



City of Moultrie
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Water Pumping and Treatment
Managed and Operated by:
ESG Operations, Inc.
Scottie Brogdon, Project Manager
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Public Participation Opportunities

The City Council meets on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM.
Your participation or comments are welcome at these meetings.
City Hall Council Chambers | 21 1st Avenue NE

2023 Consumer Confidence Report



Spence Field Water System
WSID #0710021

OUR COMMITMENT

The City of Moultrie is committed to providing our community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water for everyone. This Consumer Confidence Report summarizes the quality of the water that we provided last year including where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by regulatory agencies.

About Our Water

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.

Last year we conducted more than 700 tests for over 78 drinking water contaminants. We only detected Twelve (12) contaminants.



EN ESPAÑOL: Este informe contiene información muy importante.
Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.

Drinking Water Sources

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.



Your Water Sources

The City of Moultrie is blessed with an abundant safe supply of drinking water. Your water supply is provided from six (6) deep wells located throughout the City. Your water is pumped from depths of over 400 feet from the Floridian Aquifer after having trickled through many layers of rock, sand, and clay. This natural filtration 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. A copy of the City's Source Water Assessment may be viewed at the Utility Office: 2701 1st Ave, S.E.

Water Quality Monitoring

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants in 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 **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791**.

In 2023, no presence of bacteria was found in your water.

Special Population Advisory

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 healthcare providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on how to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791**.

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 Moultrie 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.



The table listed below lists all drinking water contaminants that were detected during the year 2020. 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, 2020 through December 31, 2020.

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results

Contaminant	Date	AL	MCLG	Our Water	Action Level Sites Above	Violation?	Likely Source
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0	2.9	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	1.3	0.195	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.

Detected Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Date	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range	Violation?	Likely Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2022	80	NA	8.6	No Range	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Nitrite (ppm)	2023	1	1	<.00001	No Range	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	<.00001	No Range	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Detected Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Date	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range	Violation?	Likely Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	10	0	2.9	No Range	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	0.041	No Range	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	0.38	No Range	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	4(MRDL)	4(MRD LG)	2.3	0.5 - 2.5	No	Adding disinfectant to drinking water
Zinc (ppm)	2022	5	N/A	0.01	No Range	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Date	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range	Violation?	Likely Source
Alpha Emitter (pCi/l)	2023	15	0	4.13	No Range	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	2023	5	0	2.93	No Range	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits.

AL: Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow; **MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level - 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; **MCLG:** The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for margin safety; **MRDL:** Maximum residual disinfectant level - 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; **MRDLG:** level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants; **N/A:** not applicable; **ND:** not detectable at (testing) limit; **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity); **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter - (corresponds to one minute in two years); **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter -(corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years)