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Hiwassee Water System

2024 Water-Quality Report

Water System ID# 2810000

The City of Hiawassee 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 Hiawassee 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 Hiawassee's water system is suppled 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 Hiawassee. 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 2024 unless otherwise noted from the city of Hiawassee 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	Range	Major Sources	Violations?
Lead[1]	2023	ppb	AL=15	0	0	0-3.1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Copper[2]	2023	ppb	AL=1300	1300	320	1.1-600	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Chlorine Residual	Daily	ppm	4	4	1.32	1.21-1.6	Water disinfectant	NO
Organic Contaminant	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violations?
TTHM's	Quarterly	ppb	80	n/a	19.5	9--29	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HAA5	Quartelry	ppb	60	n/a	29.8	15.7-37	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Microbiological Contaminant	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violations?
Total organic Carbon	2025	ppm	TT	NA	0.53	0.5-0.58	Naturally present in the environment	NO

Turbidity[3]	Daily	NTU	TT=1	n/a	0.29	Soil Runoff	NO
Turbidity	Daily	NTU	95% samples <0.3	n/a	100%	Soil Runoff	NO
Total Coliform	Monthly	p/a	No more than 5% of monthly samples	0	0	Naturally present in the environment	NO

Table Key

AL = Action Level
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 (ug/L)
p/a = presence/absence (microbial)

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

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

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.

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).

2024 CCR Supplemental Lead and Copper CCR Information For (GA2810000) Water System

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Hiawassee is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home

plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formulas, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact City hall at 706-896-2202. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for the City of Hiawassee, please contact Andrew Sims at 706-892-5008

Lead Service Line Inventory

The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water.

To access the SLI for the City of Hiawassee, follow the direct link below.

https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Hiawassee-GA

If you have any questions, please call City Hall at 706-896-2202

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

If you have any questions please call Andrew Sims at 706-892-5008. 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.