

The City of Hogansville is pleased to inform you that in 2014, as in past years, we have surpassed the water quality standards required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Georgia's Department of Environmental Protection (EPD). The 2014 Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) describes the source of our water, lists our test results, and contains important information about water and health. This report is intended to provide consumer understanding of drinking water and to heighten awareness of the need to protect our precious water resources. For more information on the specific testing results please see the water quality table and definitions as provided. We hope this report addresses any drinking water concerns you might have. Additional information can be found on the EPA's web site, Go to "*Learn the issues*" and tap on "*Water*". A Consumer's Guide to the Nation's Drinking Water is available at www.epa.gov/drink/guide/



Where Your Water Comes From:

Hogansville's drinking water comes from two surface water sources: The City of Lagrange Water Authority (our primary source) and Coweta County Water and Sewage Authority (our secondary source). Many miles of underground waterlines make it possible to carry the precious water to the City of Hogansville. Together, these sources can provide a plentiful supply of water, even during a severe drought.

Water Distribution:

After treatment, the clean water is pumped into the water distribution system, a network of nearly 55 miles of underground pipes ranging

in size from one inch to twelve inches diameter. The distribution system includes one pump station, three storage tanks, and some 237 fire hydrants. All of this must be monitored and maintained to provide high quality water at the right pressure to the 1,533 homes and businesses, Hogansville's water distribution system currently serves a population of 3,036.

Water Facts

- * .50 – 1.0 million gallons of drinking water are delivered per day to Hogansville's customers
- * Approximately 200 miles of Hogansville-owned piping deliver your drinking water.
- * 65% of all drinking water used in the summer is for outdoor purposes
- * The average person in the United States uses 80 to 100 gallons of water each day.
- * One leaking toilet can waste up to 200 gallons or more per day.
- * A leak as little as 1/16th of an inch can waste over 800 gallons of water per day.

For More Information:

A leaky faucet or toilet can waste hundreds of gallons of water every day. If your faucet drips, even a little, replace the rubber washer in the faucet head – a few cents and a few moments will save you money every day. If you suspect a leaky toilet, put a little food coloring in the tank (not the bowl). Don't flush for fifteen minutes. If the color begins to appear in the bowl (without flushing), you have a leak that needs to be fixed right away. If your faucets and toilets pass the leak test, but you still suspect a leak somewhere, it's time to check your water meter. Water meters are typically located in the basement, laundry room or utility closet. The easiest method to check for leaks is to use the red diamond or triangle-shaped low-flow indicator (shown in image to the right) equipped on most meters. Make sure all the water is turned off in and outside of the house, then if the low-flow indicator is moving or spinning at all, there is water flowing through the meter which would indicate a leak somewhere in the home. Having a leak repaired will be less costly in the long run than the amount you will pay for wasted water. Any

questions regarding this report, please contact the Hogansville Water Dept. at (706) 637-8158, e-mail at waterplant@cityofhogansville.org at City Hall (706) 637-8629 www.cityofhogansville.org or cityhall@cityofhogansville.org We will continue to update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Customers, as well as the general public, have the opportunity to participate on decisions concerning the water supply system by attending regular Hogansville Council Meetings on the first and third Monday of the month at 7:00 PM at City Hall.

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, 8:00AM 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.

Consumer Confidence Report 2014

You'll Taste the Difference



City of Hogansville

PWS# 2850000

What You Can Do to Help Protect Our Water Resources

A) Household hazardous waste: Never dump items such as used motor oil, fuel products, cleaners, paints, and/or pesticides on the ground or down the drain. They can contaminate groundwater and surface water. Instead, take these types of items to a household/ hazardous waste collection place.

B) Septic systems: If you have a septic system, have it checked every two to three years to ensure it is working properly.

C) Abandoned wells: Properly close any abandoned wells on your property. They can carry contaminants directly to groundwater.

D) Landscape with nature: Try landscaping with plants native to Georgia. They are well suited to our climate and are resistant to pests. They can reduce the need for irrigation and fertilizer application resulting in less runoff and more water conservation.

E) Irrigation: Water only when needed. Adjust sprinkling systems so that you will be watering between the hours of 11:00 PM and 5:00 AM. Remember to turn off your system when it's raining.

F) Pet waste: Because pet waste can be high in bacteria and nutrients, it should be disposed of in a toilet or trashcan.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791). 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 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 organics, 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Additional Information for 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. Hogansville 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
Substances (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine (mg/L)	2014	4	4	.83	.24-2.22	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Fluoride (mg/L)	2014	4	4	.76	.70-1.05	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
HAAs (mg/L) Haloacetic Acids	2014	60	N/A	19.74	9.95-36.65	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs (mg/L) Total Trihalomethanes	2014	80	N/A	45.33	28.95-54.90	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)	2012	1.3	1.3	.035	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	2012	15	0	.00079	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

A Message from the US Environmental Protection Agency:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, some elderly and some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice 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).

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).