

City of Maysville Water System

2025 Water-Quality Report

Water System ID CG0110001



The City of Maysville Water System is pleased to present a summary of the quality of water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual “Consumer Confidence” report to customers. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The City of Maysville Water System is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water. We encourage public interest and participation in our community’s decisions affecting our drinking water. Regularly scheduled council meetings are held on the 1st Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at Maysville City Hall. Comments are welcomed; please contact us at The City of Maysville – P.O. Box 86 – Maysville, GA 30558 or (706) 652-3310.

Water Source

The City of Maysville water system is supplied by groundwater from source #102 (Clay Street well) and source # 105 (Ellison Street well). Chlorine is added for disinfection and fluoride is added for prevention of tooth decay. Water is also purchased from the City of Commerce Water System which utilizes surface water from the Grove Creek watershed. In addition, the City of Maysville also has emergency service connections to Banks County Water System which obtains water from the Mountain Creek Reservoir.

The City of Maysville completed a well head protection plan with the Georgia EPD. Copies of this plan are available at City Hall.

How to Read This Table

The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected in 2025 from the City of Maysville water system and the City of Commerce water system unless noted otherwise. Please note the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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 or MCLG: 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 of 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 of MCRDLG: 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.

Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which triggers treatment or other requirement, which a water system must follow.

Volatile Organic Contaminant	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected (Highest)	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
Total Trihalomethane, TTHM								
City of Maysville	Quarterly	ppb	80	n/a	80.3	23.9-115.17	By-product of drinking water disinfection	YES
City of Commerce	Quarterly	ppb	80	n/a	66.79	26.5-82.8		NO
Haloacetic Acid, HAA5								
City of Maysville	Quarterly	ppb	60	n/a	49.6	24-69.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
City of Commerce	Quarterly	ppb	60	n/a	42.11	24.2-55.6		NO
Total Organic Carbon								
City of Commerce	Monthly	Ratio	N/A	TT </=2.0	1.77	0.96-1.41	Naturally present in the environment	NO
1, 2 Dichloroethane								
City of Maysville	2025	ppb	5	0	0.52	0-0.52	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	NO
Inorganic Contaminant	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
Nitrate/Nitrite								
City of Maysville	2025	ppm	10	10	2.6	0-2.6	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Lead¹								
City of Maysville	2023	ppb	AL=15	0	2.3	0-2.4	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
City of Commerce	2025	ppb	AL=15	0	0.57			NO

Chlorine Residual								
City of Maysville	Monthly	ppm	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	1.63	1.29-1.93	Water disinfectant	NO
City of Commerce	Monthly	ppm	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	2.11	0.5-2.11		NO
Copper²								
City of Maysville	2023	ppb	AL=1300	1300	940	9.5-1900	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
City of Commerce	2025	ppb	AL=1300	1300	85.19			NO
Fluoride								
City of Maysville	Monthly	ppm	4	4	0.71	0.47-0.89	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
City of Commerce	Monthly	ppm	4	4	0.75	0.72-0.79		NO
Microbiological	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Value	Range	Major Sources	Violation?
Total Coliform	Monthly	#/100 mL	1	0	0	n/a	Naturally present in the environment. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.	NO
City of Maysville								
Turbidity³								
City of Commerce	Continuous	NTU	TT	n/a	0.29	0.01-0.29	Soil runoff	NO
Turbidity								
City of Commerce	Continuous	NTU	95% samples <0.3	n/a	100%	n/a	Soil runoff	NO

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

1 ppb of copper is reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken.
2 ppb of lead is reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken.
3 Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness in water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Table Key

- AL = Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, 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.
- MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is not known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, 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.
- ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l) one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- NTU = nephelometric units, measure of the clarity of water
- TT = treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for CG0110001 Maysville

Violation: Testing results from sampling during the third quarter of 2025 shows that our system exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM). The standard for TTHM is 80 ppb as averaged at an individual monitoring location over the year. During the third quarter our TTHM level at site 501 was 80.3 ppb. TTHM, which are four volatile organic chemicals, form when disinfectants react with natural organic matter in the water. We are working to minimize the formation of HAA5 and TTHMs while ensuring an adequate level of disinfection to protect customers from exposure to bacteria.

Violation: Beginning 1/1/2023 and ending 12/31/2025, We failed to test our drinking water for mercury. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this time period. Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Violation: Beginning 1/1/2023 and ending 12/31/2025, We failed to test our drinking water for Arsenic. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this time period. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation: Beginning 1/1/2023 and ending 12/31/2025, We failed to test our drinking water for Antimony. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this time period. Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increase in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.

Violation: Beginning 1/1/2023 and ending 12/31/2025, We failed to test our drinking water for Barium. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this time period. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Violation: Beginning 1/1/2023 and ending 12/31/2025, We failed to test our drinking water for Beryllium. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this time period. Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.

Violation: Beginning 1/1/2023 and ending 12/31/2025, We failed to test our drinking water for Cadmium. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this time period. Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Violation: Beginning 1/1/2023 and ending 12/31/2025, We failed to test our drinking water for Cyanide. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this time period. Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

Violation: Beginning 1/1/2023 and ending 12/31/2025, We failed to test our drinking water for Chromium. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this time period. Some people who drink water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

Violation: Beginning 1/1/2023 and ending 12/31/2025, We failed to test our drinking water for Fluoride. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this time period. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth.

Violation: Beginning 1/1/2023 and ending 12/31/2025, We failed to test our drinking water for Selenium. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this time period. Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

Violation: Beginning 1/1/2023 and ending 12/31/2025, We failed to test our drinking water for Thallium. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this time period. Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.

What should You do? There is nothing you need to do at this time.

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled 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 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 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:

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

(B) 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.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

(E) 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 public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

CCR Supplemental Lead and Copper CCR Information For (GA0110001) Water System

Lead in Drinking Water

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 Maysville 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 formulas, 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 Maysville City Hall at 706-652-2274. 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 Maysville, please contact Matthew Speed at mspeed@eminc.biz

Lead Service Line Inventory

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 the City of Maysville, please contact Kim Jackson at kim.jackson@cityofmaysvillega.org.



National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

If you have any questions please call Kim Jackson with the Maysville City Hall at (706) 652-2274. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com. Although a copy of this Water Quality Report will not be mailed to each individual customer, there will be copies available at City Hall. This report contains water quality information from the City of Maysville water system (WSID 0110001).

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.