2025 | ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

WATER QUALITY REPORT

WSID #GA0710021

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 held in the 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 MEETS ALL FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS FOR WATER QUALITY

THE CITY OF MOULTRIE/SPENCE FIELD WATER SYSTEM IS PLEASED TO PRESENT TO YOU THIS YEAR'S ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT.

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 through 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.

Additionally, a copy of the City's Source Water Assessment may be viewed at the City of Moultrie Utility Office located at 2701 1st Avenue SE.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The City of Moultrie/Spence Field Water System water supply is provided from two (2) groundwater wells located within the City of Moultrie.

1 – WELL #1 — 2nd Street SE *Main Plant*
2 – WELL #2 — 2nd Street SE *Main Plant*

YOUR WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK!

CONTAMINANTS

The following is a list of contaminants that may be present in source water **before** it is treated.

Microbial Contaminants such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Pesticides and Herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

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.

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

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

SPENCE FIELD WATER SYSTEM ROUTINELY MONITORS FOR CONSTITUENTS IN YOUR DRINKING WATER ACCORDING TO FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS.

THE TABLE on page 3 shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In the following Water Quality Data table, you will find **terms and abbreviations** you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- ***Non-Detects(N/D)*** — laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- ***Parts per million (ppm)*** or ***Milligrams per liter (MG/L)*** — one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- ***Parts per billion (ppb)*** or ***Micrograms per liter (UG/L)*** — one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- ***Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)*** — nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- ***Action Level*** — the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ***Treatment Technique (TT)*** — A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ***Maximum Contaminant Level(MCL)*** — The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 (MCLG)*** — The Goal (MCLG) is 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 microbial 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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

WATER QUALITY DATA

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)	06/26/2025	1.11	1.11	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	06/26/2025	5.2	5.2	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	11/14/2023	2.9	2.9 - 2.9	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	11/14/2023	0.041	0.041 - 0.041	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	11/14/2023	0.38	0.38 - 0.38	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium	11/14/2023	2	2 - 2	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Combine Radium 226/228	11/30/2023	2.93	2.93 - 2.93	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosionof household plumbing systems
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium	11/30/2023	4.13	4.13 - 4.13	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosionof household plumbing systems

LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	6/25/2025	0	15	2.0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	6/25/2025	1.3	1.3	0.02	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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.

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 sytems. 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.

Your Health is Our Highest Priority

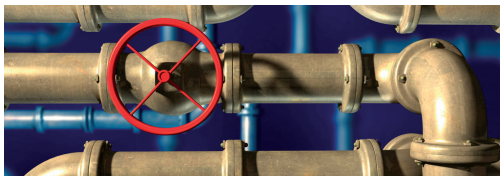
All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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.**

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. The MCL's are set such that out of every 10,000 or 1,000,000 people (depends upon how the MCL was developed) drinking 2 liters of water every day for a lifetime, only 1 of those people may experience the described health effect.

HOTLINE

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791

In order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



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 on their website at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for Spence Field Water System, visit the City of Moultrie Utility Office, 2701 1st Ave SE Moultrie, GA 31768.

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 Spence Field Water System, visit the City of Moultrie Utility Office, 2701 1st Ave SE Moultrie, GA 31768.

WE'RE HERE TO MAKE CERTAIN YOUR WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK

Please call the City of Moultrie Utility Office at 229-985-1974 if you have any questions. Our staff strives to provide top quality water to every tap.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT
WAS PREPARED BY INFRAMARK, LLC

Proudly serving the City of Moultrie/Spence Field Water System.

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