Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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, immune-suppressed persons, 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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791). 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.

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 dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

City Hall is located at 400 East Main Street. City Council Meetings are held on the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 pm

Is bottled water safer than tap water?

Not necessarily. Check the bottled water label or contact the bottled water supplier for test results on their product. Under special circumstances, such as an emergency, bottled water is a good choice.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulates public water systems. As shown in our Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), City of Hogansville’s water supply meets all federal and state EPA drinking water standards. Bottled water must comply with Food and Drug Administration regulations, which must be equal to EPA standards for drinking water. Most required monitoring under the FDA regulations is not as frequent as the monitoring done on City of Hogansville water.

Depending on the source of the water and the treatment process, some bottled waters may contain more or less amounts of substances than tap water. Some studies have shown that microbial growth may occur in bottled water during storage due to the lack of residual disinfectant. City of Hogansville adds chlorine to its system to control microbial growth.

People with compromised immune systems should check the water quality test results for City of Hogansville and the bottled water supplier, and consult their doctor before deciding which source is best for them. 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 dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

The following table provides information on the water quality test results for City of Hogansville and the bottled water supplier, and consult their doctor before deciding which source is best for them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tap Water</th>
<th>Bottled Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulated by EPA</td>
<td>Regulated by FDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannot contain E. coli or fecal coliform bacteria</td>
<td>A certain amount of any bacteria is allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filtered and/or disinfected</td>
<td>No federal disinfection requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation of drinking water standards is grounds for enforcement</td>
<td>Water in violation of standards can still be bottled and sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must be tested by certified labs</td>
<td>Testing by certified labs not required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Utilities must report test results to state and/or federal agencies.

Bottlers have no reporting requirements.

Bottled water plant operators do not have to be certified.

Bottlers have no public right-to-know requirements.

Costs pennies a day—about $0.004 per gallon.

Costs $.80—$4.00 per gallon.

Some bottlers filter out nutrient minerals.

No disinfectant to prevent bacterial growth as water ages.

Where can I find more information?

EPA publications contain more information about drinking water and your health. http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwh/index.html

What is the pH level of City of Hogansville’s water?

The pH of our water remains in the neutral range averaging 7.58.

Customer Service:

For billing questions or new service connection / disconnection, call 706-637-8029

City of Hogansville Water Emergencies:

Call (706) 637-8629, Monday - Friday, 8:00AM to 5:00PM and after 5:00 PM, 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 question; waterplant@cityofhogansville.org.

Water Conservation Tips

1. Set a kitchen timer when watering your lawn or garden to remind you when to stop. A running hose can discharge up to 10 gallons a minute.
2. When the kids want to cool off, use the sprinkler in an area where your lawn needs it the most.
3. Don’t use running water to thaw food. Defrost food in the refrigerator for water efficiency and food safety.
4. Collect the water you use for rinsing fruits and vegetables, and then reuse it to water houseplants.
5. Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

FACT! Do not use the toilet as a trash can. Every time you flush, you use 3 to 6 gallons of water.
How do I get information about water quality?

Water quality standards for safe drinking water are set by the USEPA, GEPD, and GNDR. The water you serve or examine can be obtained from all of these organizations. See our Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) that provides the results of our water testing for the past year at cityofhogansville.org.

Why is there chlorine in the water?

City of Hogansville adds chlorine to the water to ensure the water is free from harmful bacteria. The department has installed a chlorine pump station throughout our service area. On average there are about 0.6 parts per million of chlorine in our water.

How do I decrease the amount of chlorine in my water (for fish tank, swimming pool, etc.)?

Fill a clean container. Leaving it slightly uncovered, allow it to stand overnight. The chlorine will evaporate. To speed up the process, warm the water. Be sure to store the dechlorinated water in the refrigerator.

Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead is a neurotoxin that can harm the nervous system and development of bones and teeth. On average there is 0.75 parts per billion lead levels in City of Hogansville water system. Our tests indicate that, system wide; the mercury levels in City of Hogansville’s water system are below the EPA’s available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

What causes pinhole leaks?

Scientists have not yet discovered why pinhole leaks occur. National experts currently think that pinning in pipes can start with:

- Standard pipe manufacturing
- Improper installation
- Improper electrical grounding
- Excess plumbing flux

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 activities, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic processes, or agricultural activities.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from septic systems, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes standards that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. EPA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that should provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably 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 may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 disorders, 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 (800-426-4791).

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. Water Service Company of Georgia, Inc. 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 test your water. 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.

The Environmental Protection Agency requires monitoring of certain contaminants in water supplied by public water systems and in vessels at seaports and other similar locations. These contaminants and the levels in the tables below are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances (Units)</th>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Amount Detected Range</th>
<th>Low-High</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (mg/L)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0-20.10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0-7.00</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Emission of natural discharges which provides strong health effects discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAs (mg/L)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>16.13</td>
<td>5.11-27.88</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAAS (mg/L)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.00-0.40</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHMs (mg/L)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>30.01</td>
<td>27.54-48.33</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Amount Detected (ug/L)</th>
<th>Homes Above Action Level</th>
<th>Violation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00075</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Definitions

- **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The highest level of a contaminant that the EPA is workplaces in drinking. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology. N/A: Not applicable. **NO:** Not detected. **ppb (parts per billion):** One part per billion parts (or Micrograms per liter). **ppm (parts per million):** One part per million parts (or Milligrams per liter).