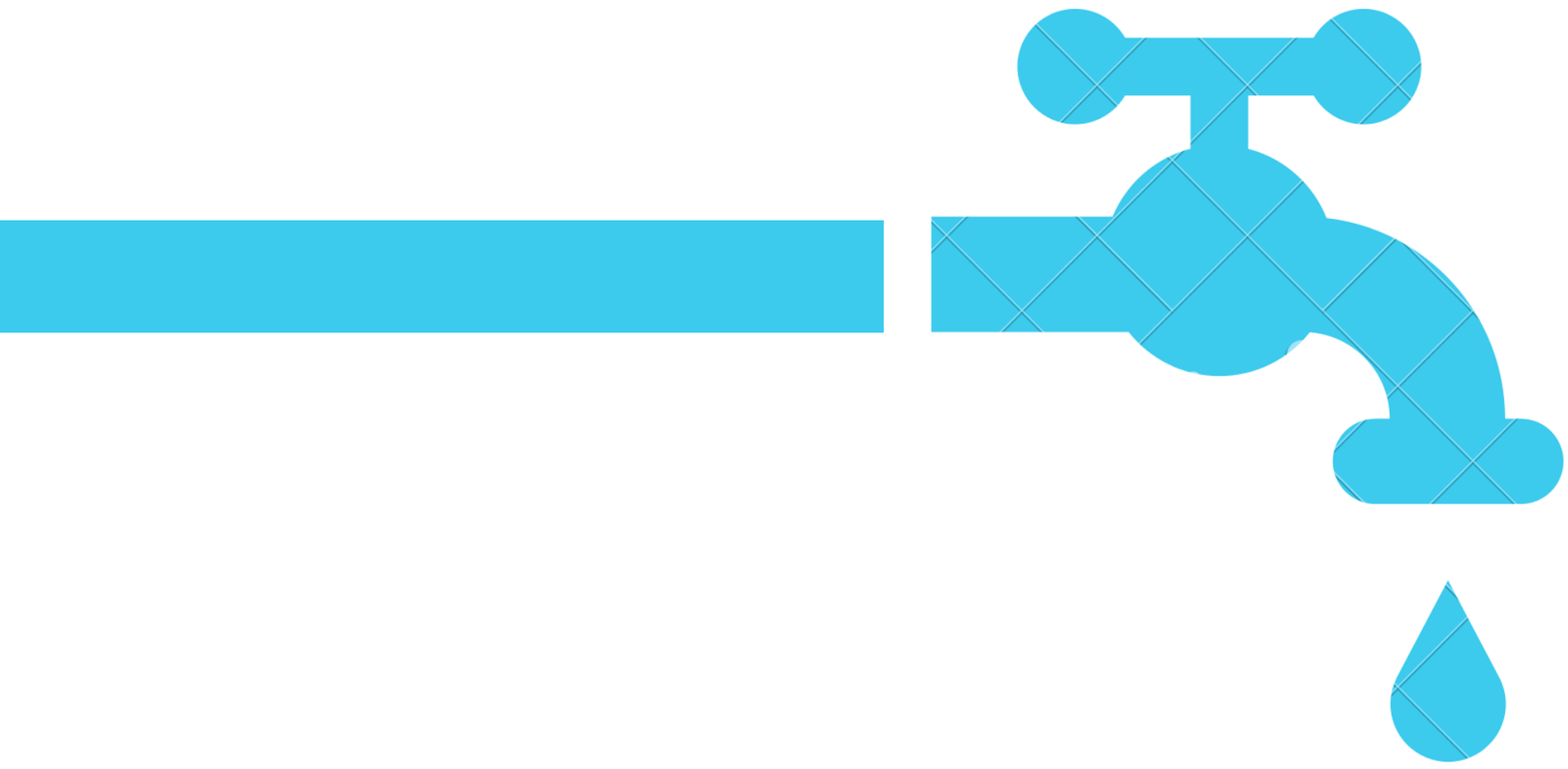


2020 Drinking Water Quality Report

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.

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

CONTACT US:

www.cityoghogansville.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 at cityhall@cityofhogansville.org

LOW-COST AND NO-COST WAYS TO CONSERVE WATER

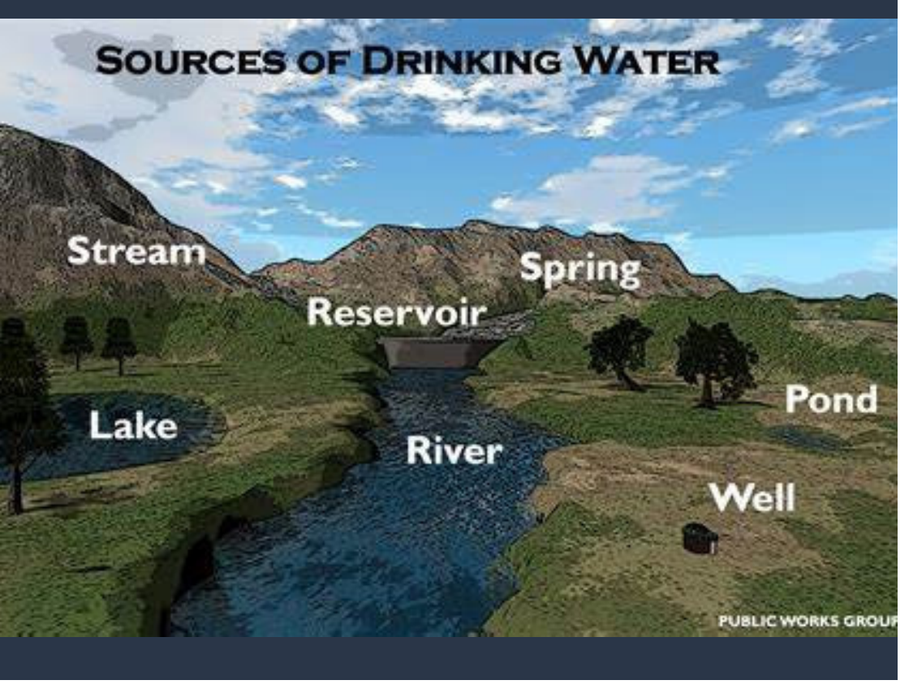
Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference. Here are some tips to conserve water:

- 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.
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense/start-saving for additional information.
- See page 7 for more tips & tricks on water conservation.

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 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 state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. 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 may 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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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. 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 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.***

Detected Contaminants Table

Regulated Contaminants

Substance	MCL	MCLG	City of Hogansville	Detected Range	Number of Violations	Sample Data	Typical Sources of Contaminant

Microbiological Monitoring Results

Maximum

Total Coliform Bacteria	0% Positive	0% Positive	0% Positive	0% Positive	0	2020	Naturally Occurring

Detected Inorganic Contaminants

Fluoride	4	4	0.88	0.61-0.88	0	2020	Additive which promotes strong teeth/naturally occurring
Nitrate	10	10	0.461	0.0-0.461	0	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use
HAAs (Haloacetic Acids) ppb	60	N/A	30.8	2.23-30.8	0	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Detected Organic Contaminants

Chlorine (ppr)	4	4	0.8	0.30-1.40	0	2020	Added for disinfection
Organic Carbon	TT	N/A	1.72	1.08-2.12	0	2020	Naturally present in environment
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	80	N/A	65.6	46.0-65.6	0	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)1	TT	N/A	.15	0.03-.15	0	2020	Soil runoff

Substance	Action Level	MCLG	City of Hogansville 90th Percentile	Numbers of Samples above Action Level	Number of Violations	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	N/A	0.25	0	0	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	N/A	0.028	0	0	2019	Erosion of natural deposits

SIMPLE WAYS TO REDUCE YOUR WATER USAGE AT HOME

The average household spends as much as $800 per year on its water and sewer bill but could save about $170 per year by retrofitting with water efficient fixtures and incorporating water saving practices.

1.

A full bathtub can require up to 70 gallons, while taking a 5-minute shower uses only 10 to 25 gallons.

2.

Repair dripping faucets and showerheads. A drip rate of one drip per second can waste more than 3,000 gallons per year.

3.

Water your lawn or garden during the cool morning hours, as opposed to midday, to reduce evaporation.

4.

Turning off the tap while you brush your teeth can save 8 gallons per day.

EVERY DROP COUNTS

- 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!
- If your toilet has a leak, you could be wasting about 200 gallons of water every day. That would be like flushing your toilet more than 50 times for no reason!
- To save money on your energy bills, set your washing machine to use cold water rather than hot or warm water.
- Wash the car with water from a bucket – rather than a hose.

Contact Us

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