2025 | ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

WATER QUALITY REPORT

WSID 2350001

YOUR WATER MEETS ALL FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS FOR WATER QUALITY

THE CITY OF HAWKINSVILLE IS PLEASED TO PRESENT THIS YEAR'S ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT (CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT) AS REQUIRED BY THE 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 last year's water quality.

We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. The in-depth 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 Laura Wilder, Water Operations Supervisor, at 478-328-4400.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Our water is supplied by two groundwater wells located within the city limits. The water source if from a Cretaceous Sand Aquifer, and we add chlorine for disinfection purposes, fluoride for teeth, and polyphosphates for corrosion control.

1 – South Plant Well #1
Located at 272 Abbeville Highway
2 – North Plant Well #2
Located at 177 Regur Road

YOUR WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK!

Hawkinsville
COME HOME

Water testing and the water quality data included in this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) was performed January 1 through December 31, 2025.

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Our City Commissioners meet once a month.

Regularly scheduled meetings are on the 1st Monday of each month at City Hall located at 56 Broad Street.

Additional information can be obtained by calling City Hall at 478-892-3240.

Your participation is welcome at these meetings.

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For specific inquiries regarding this report, please contact:

Kenneth Kibler
44 Badge Boulevard
Hawkinsville, GA 31036
478-636-4446

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.

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.

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.

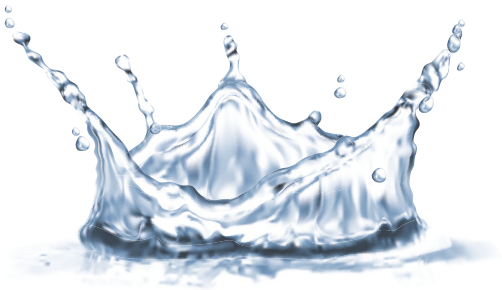
Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water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

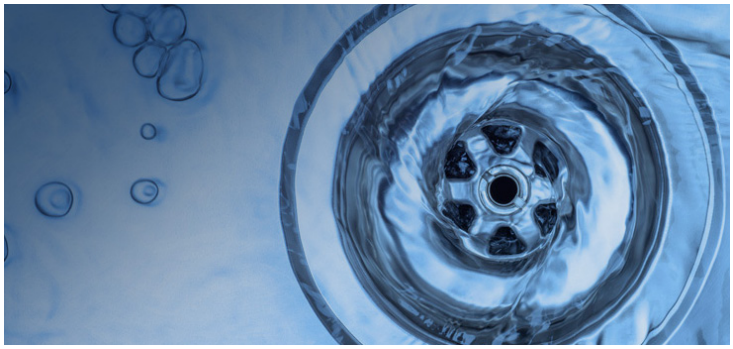
EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 Hawkinsville** 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 Kenneth Kibler at 478-636-4446 or email kenneth.kibler@inframark.com. 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.

LEAD AND COPPER RANGE DATA			
ANALYTE	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL	UNITS
Lead	0	15	ppb
Copper	1.3	1.3	ppm

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for the City of Hawkinsville ▶ Please visit the Customer Service Desk at City Hall

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.

The City is currently working on this inventory and will continue to improve our inventory over the next three years. The City will maintain an updated list of service line classification according to address at City Hall for viewing by the public.

To help the City of Hawkinsville determine the material of your service line, please call the Hawkinsville Water Department at 478-892-3240 or email Kenneth Kibler at kenneth.kibler@inframark.com.

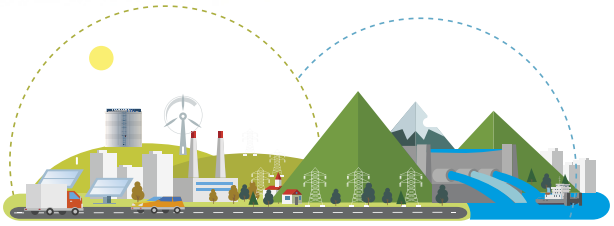
To access the Service Line Inventory (SLI) for the City of Hawkinsville ▶ Please visit the Customer Service Desk at City Hall

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business.

A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices or items listed below, please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/Radiant heater *(water heaters not included)*
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub *(whirlpool tubs not included)*
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough



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.

CONTACT

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Hawkinsville Public Water System | ID # GA 2350001
Telephone • 478-636-4446
Email • kenneth.kibler@inframark.com

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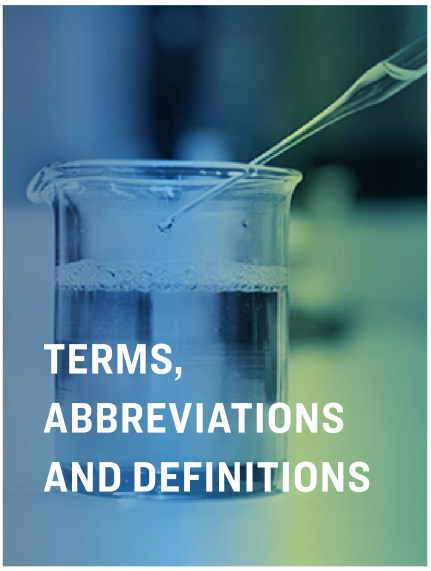
WATER QUALITY DATA

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions following the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.18	0.9	1.43	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.051	0.051	0.051	2025	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.71	0.39	1.08	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	00	5	2.06	NA	2.06	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Detect in Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Copper — action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.17	0.0035	0.17	0	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead — action level at consumer taps (ppb)	00	15	4.8	NA	9.3	0	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits



TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

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.
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.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT
WAS PREPARED BY INFRAMARK, LLC

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