City of Dublin
Water Quality Report
2024

CITY OF DUBLIN
GEORGIA

P.O. BOX 690 - DUBLIN, GEORGIA 31040 - 478-272-1620

May 22, 2025

I'm proud to share with you the **City of Dublin's 2024 Water Quality Report**.

Clean, safe drinking water is one of the most essential services a community can provide, and we take great pride in delivering high-quality water to your home every day.

Did you know that tap water is held to stricter standards than many other household products—including bottled water? In the pages ahead, you'll see how our dedicated team at the Dublin Surface and Ground Water Treatment Plants works to meet and exceed those standards. You'll also find the results of the extensive water quality testing we conduct each year to ensure your water is not only safe, but dependable.

Thank you for trusting us to serve you.

Sincerely,

Tony Braziel
Water Utility Director

Questions?

For more information about this report or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact the City of Dublin Water Treatment Plant at

478-277-5050

http:// www.cityofdubin.org.

http://www.facebook.com/cityofdublinga

City of Dublin, Georgia

www.cityofdubin.org

- Since 1812

OUR WATER

The City of Dublin owns and operates a fully integrated water system that delivers clean, reliable drinking water to residents and businesses both within city limits and in several surrounding areas. This system includes a surface water treatment plant, a groundwater treatment facility, elevated storage tanks, and a citywide distribution network—all working together to provide high-quality water every day.

Water is sourced from two locations: the **Oconee River**, through a raw water intake, and from **three deep wells** tapping into the **Upper Dublin-Midville** and **Lower Floridian Aquifers**. Combined, these sources are permitted to withdraw up to **7.0 million gallons per day (MGD)**.

After treatment, the water is stored in two **500,000-gallon clearwells** and distributed through high-service pumps to five elevated storage tanks, offering a total storage capacity of **2.25 million gallons**. This system ensures steady pressure and supply throughout the community.

Dublin's history of providing safe drinking water dates back to the early 1900s. The original lime softening plant began operations in 1936 with a capacity of just **0.5 MGD**. Over the decades, it has been expanded and modernized, now permitted to treat **2.0 MGD**. The **surface water treatment plant** was added in 1972 to process water from the Oconee River and was later upgraded in 1993 to include high-rate capacity filters, increasing its permitted capacity to **5.0 MGD**.

These investments in infrastructure reflect the City's long-standing commitment to maintaining a safe, reliable, and resilient water supply for generations to come.

City of Dublin
System ID GA1750002

We're proud to provide you with this report, which highlights the excellent quality of drinking water delivered by the City of Dublin each day. Our water treatment team produces more than **3 million gallons of safe, clean water daily**, serving residents and businesses both within and beyond the city limits. Our top priority is to ensure a dependable and high-quality water supply for you and your family. Every member of our team is committed to maintaining the safety of your drinking water while protecting Dublin's vital water resources for the future.

To ensure the safety of your water, the City of Dublin's water treatment plant operators continuously monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated, this water quality report is based on the results of monitoring for the period of January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. We hope that you will take a few minutes to review this important information.

If you have any questions about this report or the City of Dublin's Water Treatment System, please do not hesitate to call us at 478-277-5050; a licensed water plant operator will be happy to assist you. You're also welcome to join us at our regular city council meetings. They take place at City Hall on the first Thursday of each month at 5:30 PM and the third Thursday at 12:00 PM (noon).

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

The City of Dublin's Water Treatment Facilities are committed to providing safe, clean drinking water to our community. As part of that commitment, we have taken extensive steps to determine whether any lead service lines exist in our system. After decades of main rehabilitation and replacement projects, as well as recent inspections of customer meters, we have not encountered any lead service lines in the City of Dublin's distribution system. To further validate this, we consulted with licensed third-party plumbers who have worked throughout the county. Based on their professional experience and our own fieldwork, we have concluded that there are no lead service lines in the city.

Although the water supplied by the City of Dublin does not contain lead when it leaves our treatment facilities, lead can enter drinking water through household plumbing that contains lead materials, such as old pipes, solder, or fixtures. While lead pipes were banned in Georgia in 1986, homes built before that year may still contain plumbing components that include lead.

To protect our customers, the City of Dublin uses strict corrosion control methods at the water treatment plant. These methods reduce the potential for lead to leach from plumbing materials into the water. Our water is tested regularly, and lead levels are consistently well below the safety limits established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The risk of lead exposure within the City of Dublin is relatively low, especially given the age of housing stock in the area. Homes built after 1985 are much less likely to have any lead in their plumbing systems, and those built after 2014 are required to meet rigorous standards that virtually eliminate the presence of lead, even in brass fittings. However, homes built before 1987 may still contain lead solder or other lead-bearing components. In particular:

- Homes built **before 1970** are more likely to contain partial lead plumbing.
- Homes built **between 1970 and 1986** may contain lead solder connecting copper pipes.
- Homes built **after 1985** are significantly less likely to contain lead.
- Homes built **after 2014** are considered to have nearly zero risk.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN'S SERVICE LINE INVENTORY IS NOW AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC THROUGH THE GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION'S **PUBLIC TRANSPARENCY DASHBOARD**. RESIDENTS CAN ACCESS THIS INFORMATION BY VISITING: 🔗 HTTPS://PWS-PTD.120WATERAUDIT.COM/DUBLIN-GA THIS ONLINE DASHBOARD PROVIDES A SUMMARY OF SERVICE LINE MATERIALS ACROSS THE WATER SYSTEM AND SUPPORTS OUR COMMITMENT TO TRANSPARENCY AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Customers who have concerns about the plumbing materials in their homes are encouraged to contact us at **478-277-5050**. Upon request, our team will schedule a visit to conduct a **preliminary screening for lead** using an approved test strip method. While the presence of lead in the water supply is unlikely, taking proactive steps to assess and address potential sources of lead in household plumbing is an important part of maintaining safe, high-quality drinking water.

Source Water Assessment

The City of Dublin and the University of Georgia Watershed Group completed a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) in 2003. The goal of the source water assessment is to identify potential pollutants of concern and prevent pollution from reaching the source water. The SWAP has identified that the majority of potential sources of pollution in Dublin's drinking water source watershed are road and railroad stream crossings. The SWAP is available for review, please call 277-5050 for more information.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in most surface water in the U.S. The City of Dublin Water Treatment Plant monitored for *Cryptosporidium* in the Oconee River, January thru September, during the 2015 calendar year. ***Cryptosporidium was not detected in a single sample during 2015.***

Ingesting *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing a life-threatening illness. Dublin's Water Treatment System encourages immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

The table below 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 than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

REGULATED

ANALYTE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2024	80	0	61.9 (highest LRAA at site #1)	43.05 – 61.88	NO	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2024	60	0	50.88 (highest LRAA at site #3)	33.88 – 50.88	NO	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4.0]	[4.0]	1.44	0.21 – 2.2	NO	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	4.0	4.0	.83	0.64 – 0.98	NO	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	10	10	0.32	0.31 0.32	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tank
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2024	TT	NA	2.11	1.6 – 2.8	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU		.06	0.20 – 0.03	NO	Naturally present in the environment

UNREGULATED

Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2024	NA	0	6.6	NA	NO	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	2024	NA	70	23	NA	NO	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	2024	NA	N/A	0.98	NA	NO	By-product of drinking water Chlorination

Additional Water Quality (Secondary or Non-Regulated) These substances are not considered harmful, but some can affect the taste and odor of drinking water.

ANALYTE	YEAR SAMPLED	SUGGESTED LIMIT	Amount Detected		YEAR SAMPLED	SUGGESTED LIMIT	Amount Detected
Iron (ppm)	2024	<0.3	0.02	Sodium (ppm)	2024	N/A	7.75

Lead and Copper Information

GA1750002 City of Dublin

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 Dublin 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 us at 478-277-5050. 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 Dublin contact 478-277-5050

LEAD AND COPPER RANGE DATA							
ANALYTE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90th percentile)	RANGE		VIOLATION
					Low	High	
LEAD (ppb)	2022	15	0	3.5	0	24	NO
COPPER (ppb)	2022	1300	1300	290	6	440	NO

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 GA1750002 Dublin: https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Dublin-GA

Additional Monitoring

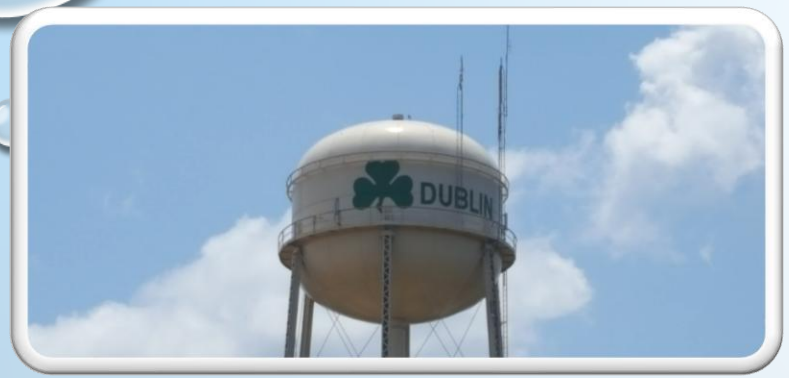
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)

During 2019, the City of Dublin Water Treatment System participated in the fourth phase of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4). Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring assists the EPA in determining the occurrence of these compounds and whether or not regulation is warranted.
Detections are summarized in the following table.
For general information on UCMR4, visit https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fact-sheets-about-fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-ucmr-4 or contact EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
HAA9 (ppb)	37.3	22.9	54.5
Manganese (ppb)	14.61	0.7	55.0
Tribufos (ppb)	0.037	.031	.042

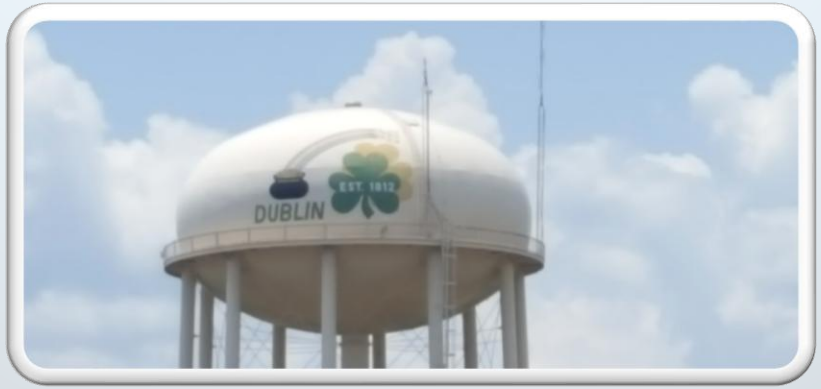
Life is good in Dublin, Georgia

- MICHAEL CLAY



ELM STREET TANK

250,000



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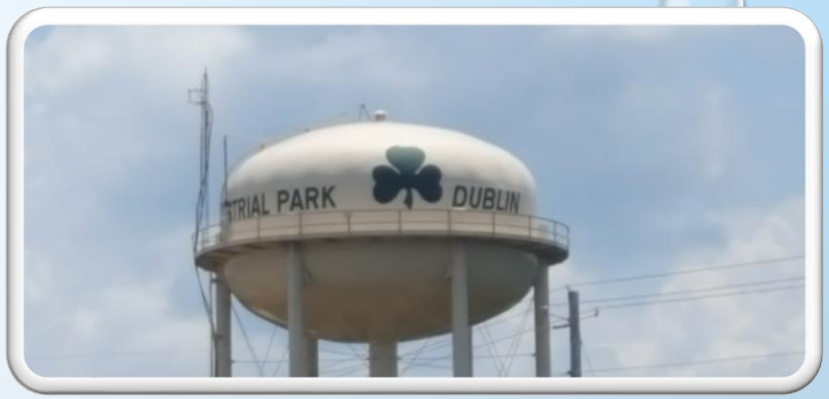
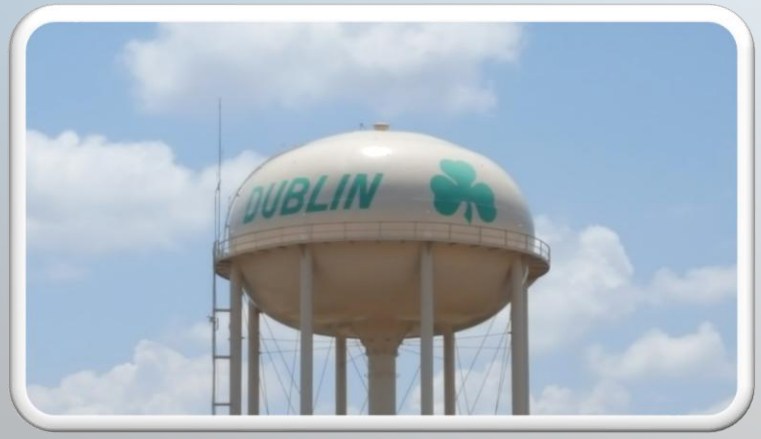


FIRETOWER TANK

250,000



SPRINGDALE TANK

750,000

WILLIE PAULK TANK

500,000

DEFINITIONS FOR TEST RESULTS TABLE

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

LCRAA Locational Running Annual Average

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

N/A - Not applicable

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

UNITS DEFINITIONS:

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity of water.

ppb- parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

ppm- parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)