City of Hoschton Water System
2021 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 by two groundwater sources in addition to 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 2021 unless otherwise noted, from the City of Hoschton water system, Jackson County water system, and the Town of Braselton. 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 microbiological contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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?
Lead[1]								
City of Hoschton	2019	ppb	AL=15	0	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Jackson County	2020				0	0		NO
Town of Braselton	2020				0	0		NO
Copper[2]								
City of Hoschton	2019	ppb	AL =1300	1300	50	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Jackson County	2020				18	0		NO
Town of Braselton	2020				41	0		NO
Fluoride							Erosioin of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aliminum factories	
City of Hoschton	Monthly	ppm	4	4	0.59	0.42-0.80		NO
Nitrate/Nitrite						**Range**		
City of Hoschton	Annual	ppm	10	10	0.99	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Town of Braselton	Annual				1.00	0.23-2.4		NO
Chlorine Residual			MRDL	MRDLG				
City of Hoschton	Monthly	ppm	4	4	0.75	0.60-1.20	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Town of Braselton	Monthly				1.12	0.84-1.22		NO
Jackson County	Monthly				1.8	0.2-1.8		NO
Volatile Organic Contaminant		**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Detected**	**Range**	**Major Sources**	**Violation?**
1,1-Dichloroethylene								

City of Hoschton	Quarterly	ppb	7	7	1.27	ND-2.9	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	NO
TTHM's								
City of Hoschton	Quarterly	ppb	80	n/a	60.78	13.3-92	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Town of Braselton	Quarterly				64.27	25-94		NO
Jackson County	Quarterly				73.9	15.5-79.8		NO
HAA5								
City of Hoschton	Quarterly	ppb	60	n/a	39.65	12.7-44	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Town of Braselton	Quarterly				44.52	25-54		NO
Jackson County	Quarterly				42.5	28-56		NO
Microbial Contaminant	**Date**	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Value**	**Range**	**Major Sources**	**Violation?**
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				1	N/A		NO
Jackson County	Monthly				0	N/A		NO
Radiological Contaminants	**Date**	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Value**	**Range**	**Major Sources**	**Violation?**
Alpha Emitters	Quarterly	pCi/L	15	n/a	1.43	ND-5.74	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation	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

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l) one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

NTU = nephelometric units, measure of the clarity of water

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

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 Brett Day at City Hall (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.