

City of Hoschton Water System

2019 Water-Quality Report - Water System ID #1570002



The City of Hoschton Water System is pleased to present a summary of the quality of water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual “Consumer Confidence” report to customers. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The City of Hoschton Water System is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting our drinking water. Regularly scheduled City Council meetings are held on the 3rd Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Train Depot, 4272 Highway 53, Hoschton, Georgia. Attendance by the public is always encouraged; please contact us at The City of Hoschton -79 City Square – Hoschton, GA 30548 or (706) 654-3034.

Water Source

The City of Hoschton’s water system is supplied through connections with the Jackson County Water System and Town of Braselton Water System. Jackson County Water System is supplied by water from Bear Creek Reservoir which is managed by the Upper Oconee Basin Water Authority. Additionally, Jackson County Water System is supplied by water from the Grove River Reservoir, owned and operated by the City of Commerce. The Town of Braselton’s water system is supplied by a system of five ground water wells, two connections to the Gwinnett County Water System, one connection to the Jackson County Water System and one connection to the Barrow County Water System.

How to Read This Table

The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected in 2019 unless otherwise noted, from the City of Hoschton water system, Jackson County water system, Bear Creek Water Treatment Facility, Town of Braselton water system, and the City of Commerce Water Treatment Facility. Please note the following definitions:

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which triggers treatment or other requirement, which a water system must follow.

| Inorganic Contaminant | Date | Units | MCL | MCLG | Detected | # Above AL | Major Sources | Violation? | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------------------|---|------------|------|-----------|----|
| Lead¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Hoschton | 2016 | ppb | AL=15 | 0 | 8.8 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits | NO | | | |
| Jackson County | 2017 | | | | 0 | 0 | | NO | | | |
| Town of Braselton | 2016 | | | | 9 | 0 | | NO | | | |
| Copper² | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Hoschton | 2016 | ppb | AL =1300 | 1300 | 50 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits | NO | | | |
| Jackson County | 2017 | | | | 43 | 0 | | NO | | | |
| Town of Braselton | 2016 | | | | 1.2 | 0 | | NO | | | |
| Nitrate/Nitrite | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Town of Braselton | Annual | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.94 | Range 0.35-2.1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits | NO | | | |
| Fluoride | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Town of Braselton (Gwinnett County) | Daily | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.82 | 0.68-0.96 | Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth | NO | | | |
| Organic Contaminant | Date | Units | MCL | MCLG | Detected | Range | Major Sources | Violation? | | | |
| Chlorine Residual | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Hoschton | Monthly | ppm | MRDL | MRDLG | 0.77 | 0.46-1.14 | Water disinfectant | NO | | | |
| Town of Braselton | Monthly | | | | 4 | | | 4 | 1.07 | 0.93-1.15 | NO |
| Jackson County | Monthly | | | | | | | | 2.1 | 0.21-2.1 | NO |
| TTHM's | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Hoschton | Quarterly | ppb | 80 | n/a | 55.55 | 6.5-69.9 | By-product of drinking water chlorination | NO | | | |
| Town of Braselton | Quarterly | | | | 66.6 | | | 36.9-80.2 | NO | | |
| Jackson County | Quarterly | | | | 70.4 | | | 19.6-81.8 | NO | | |

| HAA5 | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------|---------------------------|------|-------|----------|---|------------|
| Contaminant | Date | Units | MCL | MCLG | Value | Range | Major Sources | Violation? |
| City of Hoschton | Quarterly | ppb | 60 | n/a | 34.63 | 6.6-48.5 | By-product of drinking water chlorination | NO |
| Town of Braselton | Quarterly | | | | 33.65 | 6.2-38 | | NO |
| Jackson County | Quarterly | | | | 42.8 | 15.4-66 | | NO |
| Total Coliforms | | | | | | | | |
| City of Hoschton | Monthly | p/a | 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | 0 | n/a | Naturally present in environment | NO |
| Town of Braselton | Monthly | | | | 0 | n/a | | NO |
| Jackson County | Monthly | | | | 0 | n/a | | NO |

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

1 ppb of copper is reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken.
2 ppb of lead is reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken.

Table Key

AL = Action Level

TTHM = Total Trihalomethanes

HAA5 = Haloacetic Acids

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

p/a=presence/absence (microbial)

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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). 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 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:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- (E) 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead in Drinking Water

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 Hoschton 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>.



National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

If you have any questions please contact City Hall at (706) 654-3034. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com. This report contains water quality information from the City of Hoschton's water system (WSID1570002).

Este informe contiene information muy importante. Traduscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.