

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



2024

WATER QUALITY REPORT MONROE WATER TREATMENT FACILITY ID NO GA2970001

Monroe's Water Treatment Department welcomes you to our Water Quality Report for 2024. This report contains key information on the quality of distributed water in 2023. 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: Joey Witcher, *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 Street.

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. Analyses are 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 larger. 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.

2023 Detected Contaminants - Monroe Water Works GA2970001

Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	N/A	0.08 NTU	N/A	No	Soil Runoff
		TT ≤0.3 NTU <95% of monthly samples	N/A	100%	N/A	No	

Microbiological

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Number of Positive Samples	Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	More than 1 per month	0	0	No	Naturally Occuring
E. coli Bacteria	0	0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste

Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products

Substance	Units	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Average	Detected Range	Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	0	35.1	17.9 - 67.8	No	Treatment process by-product
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	0	27.4	17.7 - 50.9	No	Treatment process by-product
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	2.00	1.60 - 2.29	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	ppb	800	800	50	0 - 280	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	ppm	1	1	0.25	0.01 - 0.65	No	Treatment process by-product
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	N/A	1.45	1.00 - 1.70	No	Naturally Occuring
VOC - Chloroform	ppb	TTHM - 80	70	5.6	N/A	No	Treatment process by-product
VOC - Bromodichloromethane	ppb	TTHM - 80	0	2.8	N/A	No	Treatment process by-product
VOC - Chlorodibromomethane	ppb	TTHM - 80	60	0.7	N/A	No	Treatment process by-product

Inorganic Contaminants

Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Average	Detected Range	Violation (Yes/No)	Sources of Contaminant
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.79	0.44 - 1.02	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth
IOC - Zinc 66	ppm	N/A	5	0.15	0.15	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which inhibits pipe corrosion
IOC- Sodium	ppb	N/A	N/A	6000	6000	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Substance	Units	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile	Number of Samples above Action Level	Violation (Yes/No)	Sources of Contaminant
*Copper	ppb	1300	1000	150	0 of 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits
*Lead	ppb	15	0	0	0 of 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Contaminants

Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Average	Detected Range	Violation (Yes/No)	Sources of Contaminant
†Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) *	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.0035	0.0035	No	Carpeting, carpet cleaner, and floor wax

*Lead & Copper results are from 2023. The next round of analysis for the City of Monroe is scheduled for 2026.

†Denotes Results from UCMR 5 from 2023.

Georgia EPD issued the City of Monroe a Chemical Waiver for Synthetic Organic Contaminant Chemicals (SOC). The EPD has reduced the monitoring requirements for SOC Chemicals because the source is not at risk of contamination. This chemical waiver will be in effect from 1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025.

* Denotes That contaminant was monitored but is not regulated

GLOSSARY

MG: Million Gallons

MGD: Million Gallons per Day

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. 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 technique.

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

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal. 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.

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

AL: Action Level. 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. Measured as NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit). Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of effectiveness of our filtration system.

ppm or mg/l: Parts per million or milligrams per liter. One part per million is the equivalent of 1 dollar in one million 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. 1000 µg/L = 1mg/L

ND: Not Detected.

N/A: Not Applicable.

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes. A Treatment Process By-Product.

PFBS: PFBS is a replacement chemical for PFOS, a chemical that was voluntarily phased out by the primary U.S. manufacturer by 2002. PFBS has been identified in the environment and consumer products, including surface water, wastewater, drinking water, dust, carpeting and carpet cleaners, and floor wax.

Membrane Module Replacement



Modules Ready for Replacement



