

in the
know
Monroe

**Inside
this issue...**

pg. 2 Interim City Admin.

pg. 3 Water Quality Report

pg. 6 New Tax Bills



Welcoming Ron Rabun, Interim City Administrator

The City welcomed its new City Administrator (Interim), Ron Rabun on June 1, 2016. Ron's role will be to assist the city council and the employees to continue to deliver quality services to the citizens and to move the city forward with its various improvement projects. Ron is a Navy veteran, a native of Georgia and has worked for many years as a city or county manager in the southeastern United States, Washington State and in the Middle East. He has a Master's degree in Public Administration from the University of Georgia. He is married, has three grown children and has recently added two new boxer pups to his family.

Ron believes in a business-like approach to running government and is a staunch proponent of excellence in customer service. He pointed out that he feels lucky to have inherited an excellent staff and high quality operations in the City of Monroe. He looks forward to working with the Mayor and City Council to move the city forward.



Keeping the Lights On

Keeping the lights on is one of the primary functions of the City of Monroe's Electric Crew. Whether it's during a windstorm or a downpour, the electric crews work to ensure that all power is restored to all residents and businesses in a timely manner. The City of Monroe is engineering a project that will help reinforce power lines and keep power lines intact during powerful storms. The City of Monroe will be replacing underground conductors that have almost reached the end of their expected life, as well as overhead copper conductors with ACSR. With these upgrades, the system should be less susceptible to system loss and increase in reliability.

Holiday Garbage Pick-up Schedule

Labor Day – September 5, 2016

Monday, September 5, 2016 – No Collection

Tuesday, September 6, 2016 – Monday's Collection Route

Wednesday, September 7, 2016 – Tuesday's and Wednesday's Collection Routes

Thursday, September 8, 2016 – Thursday's Collection Route

Thanksgiving – November 23-25

November 23, 2016 – close at noon

Monday, November 21, 2016 – Monday's Collection Route

Tuesday, November 22, 2016 – Tuesday's and Wednesday's Collection Routes

Wednesday, November 23, 2016 – Thursday's Collection Route

Thursday, November 24, 2016 – No Collection

Friday, November 25, 2016 – No Collection

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR 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 risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 human activity. 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 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 agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- * Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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.

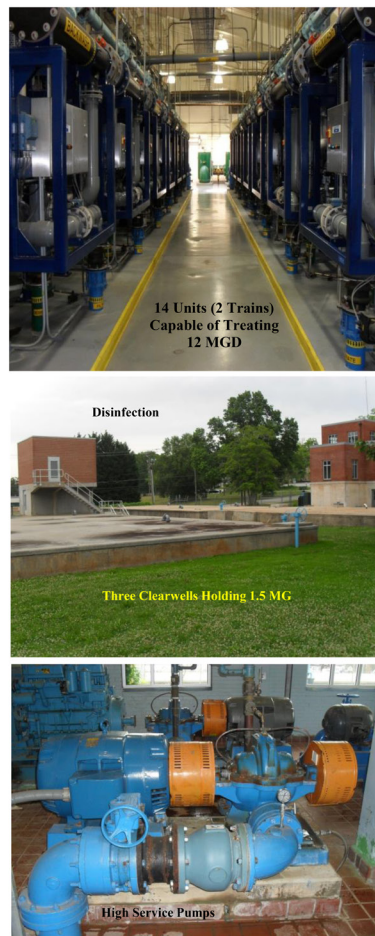
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulates established limits of contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1 (800) 426 - 4791

How your water is produced Operator determines the raw water source



Membrane Filtration



2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT MONROE WATER TREATMENT FACILITY ID NO GA2970001

Monroe's Water Treatment Department welcomes you to our Water Quality Report for 2015. This report contains key information on the quality of distributed water in 2015. The water produced from the microfiltration plant meets or exceeds all EPA and EPD regulations.

The raw water sources for Monroe's water system are John T. Briscoe Reservoir, Alcovy River and for emergency use Jack's Creek. Multiple sources allow operators to choose their best option for treatment.

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) identifies the watershed that contributes to the drinking water, potential sources of contamination and how susceptible your water is to any possible contamination. For information about this assessment, requests may be made to the City of Monroe Attn: Rodney Middlebrooks, *POB 725* Monroe, Georgia 30655. Or you may choose to attend city council meetings held the second Tuesday of each month at City Hall located at 215 North Broad

Certified operators, skilled in water treatment, produce water using proven treatment processes. These processes are coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and microfiltration. Disinfection assures the water is safe for consumption. Analysis is performed about every three hours. In a year, over 15,000 tests are performed to give our customers the best quality water from source to tap.

The microfiltration plant, the first in Georgia, is unique in that it can remove impurities 0.2 microns or above. By forcing water through a cellulite filter, impurities that could be harmful are removed. To give a perspective on micron size, the eye of a needle is about 1,230 microns and a typical cell in your body is about 10 microns.

The filtered water is sent to clearwells after pH adjustment and disinfection. Water pumped to distribution is monitored for all required parameters to assure that the best quality water is available to our customers.

2015 Detected Contaminants

Turbidity							
Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Maximum	Detected Range	Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	NTU	TT	N/A	0.12	0.02-0.12	No	Soil Runoff
Microbiological							
Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Maximum	Detected Range	Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Contaminant
(A) Total Coliform Bacteria	Less than 5% of monthly samples can test positive for Total Coliforms		0.0	3.1%		No	Naturally Occuring
Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products							
Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Maximum	Detected Range	Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	0	RAA 29	17.2-49.5	No	Treatment process by-product
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	0	RAA 29	20.7-56.2	No	Treatment process by-product
Chlorine	ppm	4.00	4.00	2.42	0.84-2.42	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	ppm	0.80	0.80	0.47	0.00 - 0.47	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	ppm	1.00	1.00	0.78	0.00 - 0.78	No	Treatment process by-product
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	N/A	1.70	1.20-1.70	No	Naturally Occuring
Inorganic Contaminants							
Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Maximum	Detected Range	Violation (Yes/No)	Sources of Contaminant
(B) Fluoride	ppm	4.00	4.00	0.91	0.57-0.91	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	10.00	10.00	0	0.00-0.00	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Substance	Units	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile	Number of Samples above Action Level	Violation (Yes/No)	Sources of Contaminant
(C) *Copper	ppb	1300	0	150	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits
(C) *Lead	ppb	15	0	2.5	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits

*Lead & Copper results are from 2014. The next round of analysis for the City of Monroe is scheduled for 2017.

Concerning Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Monroe is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may have to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hot-line at 1 (800) 426 - 4791** or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

GLOSSARY

MG: Million Gallons

MGD: Million Gallons per Day

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Running Annual Average (RAA): The arithmetic average of the four most recent quarterly results.

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

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

Turbidity: A measure of the cloudiness of water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

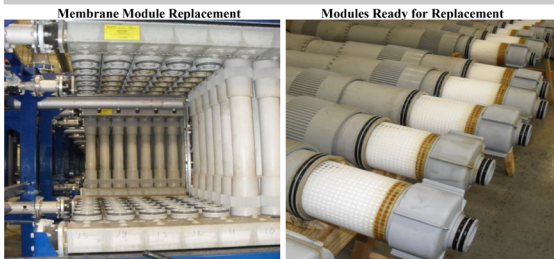
ppm or mg/L: Parts per million or milligrams per liter. One part per million is the equivalent of one minute in 2 years or one penny in 10 thousand dollars.

ppb or µg/L: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter. One part per billion is the equivalent of one minute in 2000 years or one penny in 10 million dollars.

N/A: Not Applicable

Special Footnotes

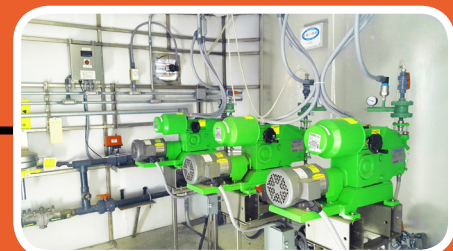
- (A) 32 samples are tested each month. No more than 1 sample may be positive for total coliform bacteria.
 (B) Fluoride is added in treatment to bring the natural level to the EPA's recommended range of 0.78 to 1.2 ppm
 (C) Water from the treatment plant does not contain Lead & Copper, however, under EPA test protocol, water is tested at the tap. Tap tests show that where a consumer may have lead pipes or lead-soldered pipes, the water is not corrosive therefore, the amount of lead or copper absorbed by the water is limited to safe levels.



Where Does Your Water Come From?



The water distribution process starts with raw water from one of two sources: the John T. Briscoe Raw Water Reservoir or the Alcovy River. The raw water is, then, split into the water pond or sent to the water plant for treatment.



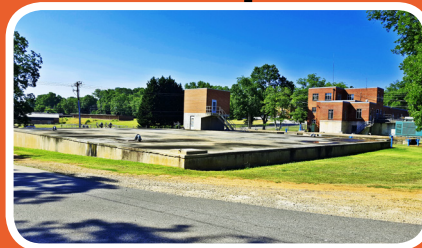
When the water arrives at the treatment plant, it goes through the chemical feed building and gains lime, alum, & chlorine dioxide.



Once the water leaves the settling basins, it goes to the membrane feed pumps and strainers, and then it is filtered through the micro-filtration system. During this process, the water is tested for many things to control the process and ensure compliance with state regulations



Next, the water goes through a bleaching process to disinfect it. Lime is added to adjust the pH.

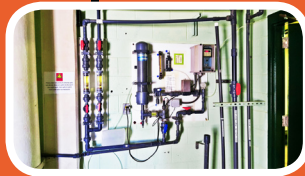
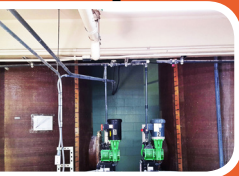


The water then goes to the clear wells and the new high service pump building. At this point the water is ready for distribution. The water goes to three elevated water tanks.

From there, the water is distributed throughout the city to homes and businesses. The water is then delivered to the customer's home to give them clean, safe drinking water.

Providing quality drinking water is an essential function of the City of Monroe's Water Department, which is a part of the Water, Light, and Gas commission. The River Intake Pump Station has been in operation since 1968 and has a capacity roughly equal to the water plant's original capacity of 6.4 million gallons per day. The current City of Monroe water plant is the largest of its design in the southeastern United States. The plant currently has a 10 million gallon per day capacity. The water is sourced from the Alcovy River and John T. Briscoe Jr. Reservoir. The City of Monroe water distribution system consists of 1,300 miles of pipe diameter and approximately 1,300 fire hydrants. If you have any questions, contact the City of Monroe at 225-389-2222.

Water Come From?



After those items are added, the water goes to the flash mixer to ensure proper mixing.

The water then goes to the settling basins where most sediments in the water will settle out.



Next, the water has chlorine added for disinfecting and fluoride added for pH adjustment.

The water then goes through the chemical feed building again where fluoride and phosphate are added for dental health and corrosion control.



From the water tanks, the water is distributed through the distribution system into customers and businesses. Once the water reaches your home, it has been disinfected and fortified to be the best quality drinking water.

The water is then tested once more to be sure the water is safe to drink.

Starting in 1904, the City of Monroe distributed water and ice to the citizens under the direction of the City Engineer. Since the early 1970s and contains two vertical turbine pumps with a combined pumping capacity of 100 million gallons per day. The Monroe Water Treatment Facility was built in 2002 and then upgraded in 2012. It was the first water treatment facility in Louisiana with a 100 million gallons per day treatment capacity. The plant serves about 8,800 customers in Monroe by treating water. The distribution system consists of over 241 miles of distribution lines which range in size from 3/4 to 16 inches in diameter. For more information, call Rodney Middlebrooks at 770-267-3429 or email Rodney Middlebrooks at rmiddlebrooks@monroega.gov.



for business

The following businesses received new licenses from the City of Monroe since March.

• **Anschutz Antiques**
1248 South Madison Avenue

• **Birch Interiors**
205 East Spring Street

• **Clearview Primary Care at Breedlove**
704 Breedlove Drive

• **J & M Thrift**
204 West Spring Street

• **J. Key Roofing**
155 Bankers Boulevard Ste F-300

• **Kniquenaques**
707 South Broad Street

• **Matt McCane Insurance Agency**
155 Bankers Boulevard Bldg D-200

• **Modern Cleaners & Alterations**
1966 West Spring Street

• **Motivate Martial Arts**
116 West Spring Street

• **Produce Installations**
125 Henson Drive

• **The Pro Agency**
129 North Midland Avenue

Code Enforcement

The Code Department is a function of the city that is responsible for a plethora of duties. Most notable are the responsibilities that include building codes and other structural or property related codes. Once a code violation is reported, the violation must go through a process to ensure the person(s) with the violation is brought into compliance.

1. See violation/get report of violation
2. Contact owner/occupant (7-15 days)
3. Citation with Court Date (7-30 days)
4. Judge decision (jail, fine, deadline)
5. For non-compliance, back to court

For code related issues, call the City of Monroe at 770-267-3429 or visit our website at monroega.com for further information on the code department.

NATURAL GAS

DEPENDABLE

- Natural gas gives you an endless supply of hot water, precise temperature control for cooking, and faster drying for your laundry.
- Most natural gas appliances work even when the electricity is out.
- Because the natural gas system is underground, outages are rare.

EFFICIENT

- Natural gas appliances cost less to operate than electric appliances.
- Natural gas water heaters heat water twice as fast as electric water heaters.
- Natural gas dryers use less energy and can dry clothes faster than electric dryers.

RESPONSIBLE

- Natural gas produces less pollution and fewer greenhouse gasses than its counterparts.
- Of the major sources of energy in the United States, natural gas is the cleanest, most efficient, cost effective and abundant.



Finance Options and Rebates Available on Natural Gas Appliances!
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www.monroega.com

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Postal Customer
Monroe, GA 30655

UPCOMING EVENTS

official newsletter of monroe, georgia

A August

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 2 | City Council Meeting | 6:00 p.m. |
| 5 | First Friday Concert Series-The Tams | 7:00 p.m. |
| 9 | City Council Meeting | 6:00 p.m. |

S September

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 2 | First Friday Concert Series-Swingin' Medallions | 7:00 p.m. |
| 5 | Holiday: Closed | |
| 6 | City Council Meeting | 6:00 p.m. |
| 13 | City Council Meeting | 6:00 p.m. |



O October

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|------------|
| 4 | City Council Meeting | 6:00 p.m. |
| 8 | Paws in the Park | 8:30 a.m. |
| 8 | Fall Fest | 10:00 a.m. |
| 8 | Closing Day Farmers Market | 8:30 a.m. |
| 11 | City Council Meeting | 6:00 p.m. |
| 21 | Food Truck Friday | |
| 31 | Halloween | |

N November

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | City Council Meeting | 6:00 p.m. |
| 3 | Light Up the Night | 5:00 p.m. |
| 3 | Downtown Art Walk | 5:00 p.m. |
| 8 | City Council Meeting | 6:00 p.m. |
| 23 | Holiday: City Hall Closes at Noon | |
| 24 | Holiday: Closed | |
| 25 | Holiday: Closed | |



Unless otherwise noted, City of Monroe meetings are at City Hall, 215 N. Broad Street. Dates subject to change; check monroega.com for updates.

**City of
Monroe
Georgia**

Mayor Greg Thompson
Vice-Mayor Wayne Adcock-District 6
City Council Lee Malcom-District 1
Myoshia Crawford-District 2
Nathan Purvis-District 3
Larry Bradley-District 4
Norman Garrett-District 5
Nathan Little-District 7
Jimmy Richardson-District 8

Interim City Administrator
Director of Public Safety
Director of Code
Director of Water, Sewer, & Gas
Director of Finance
Director of Solid Waste
Director of Streets & Transportation
Director of Electric & Telecom
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