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Hiwassee Water System

2023 Water-Quality Report

Water System ID# 2810000

The City of Hiwassee is pleased to report that your community's drinking water met or exceeded all safety and quality standards set by the State of Georgia and EPA during the previous year. The City 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 Hiwassee 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 drinking water. Regular City Council meetings occur at City Hall on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. The public is welcome.

Water Source: The City of Hiwassee's water system is supplied by surface water from one source, Lake Chatuge. Before entering the distribution system the water is treated at the Rowe Canupp treatment plant located in Hiwassee. The following chemicals are used in the treatment process; aluminum sulfate, soda ash, activated carbon, poly-phosphate, potassium permanganate and chlorine. In May 2000, a source water assessment was completed identify potential pollution sources which may pose a risk to Hiwassee's water source. A copy of the source water assessment report is available at City Hall.

How to Read this Table

The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected in 2023 unless otherwise noted from the city of Hiwassee Water System. 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 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 | Violations? |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|---------|------|----------|------------|--|-------------|
| Lead ¹ | 2023 | ppb | AL=15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits | NO |
| Copper ² | 2023 | ppb | AL=1300 | 1300 | 320 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits | NO |
| Chlorine Residual | Daily | ppm | 4 | 4 | 1.38 | 1.17-1.62 | Water disinfectant | NO |
| Organic Contaminant | Date | Units | MCL | MCLG | Detected | Range | Major Sources | Violations? |
| TTHM's | Quarterly | ppb | 80 | n/a | 21.8 | 10.2-24.2 | By-product of drinking water chlorination | NO |
| HAA5 | Quarterly | ppb | 60 | n/a | 34.6 | 13.3-34 | By-product of drinking water chlorination | NO |

| Microbiological Contaminant | Date | Units | MCL | MCLG | Detected | Major Sources | Violations? |
|--|---------|-------|---------------------|------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Turbidity³ | Daily | NTU | TT=1 | n/a | 0.13 | Soil Runoff | NO |
| Turbidity | Daily | NTU | 95% samples <0.3 | n/a | 100% | Soil Runoff | NO |
| Total Coliform | Monthly | p/a | 1 | 0 | 0 | Naturally present in the environment | NO |
| Table Key | | | | | Water-Quality Table Footnotes | | |
| AL = Action Level | | | | | 1 ppb of lead reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken | | |
| MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level | | | | | 2 ppb of copper reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken | | |
| MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level | | | | | 3 Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness in water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. | | |
| 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 (ug/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 bottle 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 Hiawassee 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 call Liz Ordiales with the City of Hiawassee at (706) 896-2202, or e-mail at mayor@hiawasseega.gov. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com. Although a copy of this Water Quality Report will not be mailed to each individual customer, there will be copies available at Hiawassee City Hall. This report contains water quality information from the Rowe Canupp water treatment plant (WSID2810000).



Este informed contiene information may important. Traduscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.