The City of Hogansville is pleased to present to its Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (CDR) for 2018. The report is a snapshot of the past year’s water quality, included are details about your water source(s), what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. In order to understand tap water in the U.S., the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Should I buy bottled water?

You don’t need to buy bottled water for health reasons if your drinking water meets all the federal, state, or provincial drinking water standards (ask your local supplier.) If you want to drink something other than tap water, you can buy bottled water, but it costs up to 1,000 times more than municipal water. Of course, in emergencies bottled water can be the only source of drinking water. But if you are concerned about lead or copper in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead and copper 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.

Where does my drinking water come from?

There are two major sources of drinking water: surface water and groundwater. Surface water comes from lakes, reservoirs, and rivers. Groundwater comes from wells that tap underground geologic formation through which water flows. More than 40% of Americans depend primarily on groundwater for their water supplies. The rest use surface water, and most small towns use groundwater. Some water suppliers buy treated water from others (wholesalers) and then provide water to their customers, often without further treatment.

The Hogansville’s water is purchased from the city of LaGrange Water Authority and Coweta County Sewage Authority. These sources come from our neighboring cities the city of LaGrange (in Troup Co.) & Coweta County Utilities, which is in the city of Newman (in Coweta County). And protection of drinking water sources is everyone’s responsibility. You can help protect your community’s drinking water source(s) in several ways: (examples: dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source, etc.).

What is the major source of water pollution?

The major source of water pollution is rain. The same rain that helps fill reservoirs, swells rivers, and makes plants, trees and crops grow washes over cattle feed lots in the Midwest, over dirty city streets, over piles of industrial waste, etc. Eventually the fallen rain, now called “runoff,” goes directly into surface drinking water sources or seeps down through the ground into underground water sources called “aquifers,” carrying germs or chemicals – or both – with it.

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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

EPA Wants You to Know

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 (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 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.

What is Boil Water Order?

A Boil Water Order is issued by public health officials when there is a contamination that a disaster or other event has the potential to contaminate the water supply. Boiling your water is an effective way to ensure that your water is safe to drink. When a Boil Water Order is issued, you should make sure that any water used for drinking is boiled at least three minutes (five minutes at higher altitudes) to make sure that the water is safe. If you still have power, refrigerate the water after.
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.

### REGULATED SUBSTANCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances (Units)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sampled</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Average Amount Detected</th>
<th>Range Low-High</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (mg/L)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>.20 - 2.00</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAAs (mg/L)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>17.57</td>
<td>1.00 – 14.00</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THMs (mg/L)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>53.76</td>
<td>.50 - 65.00</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).