ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
CITY OF CENTERVILLE

GA WATER SYSTEM ID# 1530000

300 E CHURCH STREET, CENTERVILLE GA 31028

(478) 953-3222 / www.centervillega.org

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COLLECTED BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2025.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT CHRIS COLEMAN AT THE PHONE NUMBER ABOVE. OFFICE HOURS ARE: 8 AM – 5 PM, MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

WATER SOURCE: CRETACEOUS SAND AQUIFER **TYPE OF SOURCE:** GROUND WATER
Archdale Well 101, Surrey Well 102, Surrey Well 103 and Houston County Feagin Mill Well.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH INFORMATION

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards.

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- 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 storm water 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminates 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/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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order 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.

Source Water Assessment: The specific susceptibility to pollution of our wells is higher susceptibility. Potential pollution sources (PPS) are: electrical transformers, utility poles, access and secondary roads, domestic septic systems, sewer lines, above ground and underground fuel storage tanks, orchards/pecan, water treatment plants, vehicle parking, city maintenance shop, vehicle towing service, dumpsters, construction supplies and water treatment plant. This information is located in the Georgia Wellhead Protection Plan for City of Centerville. A copy can be obtained at Centerville City Hall.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Detected Organic Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1	1-1	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Detected Inorganic Contaminants	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL TT or MRDL**	**Your Water**	**Range of Detection**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4.0	0.8	0.8-0.8	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	1.0	0.978-1.13	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detection**	**Collection Date**	**Violation**	
Combined Radium 226/228	0	5	1.78	1.78-1.78	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Your Water**	**Exceed AL**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.29	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.3	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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. **Centerville** 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 478-953-3222. 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.

The table above lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of 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 in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less that once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

As authorized by Georgia EPD, the City of Centerville water system has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants is not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data though representative, is more than one year old.

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 leak 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. You can access the Centerville Service Line Inventory by going to the following link: https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Centerville-GA

2025 FM CCR – The Feagin Mill Water System 1530021

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants).							
Chlorine (ppm	4 ppm	4 mg/L	1.00	.64-1.22	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	NA	NA	ND	NA	2025*	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	NA	NA	ND	NA	2025*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
***Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes** were not detected.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.96	0.7-.96	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	3.0 Avg	ND-3.0	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper - Action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90th% 0.11 ppm	0.007-0.74 ppm	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead - Action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0 ppb	15 ppb	90th% 0 ppb	0-12.0 ppb	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits at consumer taps.
Microbiological Contaminants-Total Coliform and Eschericia Coli							
Total Coliform (RTCR) (% positive samples/month)	0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	1.1	ND	1.1	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli-none of Total Colifor**m** samples were positive for E. Coli.	0	EC+ or Failure to monitor after TC+ & or EC+	0	0	0	2025	No	Human and animal fecal waste

			Radiological Contaminants					
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5 pCi/L	4.81	0	0-4.81	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15 pCi/L	8.83	0	0-8.83	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants	MDL Method Detection Limit	MRL Method Reporting Limit	Your Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
UCMR5 Contaminants							
PFAS (29 Analytes)	Various	*Various	ND All PFAS Analytes are below MDL's	NA	2025	No	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electro-plating, and products that resist grease, water and oil.

We first monitored three entry points for PFAS for 2023 and 2024 for UCMR5 and there were no detections. In 2025, we completed the initial monitoring for PFAS for the remaining eight entry points. There was only one detection for PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic Acid) which was 1.6 ppt and below the EPA RL of 2.0 ppt, and the MCL of 4.0 ppt.

*UCMR5 specifies monitoring for 29 Per-and PolyFluoroAalkyl Substances and Lithium. Unregulated contaminants have no MCL's.

For more information on UCMR5, please reference the EPA on-line Factsheet at **"https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-02/ucmr5-factsheet.pdf".**

REQUIRED DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminants which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCGLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminants Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCGLs allow for a margin of safety.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

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.

Parts per million (ppm): One part per million is equivalent to one minute in 2 years or one penny in 10 thousand dollars.

Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion is equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in 10 million dollars.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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 has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

MPL: State assigned Maximum Permissible Level

(b): Water from the treatment plant does not contain lead or copper. However, under EPA test protocol, water is tested at the tap. Tap tests show that where a customer may have lead pipes or lead-soldered copper pipes, the water is not corrosive. This means the amount of lead or copper absorbed by the water is limited to safe levels.

CONSERVATION TIPS

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers – a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. 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!

On May 26, 2004, the Board of Natural Resources (DNR) adopted Rules for Outdoor Water Use (Chapter 391-3-30) that set a permanent outdoor water schedule in Georgia. Several local governments have decided to keep more restrictive schedules in places. We offer a brochure to explain why outdoor water conservation makes sense. The brochure can be picked up at our office during regular working hours. Water customers are encouraged to schedule their outdoor water use in compliance with the following schedule:

Odd-numbered addresses water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.
Even-numbered or unnumbered addresses water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
No hourly limits.

ATTN: Effective June 02, 2010, the Georgia Water Stewardship Act went into effect statewide. It allows daily outdoor watering for purposes of planting, growing, managing, or maintaining ground cover, trees, shrubs or other plants only between the hours of 4pm and 10 am. Outdoor water uses for any purposes other than watering of plants, such as power washing or washing cars, is still restricted to the current odd/even watering schedule as stated above.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Well Head Protection Program: If you are interested in serving on the Well Head Protection Committee as a volunteer, please contact Kim Johnson (953-3222).

Water Conservation Plan: For information, please contact Chris Coleman (953-3222).

ATTN CUSTOMERS: Copies of the Water Quality Report are available upon request. Please stop by our office at 300 E Church Street if you are interested in obtaining a copy.