



2025 | ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

WATER QUALITY REPORT

WSID #1530007



YOUR WATER MEETS ALL FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS FOR WATER QUALITY

THE CITY OF WARNER ROBINS IS PLEASED TO PRESENT TO YOU THIS YEAR'S ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT.

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water we provided during the year 2025. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards.

We are committed to providing you with the information because we want you to be informed. For more information about your water, contact Laura Wilder, Water Operations Supervisor, at 478-328-4400.



WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Your water comes from Cretaceous Sand Aquifer known as the Tuscaloosa Group, which is a classification of rock formation in the aquifer. Source water assessment information may be obtained from Georgia Geologic Department. Contact Sandra Robertson at 404-656-3214.

Some areas of Warner Robins are serviced utilizing water produced by Houston County, Georgia. Information regarding the quality of water produced by both Warner Robins and Houston County is included in this 2025 Water Quality Report.



YOUR WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK!

**WARNER
ROBINS**
GEORGIA

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

We are here to [help](#) or answer your questions.

Keeping our valued customers informed about their water utility is a top priority. If you have questions about this report or concerns regarding your water utility, we are here to help. Please contact Water Operations Supervisor Laura Wilder at 478-328-4400 for assistance.

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings.

Our City Council meets the first and third Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the City Hall. Your participation is welcome at these meetings.

www.wrga.gov



CONTAMINANTS + WATER QUALITY

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 **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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water **before** we treat it include:

- **Microbial Contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- **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.
- **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
- **Radioactive Contaminants** which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

SPECIAL POPULATION ADVISORY

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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/Center for Disease Control guidelines on how to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

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. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The tables in this report list all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2025 calendar year unless otherwise noted. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State of Georgia requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level Goal (ALG)—The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which

there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level—The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

BDL—Below Detection Limit

Avg—Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

Maximum residual disinfection level (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.

N/A—not applicable

mrem—millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb—micrograms per liter or parts per billion—or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm—milligrams per liter or parts per million—or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

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

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS



WATER QUALITY DATA

WARNER ROBINS WATER SYSTEM

COLIFORM BACTERIA

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL	TOTAL COLIFORM MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	HIGHEST NO. OF POSITIVE	FECAL COLIFORM OR E. COLI MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS	TOTAL NO. OF POSITIVE E. COLI OR FECAL COLIFORM SAMPLES	VIOLATION (Y OR N)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
0	5% of monthly samples are positive	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

LEAD AND COPPER

LEAD AND COPPER	DATE SAMPLED	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	# SITES OVER AL	UNITS	VIOLATION (Y OR N)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.288	0	ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment
Lead	2023	0	15	1.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION (Y OR N)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine	2025	1.38	0.44-1.38	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	5.4	1.3-5.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Halo acetic Acids)	2025	BDL	N/A	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium	2025	0.0064	0.0064	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2025	0.50	0.50	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.73	0.11-1.42	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	1.43	0.605-1.43	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Radioactive Contaminants

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	03/14/2023	9.9	9.9	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
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HOUSTON COUNTY WATER SYSTEM

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANTS	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	DETECT IN YOUR WATER	RANGE		SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION (Y OR N)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
				HIGH	LOW			
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.86 AVG	0.17	1.18	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.61	0	2.1	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Total Coliform (RTCR)	NA	TT	N/A	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli (RTCR) in the Distribution system	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive, and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli	0	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Combined Radium	0	5 pCi/L	4.03	0	6.87	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	0	15 pCi/L	4.75 AVG	0	9.30	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER

Copper – Action Level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	90th% 0.2	0	24	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;
Lead – Action Level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15 ppb	90th% 0 ppb or ug/L	0 ppb or ug/L	4.2 ppb or ug/L	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)

Chlorine (mg/L)	MRDLG 4 ppm	4 mg/L	1.00 AVG	.54	1.33	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	N/A	80 ppb (.08 mg/L)	N/D	—	—	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Halo acetic Acids)	N/A	60 ppb (.06 mg/L)	N/D	—	—	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination



Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. When water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap from 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for cooking or drinking. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

THIS ANNUAL REPORT
WAS PREPARED BY INFRAMARK, LLC

Proudly serving the City of Warner Robins since 2008.