

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.

Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances are a group of over 60,000 man-made chemicals used primarily in the manufacturing of grease-proof, waterproof, non-stick, and stain and flame resistant materials. They are known as "forever" chemicals due to its persistence and the difficulty in breaking down in the environment or in the human body. PFAS have been linked to health problems including certain types of cancers. For more information on PFAS, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>. See the detected substances/contaminants table for the City of Monroe's PFAS results.

The US 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: A Licensed Water Treatment Operator determines the raw water source (River or Reservoir). Water is then pumped to treatment plant where it will undergo coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection with corrosion control and fluoridation added just prior to the water entering our clearwells before going into our distribution system.

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components such as solder with lead associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Monroe is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes from our distribution system, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home or from the meter to the home's plumbing materials. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the risk of lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

As required by the Lead and Copper Rule, The City of Monroe is required to monitor at 30 houses throughout our distribution system every 3 years. **The most recent testing was conducted in 2023, and from that sampling event, our 90th percentile for lead was Zero and the 90th percentile for copper was 0.15 ppm.** Compliance with the Lead and Copper rule is based on the 90th percentile of the total number of samples collected and compared to the Action Level for Lead and for Copper. To have an exceedance, the 90th percentile must exceed 15 ppb (or 0.015 ppm) for Lead and 1.3 ppm for Copper. For more information about where lead comes from, testing methods, and steps to minimize exposure, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water#health>.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, please contact The City of Monroe Water Works at (770)266-3426 for more information.

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, The City of Monroe Water Works conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at 30 selected sites every 3 years. The City of Monroe Water Works treats water using Zinc Orthophosphate to control corrosion and we monitor water quality parameters such as alkalinity, pH, and phosphate throughout our distribution system at our BacT sites to ensure we are optimizing our corrosion control.

In an attempt to further reduce exposure to Lead, the EPA LCRI rule mandates that the City of Monroe to offer Lead testing of drinking water to schools and daycares in our system. For more information on this rule, please visit https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-10/final_lcri_fact-sheet_schools-and-child-care.pdf.

If you would like to have your child's school or daycare participate, please reach out to the school/ daycare.

The City of Monroe is also evaluating and building an inventory of all service lines in our distribution system.

If you would like to view our Service Line inventory, you may do so by visiting: <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Monroe-GA>



2026

WATER QUALITY REPORT MONROE WATER TREATMENT FACILITY PWS ID# GA2970001

Monroe's Water Treatment Department welcomes you to our Water Quality Report for 2026. This report contains key information on the quality of distributed water in 2025. 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. Analysis 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 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 zinc orthophosphate for corrosion control and disinfection. Water pumped to our distribution system is monitored for all required parameters to assure that the best quality water is available to our customers.

2025 Detected Substances / Contaminants - Monroe Water Works GA2970001

GLOSSARY

Turbidity

Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Max Level Found	Detected Range	Violation	Potential Source of Substance/Contaminant
Turbidity	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	N/A	0.45	N/A	No	Soil Runoff
		TT < 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%	N/A	No	

Microbiological

Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	# of Positive Samples	Violation	Potential Source of Substance/Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	Presence /	1 per month	0	0	No	Naturally Occuring
E. coli Bacteria	Absence	0	0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste

Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products

Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Average	Detected Range	Violation	Potential Source of Substance/Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	0	31.2	27.5 - 39.7	No	Treatment process by-product
Total Halocetic Acids	ppb	60	0	26.8	21.2 - 33.5	No	Treatment process by-product
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	2.11	1.18 - 2.71	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	ppb	800	800	70	0 - 370	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	ppm	1	1	0.25	0 - 0.54	No	Treatment process by-product
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	N/A	1.5	1.00 - 1.98	No	Naturally Occuring
VOC - Chloroform	ppb	TTHM - 80	70	9.3	9.3	No	Treatment process by-product
VOC - Bromodichloromethane	ppb	TTHM - 80	0	4.1	4.1	No	Treatment process by-product
VOC - Chlorodibromomethane	ppb	TTHM - 80	60	1.00	1	No	Treatment process by-product

Inorganic Compounds

Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Average	Detected Range	Violation	Potential Source of Substance/Contaminant
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.66	0.78 - 0.87	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate-Nitrite	ppm	10	10	ND	ND	No	Agricultural Runoff (Fertilizers) / Septic Tank leaching/ Sewage/ Erosion of natural deposits
IOC - Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	6.7	6.7	N/A	Naturally Occuring
IOC - Zinc 66	ppm	N/A	5	0.15	0.15	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which inhibits pipe corrosion

Substance	Units	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile	Number of Samples above AL	Violation	Potential Source of Substance/Contaminant
*Copper	ppm	1.3	1	0.15	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 Compounds

Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Detected Range	Violation	Potential Source of Substance/Contaminant
† PFBS (Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid)	ppt	N/A	N/A	4.2	4.2	No	Firefighting Foam, Carpeting, Floor/ Carpet Cleaners

*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 2024.
 Georgia EPD issued the City of Monroe a Chemical Waiver for Synthetic Organic Contaminant Chemicals (SOC).
 GA EPD has reduced the monitoring requirements for SOC Chemicals because the source is not at risk of contamination.
 This chemical monitoring waiver is in effect from 1/1/2026 - 12/31/2028.

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.
ppt or ng/L: Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter. One part per trillion is the equivalent of 2.4 milliseconds in 75 years.
ND: Not Detected.
N/A: Not Applicable.
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes. A Treatment Process By-Product.
HAA5: Total Halocetic Acids. A Treatment Process By-product.

