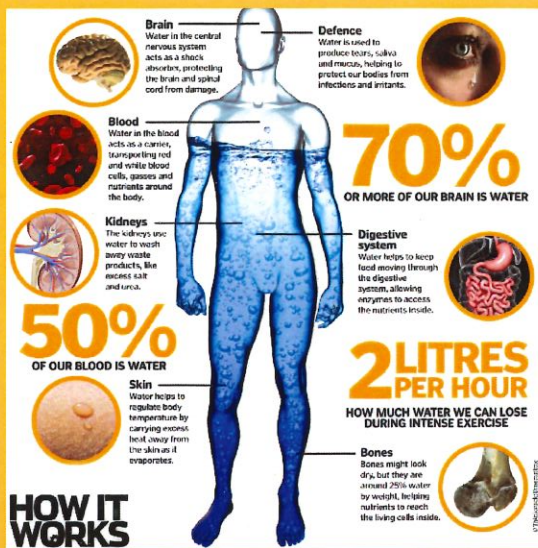


2019
CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE
REPORT

PSW#: 2850000



Once again, the City of Hogansville proudly presents its annual Water Quality Report (2019 CCR). This edition covers water tests completed from January 1 through December 31, 2019. The City is pleased to tell you that its compliance with all state and federal drinking water laws remains exemplary. There were no water quality violations recorded during 2019. As always, the City is committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education, while continuing to serve the needs of all our water customers. This publication conforms to the federal regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act requiring water utilities to provide detailed water quality information to each customer annually. In this era of increased security concerns, please rest assured that the City of Hogansville has taken every precaution possible and will continue to remain vigilant to ensure the highest protection of the purity of the water supplied to our customers. For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Joe A. Vidal, Water Superintendent at (706) 637-8158 or (706) 637-8629. This report is also posted on the City of Hogansville web site: www.cityofhogansville.org

The City of Hogansville's Public Water Supply (PWS) customers are fortunate because Hogansville enjoys an abundant water supply from two neighboring water authorities, the "City of LaGrange Water Authority", and "Coweta Co. Water & Sewage Authority". The City of Hogansville purchases its water from both of these water authorities. Both facilities operate the most modern surface water treatment facilities in the state of Georgia and are capable of meeting or exceeding all state and federally mandated requirements for water quality. Georgia EPA considers all surface water sources of a community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory

treatment for all surface water supplies in Georgia. Troup Co. and Coweta Co. intakes are in a vast number of streams and creeks that are not usually considered a factor on water quality. But at certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet weather, live-stock and river reversals. Conversely, these in-takes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff due to the influx of groundwater to lakes, streams, creeks that feed our water source. Throughout history there have been extraordinary steps taken to assure a safe source of drinking water in the Chattahoochee, Apalachicola, and Flint River areas.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater 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. 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 Georgia EPD or EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend our regularly scheduled meetings. Hogansville's Georgia Water Audit for 2019 has been completed. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or contact our Water Superintendent.

Tap Vs. Bottle Thanks in part to aggressive marketing, the bottled water industry has successfully convinced us all that water purchased in bottles is a healthier alternative to tap water. However, according to a four-year study conducted by the National Resources Defense Council, bottled water is not necessarily cleaner or safer than most tap water. In fact, about 25% of bottled water is bottled tap water (40% according to government estimates). The Food and Drug Administration is responsible for regulating bottled water, but those rules allow for less rigorous testing and purity standards than those required by the U.S. EPA for community tap water. For instance, the high mineral content of some bottled water makes them unsuitable for babies and young children. Further, the FDA completely exempts bottled water that's packaged and sold within the same state, which accounts for 70% of all bottled water sold in the United States. Furthermore, Americans purchase more bottled water than any other nation in the world; approximately 30 billion bottles each year, with only about 29% or 6 billion bottles recycled. In order to make these bottles manufacturers use 17 million

barrels of crude oil, enough to fuel more than one million cars for a year. Imagine a water bottle filled a quarter of the way up with oil that is about how much oil was needed to produce that bottle. In addition to the amount of oil, more than 2.5 million tons of carbon dioxide is produced to manufacture these 30 billion bottles each year. If you buy bottled water, please recycle the bottle. But the better solution for you and the environment is to drink tap water. For detailed discussion on the NRDC study results, check out their web site.

Frequently Asked Questions *What is the hardness of Hogansville's water?* Hardness is about 144 mg/L as CaCO or about 8 gr/gal.

Why is my water sometimes cloudy or 'milky' looking? Water, especially cold water, can dissolve a significant amount of air. As water warms up that dissolved gas will be released in the form of tiny, almost microscopic, bubbles. Those bubbles will make the water look cloudy. To test this, fill a clear glass container with water. Place the glass on the table and watch. Slowly the cloudiness will rise to the top as the bubbles float and disperse.

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Consider investing in a rain barrel to use for watering your lawn/garden.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce your next water bill!

- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

- Be sure to sign up for the Water Smart program to rise to the top as the bubbles float and disperse.

Contaminants that may be present in pre-treated 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 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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. 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/ Centers for Disease Control (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 (800-426-4791).

Lead: 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. We 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 the 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 or at : <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Definitions: The tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Date of Sample: If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

Maximum Contaminant Level or (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or (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.

Unregulated Contaminants: A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

Fluoride: Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Georgia Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 mg/L with a range of 0.6 mg/L to 0.8 mg/L.

Sodium: There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who have concerns about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

N/A: Not Applicable

mg/l: Milligrams per liter or parts per million or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCES (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (mg/L)	2019	4	4	.51	.27 - 1.83	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA's (mg/L) Haloacetic Acids	2019	60	N/A	20.08	00.00 - 40.90	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM's (mg/L) Total Trihalomethanes	2019	80	N/A	68.87	26.70 - 88.07	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90 TH % TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL / TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	1.3	.25	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	0	0	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits



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- 637-6648

Contact Us:

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.