

**2008 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
City of Moultrie, WSID #GA0710004**

This Consumer Confidence Report is required by [40 CFR part 141 Subpart O] as published by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on August 19, 1998. The report provides our customers with detailed accounts of all the monitoring and testing results gathered from water quality testing during the year 2008. The City of Moultrie 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 of Moultrie is blessed with an abundant safe supply of drinking water. This water supply is provided from six (6) deep wells referred to as: Main Plant #1, Main Plant #2, East Well, Hospital Well, Southwest Well, and Northeast Well. These wells pump water from the Suwannee Limestone Aquifer that is located at depths of over 400 feet. The water we pump today began its descent into the aquifer 30 to 50 years ago in central Georgia. During this time span, the water has trickled through many layers of rock, sand, and clay creating a natural filtering system. This filtering system is the primary reason our water is safe and free of contamination. The only water treatment performed is the injection of chlorine at every well site.

Your water department is committed to providing our community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water for everyone. A copy of the City of Moultrie's Source Water Assessment can be viewed at the Municipal Annex. For more information about your water or this report, contact Roger King or Thad Brogdon at 890-5435, or feel free to join our City Council meetings that are held the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month on the second floor of the Municipal Building. *"Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien"*.

GENERAL WATER QUALITY HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE

"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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)-426-4791."

"Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than 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 infection of Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)-426-4791."

"The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface over the 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."

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- ❖ Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses.
- ❖ Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems.
- ❖ 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. The City of Moultrie strictly adheres to these regulations in an attempt to provide its customers with the safest quality water possible."

Lead specific information:

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. City of Moultrie, WSID# GA0710004 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>.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table listed below lists all drinking water contaminants that were detected during the year 2008. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1-December 31, 2008.

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results							
Parameter/Units	AL	MCLG	Result	# sites above AL	Date	Violation?	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	15.0	0	3.8	0	2005	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	140	0	2005	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Detected Organic Contaminants Table								
Parameter/Units	MCL	MCLG	Result	Range	Date	Violation?	Typical Source	
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	5.4	5.4	2008	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	0	0	2008	NO	Discharge from chemical factories	
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.75	1.63-2.10	2008	NO	Water additive used to control microbes	

Detected Inorganic Contaminants Table								
Parameter/Units	MCL	MCLG	Result	Range	Date	Violation?	Typical Source	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.090	0.090	2006	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.63	0.63	2006	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	

Definition of Terms and Abbreviations Used in Report

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 Contaminant Level (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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

N/A: not applicable - ND: not detectable at testing limit – **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter, one part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years or a single penny in \$10,000. **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter, one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.