



# **City of Dublin Water Quality Report 2025**



P.O. BOX 690 - DUBLIN, GEORGIA 31040 - 478-272-1820

April 1, 2026

I am pleased to present the City of Dublin's 2025 Water Quality Report.

Providing clean, safe, and reliable drinking water is among the most vital services a community can offer. We are committed to maintaining the highest standards to ensure that the water delivered to your home meets or exceeds all regulatory requirements.

Tap water is subject to rigorous standards—often more stringent than those applied to many other consumer products, including bottled water. Within this report, you will find detailed information about the processes employed at the Dublin Surface and Ground Water Treatment Plants, as well as the results of comprehensive water quality testing conducted throughout the year.

These efforts reflect the dedication of our team to safeguarding public health and delivering a dependable water supply to our community.

Thank you for your continued trust and confidence.

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.cityofdublin.org](http://www.cityofdublin.org)

- Since 1812

## OUR WATER

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The City of Dublin owns and operates an integrated public water system that provides safe, reliable drinking water to residential and commercial customers within the city and surrounding areas. The system includes a surface water treatment plant, a groundwater treatment facility, elevated storage tanks, and a comprehensive distribution network.

Water is sourced from the Oconee River and from three deep wells drawing from the Upper Dublin-Midville Aquifer and Lower Floridan Aquifer. These sources are permitted for a combined withdrawal of up to 7.0 million gallons per day.

Treated water is stored in two 500,000-gallon clearwells and delivered through high-service pumps to five elevated storage tanks, providing a total storage capacity of 2.25 million gallons. This infrastructure helps maintain consistent pressure and dependable service throughout the system.

The City has provided public drinking water since the early 1900s. The original lime softening plant, constructed in 1936 with a capacity of 0.5 MGD, has been expanded and modernized to a current permitted capacity of 2.0 MGD. A surface water treatment plant was added in 1972 and upgraded in 1993, increasing its permitted capacity to 5.0 MGD.

These continued investments support the City's commitment to delivering a safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply.

CITY OF DUBLIN  
2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT  
System ID: GA1750002



**OUR COMMITMENT TO SAFE DRINKING WATER**

We are proud to provide high-quality drinking water that meets or exceeds all federal and state safety standards. Our team works year-round to ensure reliable, safe water for all residents and businesses in Dublin.

**HOW WE MONITOR YOUR WATER**

Our water treatment professionals continuously monitor drinking water for contaminants in accordance with all applicable regulations. This report summarizes results from January 1 through December 31, 2025.

**QUESTIONS OR GET INVOLVED**

If you have questions about this report, contact the Dublin Water Treatment System at 478-277-5050.

Public meetings are held at City Hall:

- First Thursday at 5:30 PM
- 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](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.

## **PFAS Monitoring Results(UCMR 5)**

During 2025, our water system conducted testing for a range of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5).

Analytical results indicated that all tested PFAS compounds were either not detected or present at levels below established reporting thresholds.

The calculated Hazard Index (HI) for the analyzed PFAS compounds was 0.000. This indicates that, based on current EPA guidance, there is essentially no measurable health risk associated with the PFAS levels detected in the drinking water.

## **What are PFAS?**

PFAS are a group of man-made chemicals commonly used in industrial processes and consumer products. Monitoring under UCMR 5 helps ensure that these compounds are not present in drinking water at levels that could pose a risk to public health.

*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)		2025	80	0	64.7 (highest LRAA at site #1)	42.90 – 64.71	NO	By-product of drinking water Chlorination		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)		2025	60	0	59.24 (highest LRAA at site #1)	35.60 – 59.24	NO	By-product of drinking water Chlorination		
Chlorine (ppm)		2025	[4.0]	[4.0]	1.48	0.20 – 2.2	NO	By-product of drinking water Chlorination		
Fluoride (ppm)		2025	4.0	4.0	.74	0.51 – 0.89	NO	Water additive which promotes strong teeth		
Nitrate (ppm)		2025	10	10	0.40	0.0 - 0.40	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tank		
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)		2025	TT	NA	2.06	1.74 - 2.52	NO	Naturally present in the environment		
Turbidity (NTU)		2025	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU		0.06	0.02 - 0.25	NO	Naturally present in the environment		
UNREGULATED										
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)		2025	NA	0	6.5	NA	NO	By-product of drinking water Chlorination		
Chloroform (ppb)		2025	NA	70	15	NA	NO	By-product of drinking water Chlorination		
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)		2025	NA	N/A	1.3	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)	2025	<0.3	0.00				Sodium (ppm)	2025	N/A	6.30

# 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 (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	RANGE		VIOLATION
					Low	High	
LEAD (ppb)	2025	15	0	9.7	0	140	NO
COPPER (ppb)	2025	1300	1300	200	15	500	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>

## Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

**The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)** requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to publish a list of unregulated contaminants for monitoring by public water systems (PWSs) every five years.

Under the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5), applicable PWSs are required to monitor for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) as well as lithium in drinking water during the period from 2023 through 2025.

This monitoring requirement applies to all community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient non-community water systems (NTNCWSs) serving populations of 3,300 or more, as well as a nationally representative sample of systems

serving fewer than 3,300 individuals. Each participating system is required to conduct monitoring over a single 12-month period within the three-year program cycle.

This table presents the analytical results for the City of Dublin's drinking water.

Parameter (Class)	Results Range	Units	Untreated/Treated Water	Date
lithium	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	0.83 - 1.4 I	ng/l	Treated	2025
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0.82 – 1.5 I	ng/l	Treated	2025
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX chemicals)	U	ng/l	Treated	2025
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	U	ng/l	Treated	2025
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	U	ng/l	Treated	2025
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	0.81 – 1.1 I	ng/l	Treated	2025
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0.0016 - 0.0019 I	ug/l	Treated	2025
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.0009 – 0.0011 I	ug/l	Treated	2025
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl- PF3ONS)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	.0009 - .0013 I	ug/l	Treated	2025
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	U	ug/l	Treated	2025

**Definitions:**  
**U = Compound was analyzed for but not detected.**  
**I = The reported value is between the laboratory method detection limit and the laboratory practical quantitation limit.**

**HAZARD INDEX: 0.000**  
 → This means the lab calculated essentially no measurable risk from the PFAS they tested.

*Life is good in Dublin, Georgia*

- MICHAEL CLAY



## Definitions and Abbreviations

*The following terms and abbreviations are used in this report to help explain water quality results:*

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

**Contaminant:** Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

**Detection Limit (DL):** The lowest concentration of a substance that can be reliably detected by a laboratory, though not necessarily measured with precision.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, as established by regulatory agencies.

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

**Milligrams per Liter (mg/L):** A unit of measurement for concentration, equivalent to parts per million (ppm).

**Micrograms per Liter (µg/L):** A unit of measurement for concentration, equivalent to parts per billion (ppb).

**Nanograms per Liter (ng/L):** A unit of measurement for concentration, equivalent to parts per trillion (ppt).

**Non-Detect (ND or U):** Indicates that a substance was analyzed for but not detected at or above the laboratory detection limit.

**“I” Qualifier:** Indicates that a substance was detected at a level between the laboratory detection limit and the practical quantitation limit; the concentration is estimated and may have greater uncertainty.

**Parts per Million (ppm):** One part substance per million parts water (equivalent to mg/L).

**Parts per Billion (ppb):** One part substance per billion parts water (equivalent to µg/L).

**Parts per Trillion (ppt):** One part substance per trillion parts water (equivalent to ng/L).

**Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS):** A group of man-made chemicals used in industrial and consumer products that are monitored due to potential health effects.

**Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL):** The lowest concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured with acceptable accuracy and precision.

**Public Water System (PWS):** A system that provides water for human consumption to the public through pipes or other constructed conveyances.

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

**Turbidity:** A measure of the cloudiness of water, which can indicate the presence of particles.

**Hazard Index (HI):** A calculated value used to evaluate the potential health risk from exposure to multiple contaminants. A value of less than 1.0 indicates no expected health concern; a value of 0.000 indicates essentially no measurable risk based on current data.