2025 | ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

# WATER QUALITY REPORT

GA0710004

## YOUR WATER MEETS ALL FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS FOR WATER QUALITY

**THE CITY OF MOULTRIE IS PLEASED TO PRESENT THIS YEAR'S ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT (CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT) AS REQUIRED BY THE FEDERAL SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA).**

This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of water quality, January 1, 2025-December 31, 2025.

We are committed to providing you with in-depth information because informed customers are our best allies. The information in this report is shared so you will be fully informed regarding the quality of your water. For more information about your water, contact Matt Davis, Water Operations Supervisor, at 229-985-1974.

### WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The City of Moultrie is blessed with an abundant supply of safe drinking water. Your water supply is provided from six (6) deep wells located throughout the City.

1 – WELL #1 — 2nd Street SE *Main Plant*
2 – WELL #2 — 2nd Street SE *Main Plant*
3 – WELL #3 — 26th Street and 2nd Avenue
4 – WELL #5 — Sunset Circle
5 – WELL #6 — Country Farm Road
6 – WELL #7 — Southwest Well

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.

### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

The Moultrie City Council meets on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM. Your participation or comments are welcome at these meetings.

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City Hall Council Chambers
21 1st Avenue NE

**www.moultriega.com**

### QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR WATER?

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact:

Matt Davis
Water Operations Supervisor
1975 15th Avenue SW
Moultrie, GA 31768
229-985-1974

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

## YOUR WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK!

# WHAT IS IN YOUR DRINKING WATER?

## Source Water Assessment and Its Availability

**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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminates. The presence of contaminates does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- ***Microbial contaminants,*** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wild life.
- ***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 and farming.
- ***Pesticides and herbicides,*** which may come from a variety of sources, such as, agriculture, urban storm 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 tanks.
- ***Radioactive contaminants,*** which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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**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 the public water system. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.**

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More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**HOTLINE**

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

**1-800-426-4791**

# CONTAMINANTS

## Description of Water Treatment Process

**Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection.**

Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms.

Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

## WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING 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 (EPA) 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

***Microbial contaminants,*** such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and ***radioactive contaminants***, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

# YOUR HEALTH IS OUR HIGHEST PRIORITY

**Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.**

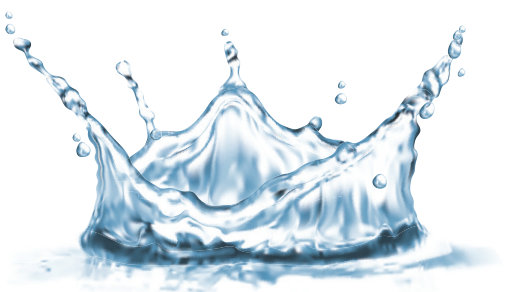

Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

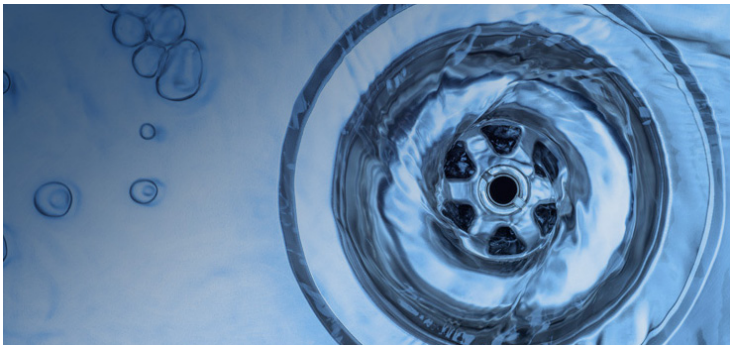
EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

**EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE**

**1-800-426-4791**

**AVAILABLE TO ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS** and provide guidelines regarding contaminants. Give them a call if you have any health or wellness questions.





# WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately **400 gallons of water per day** or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference—try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers—a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

**Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.**

# LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING

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 Moultrie** 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 formula, 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 the City of Moultrie Utility Office at 229-985-1974. 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 Moultrie**

Please visit the
City of Moultrie Utility Office
2701 1st Avenue SE
Moultrie, GA 31768

## LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

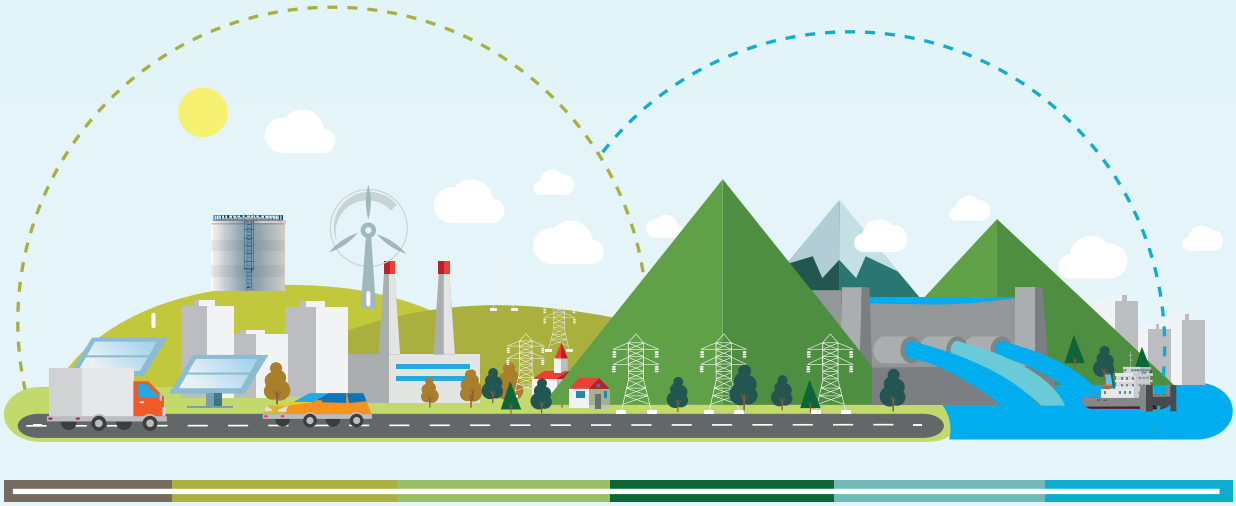
The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revvisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems devvelop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect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

**To access the Service Line Inventory (SLI) for the City of Hawkinsville**

Please visit the
City of Moultrie Utility Office
2701 1st Avenue SE
Moultrie, GA 31768

**LEAD AND COPPER RANGE DATA**

| ANALYTE | DATE SAMPLED | MCLG | ACTION LEVEL | RANGE | | UNITS | VIOLATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | LOW | HIGH | | |
| Lead | 7/16/2025 | 0 | 15 | <0.5 | 12.0 | ppb | 0 |
| Copper | 7/16/2025 | 1.3 | 1.3 | .011 | .34 | ppm | 0 |



# SOURCE WATER PROTECTION TIPS

**Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility.**
**YOU can help protect our community's drinking water source in several ways:**

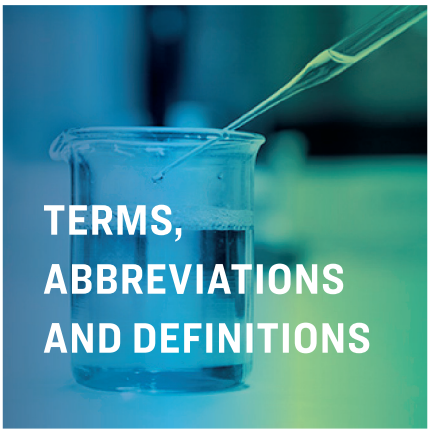
- **Eliminate excess use** of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides. These products contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- **Pick up** after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, **properly maintain your system** to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- **Dispose of chemicals** properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- **Volunteer in your community.** Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one
- Use EPA's **Adopt Your Watershed** to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- **Organize a storm drain stenciling project** with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste—Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

# WATER QUALITY DATA

| COLIFORM BACTERIA | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maximum Contaminant Level** | **Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level** | **Highest No. of Positive** | **Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level** | **Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| 0 | 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment. |

| LEAD AND COPPER | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lead and Copper** | **Date Sampled** | **MCLG** | **Action Level (AL)** | **90th Percentile** | **# Sites Over AL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Lead | 06/26/2025 | 0 | 15 | 2.4 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper | 06/25/2025 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.17 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

| REGULATED CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Chlorine | 2025 | 2.5 | 1.8 - 2.5 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 6-9-25 | 0 | 0-0 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 6-9-25 | 5.9 | 4.4 - 5.9 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Arsenic | 4-2-25 | ND | ND | 0 | 10 | ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 4-2-25 | ND | ND | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chromium | 4-2-25 | ND | ND | 100 | 100 | ppb | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 4-2-25 | 0.52 | 0.52 - 0.52 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 12-5-23 | 2.71 | 2.44 - 2.71 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 12-5-23 | 13.2 | 9.81 - 13.2 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| **Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 10-22-24 | BDL | 0 | 0 | 6 | ppb | N | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories. |




## UNIT DESCRIPTION

| TERM | DEFINITION |
|---|---|
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| pCi/L | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| NA | Not Applicable |
| ND | Not Detected |
| NR | Monitoring not required but recommended |

## IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

| TERM | | DEFINITION |
|---|---|---|
| MCLG | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | 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. |
| 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. |
| TT | Treatment Technique | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | Action Level | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| AVG | Average | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. |
| Variances and Exemptions | | State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal | 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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MRDL | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level | The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| MNR | Monitored Not Regulated | Contaminant monitored but not regulated |
| MPL | Maximum Permissible Level | State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |
| 90th Percentile | | Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected. |
| Level 1 Assessment | | A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. |
| Level 2 Assessment | | A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation. |

THIS ANNUAL REPORT
WAS PREPARED BY INFRAMARK, LLC

Proudly serving the City of Moultrie, Georgia

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