HOGANSVILLE
GEORGIA

2022 Drinking Water Quality Report

Presented by the City of Hogansville

SPREAD THE WORD ON SIMPLE WAYS TO SAVE WATER.

Get tips at
www3.epa.gov/region1/eco/drinkwater/water_conservation_residents.html

ID #2850000

OUR COMMITMENT TO CLEAN DRINKING WATER

The City of Hogansville is pleased to present you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. 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. 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. This report is also posted on the City of Hogansville's website: www.cityofhogansville.org

We purchase our water from the City of LaGrange and the Coweta County Water Authority. A Source Water Assessment has been completed for the City of LaGrange and Coweta County Water Authority and is available to our public and includes information regarding potential sources of contamination in our watershed. We also have available copies of the City of LaGrange and Coweta County Water Authority Annual Drinking Water Report for your viewing.

CUSTOMER SERVICE:

For billing questions or new service connection/disconnection, call (706)-637-8629 Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

(closed for lunch from 12:00pm - 1:00pm)

For after-hours emergencies, call (706)-637-6648 after 5:00 p.m. on weekends or holidays.

CONTACT US:

www.cityoghogansville.org or cityhall@cityofhogansville.org for comprehensive utility, water conservation, and customer service information, as well as online bill payment.

LOW-COST AND NO-COST WAYS TO CONSERVE WATER

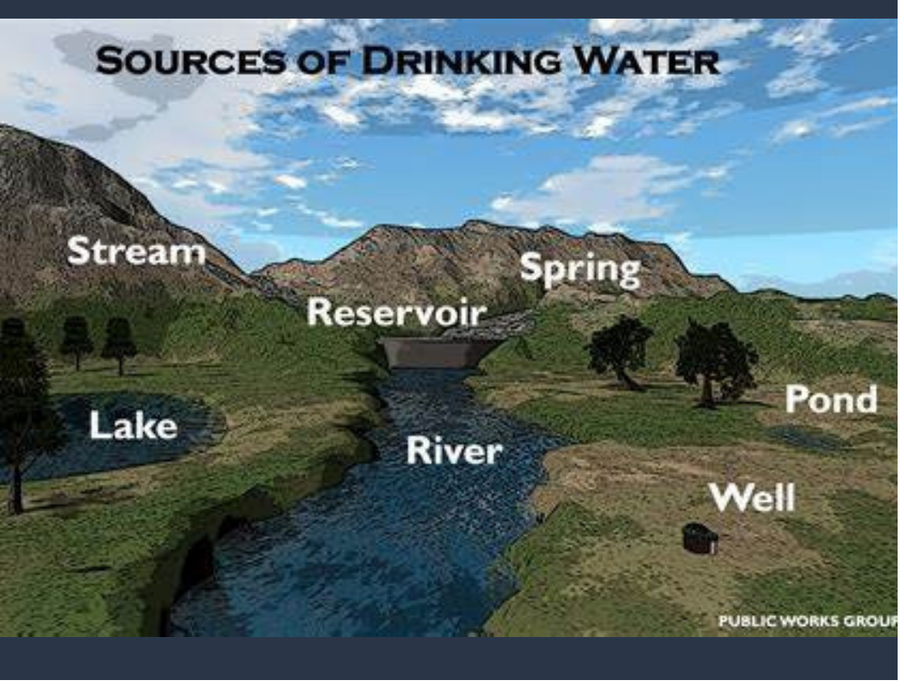
Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference. Here are some tips to conserve water:

- Take short showers rather than baths.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead-they are inexpensive, easy to install, and could save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full.
- Water plans only when necessary.
- Consider investing in a rain barrel to use for watering your lawn/garden.
- Fix leaky toilets & faucets.
- 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 epa.gov/watersense for more information

DRINKING WATER SOURCE INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over 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. Substances that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial substances, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic substances, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic discharges, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical substances, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive substances, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



UNDERSTANDING DRINKING WATER SAFETY

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the ***Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).***

NOTICE TO IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PEOPLE

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancers undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the ***Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).***

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing you with clean, quality water this year.

You may pick up a copy of this report and a copy of the City of LaGrange report at City Hall Mon-Fri 8:00 a.m. - 5 :00 p.m. This report shows our water quality and what it means. We are pleased to report our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rick Jeffares at (678-432-7676).

This facility routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and States laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. This facility routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and States laws. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) –one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Action Level – the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Detected Contaminants Table
Regulated Contaminants

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Bacteria	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.0236	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following 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.

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

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria has been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Na: Not applicable
Mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
Ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
Ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	1	1 – 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	31	14.8 – 45.9	No goal for the total	60	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	91	31.4 – 98.7	No goal for the total	80	Ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	08/11/2020	0.467	0461-0.467	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer sue; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	02/10/2022	2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	11/19/2022	2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2022	03/31/2022	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2022	06/30/2022	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2022	09/30/2022	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level an d abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated

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 services lines and home plumbing. The City of Hogansville 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 for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. ***If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may want 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.***