A source Water Assessment Plan identifies the watershed that contributes to your drinking water, potential sources of contamination and how susceptible your water is to contamination.

You can request information about this assessment from the City of Monroe at Attn: Rodney Middlebrooks * P.O. Box 725 * Monroe, Georgia 30655 or you may choose to attend regular city council meetings held the second Tuesday of each month at City Hall ; 215 N. Broad St., Monroe, Georgia.

Your drinking water is processed by certified operators that are skilled in the knowledge of water treatment, dedicated to deliver you quality first and proud of their water as it comes from the tap.

Trane 1 Membranes

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 health 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 from 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 for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 wish 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 Hotlline at 1800 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Since 1821 THE CITY OF Monroe

2013

Water Quality Report
Monroe Water Treatment Facility
ID NO. GA2970001

Welcome to the City Of Monroe's annual water report. This report contains important information on the quality of water distributed to you, our customer in 2012.

Your water plant, the 1st micro-filtration plant in Georgia, delivers water that meets or exceeds EPA and EPD regulations.

Impurities, 0.2 microns or above, are removed with membrane filtration. The eye of a needle is about 1,230 microns wide. A typical cell in your body is about 10 microns.

Water is supplied to the plant from the Alcovy River, John T. Briscoe Reservoir and in emergency use, Jack's Creek.

Over 772 million gallons of safe drinking water were pumped into the distribution system in 2012.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800- 426-4791

2012 Detected Contaminants Table

Regulated Contaminants							
Substance	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Monroe Water System Maximum**	**Detected Range**	**Is the water safe?**	**Year Tested**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Microbiological Contaminants							
Filtered Turbidity	TT = 0.15 NTU 95 % Samples ≤ 0.10 NTU	0 100 %	0.08 NTU	0.02 - 0.08 NTU	**YES**	2012	soil runoff
Total Coliform Bacteria	5% of Samples Positive	0% Positive	0% Positive	0% Positive	**YES**	2012	naturally occurring
Total Organic Carbon	TT	N/A	2.00 ppm	1.10 – 2.10 ppm	**YES**	2012	naturally occurring
Disinfection & Disinfection By-products							
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	N/A	RAA 33 ppb	26 - 41 ppb	**YES**	2012	treatment process by-product
Haloacetic Acid	60 ppb	N/A	RAA 33 ppb	24 - 46 ppb	**YES**	2012	treatment process by-product
Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	2.30 ppm	0.25 - 2.30 ppm	**YES**	2012	water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	0.8 ppm	0.8 ppm	0.71 ppm	0.00 - 0.71 ppm	**YES**	2012	water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	1.0 ppm	1.0 ppm	0.87 ppm	0.02 - 0.87 ppm	**YES**	2012	water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.17 ppm	0.53 - 1.17 ppm	**YES**	2012	water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.29	0.00 – 0.29	**YES**	2012	erosion of natural deposits
Substance	**Action Level**	**MCLG**	**Monroe Water System 90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples Above Action Level**	**Is the water safe?**	**Year Tested**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Copper	1300 ppb	N/A	150 ppb	0	**YES**	2011	household piping
Lead	15 ppb	N/A	2.5 ppb	0	**YES**	2011	household piping

DEFINITIONS

MG: Million Gallons

MGD: Million Gallons per Day

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (MCLG): The highest level of a contaminant 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 contaminant in drinking water.

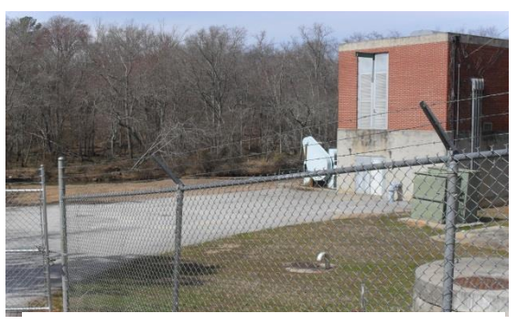
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Turbidity: a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity 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 ug/L: parts per billion or micrograms per liter. One part per billion is the equivalent of one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in 10 million dollars.

N/A: Not Applicable



Alcovy River Pump Station