



City of Madison 2022 Water Quality Report Water System No. 2110002

This report is published annually to give consumers of water provided by the City of Madison water department a brief description of the high quality of water we produce. I would also like to give you a general idea of the amount of attention dedicated to every drop of water that comes from your faucets. Over the course of 2022, your water department personnel withdrew, treated, tested, and continuously monitored over 474 million gallons of water throughout the system from our raw water sources to the distribution infrastructure. Using on-site laboratories, the State of Georgia EPD laboratory, independent laboratories, and continuous monitoring equipment well over 240,000 tests were performed. By use of our recently upgraded SCADA system, we continuously monitor tank level, chlorine, pH and temperature at our Lions Club Road, CO-OP, Georgia Pacific, College Drive, and the Flat Rock Water Towers.

We here at the Water Treatment plants work hard daily to improve our facilities and our expertise to provide the highest quality of water to you, our customers. We thank you for the opportunity to serve you. If you have any questions or concerns, please call (706)342-1212 or (706) 343-1111.

Larry L. Stephens Jr.
Water Treatment Plant – ORC

Madison's Water Supply

Your water system consists of two surface water treatment plants. The Oconee Water Treatment Facility, located at 1121 Briar Lane, and the Madison Water Treatment Facility, located at 457 North Second Street.

The Lake Oconee Facility has a permitted capacity of 2 MGD, withdrawing raw water from the Apalachee River at Lake Oconee. The raw water is pumped into a 6-million-gallon reservoir located at the facility site.

The Madison Water Treatment Plant has a permitted capacity of 1.5 MGD. The raw water source for this facility is Hard Labor Creek. During extreme drought conditions this raw water source can be supplemented by the 89 million gallon Doster Road Reservoir allowing maximum withdrawals for a short period of time.

Hard Labor Creek has a LOW contaminate susceptibility rating and the Apalachee River source at Lake Oconee has a MEDIUM contaminate susceptibility rating. This means that both are good reliable sources of raw water.

State & Federal Agencies Monitor Water Quality

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. As the water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can be polluted by animals and human activity. Contaminants that might be expected in untreated water include: biological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemicals from industrial or petroleum use and from gas stations, storm runoff, septic systems; and naturally occurring radioactive contaminants. All 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 EPA's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**, or by visiting their website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Special Information Available

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 their drinking water from their health care providers. Guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants can be obtained by calling the EPA's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791** or by visiting their website at www.epa.gov/safewater

For additional copies of this report, copies of the Source Water Assessment Plan or for additional information on your drinking water call The City of Madison Water Treatment Department at (706) 342-1212 or (706) 343-1111. We also encourage citizen participation at the city council meetings, for meeting information call city hall at (706) 342-1251 or you can visit the City of Madison's website at www.madisonga.com.

Please see Reverse side of this page for water quality testing results.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Oconee Plant Results	Madison Plant Results	Range Detected	Violation	Sources of Contaminant
PARAMETERS REGULATED AT PLANT							
Fluoride (mg/L)	4	4	0.77 optimum 0.7		0.07 – 1.20	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
T. Trihalomethane (mg/L)	0.080 RAA	0.06 RAA	Site 501 0.0564	Site 502 0.0445	0.0435 – 0.0626	No	By-product of Drinking Water Chlorination Process
Haloacetic Acids (mg/L)	0.060 RAA	0.3 RAA	Site 501 0.0430	Site 502 0.0452	0.0340 – 0.0452	No	
Filter Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1 NTU Max & 95% <0.3 NTU	0.3 NTU Max & 95% <0.3 NTU	0.39 Max. NTU <0.3 NTU 99.9%	0.32 Max NTU <0.3 NTU 99.9%	0.02 – 0.39 NTU	No	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (RR)	>1.0 RR	N/A RR	1.04 RR	1.18 RR	1.00 – 1.34 RR	No	Naturally present in the environment
*Total Coliform (Pos./Neg. samples)	95% Neg.	100% Neg.	100 % Neg.		100 % Neg.	No	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrates (mg/L)	10	10	0.46	N/D	N/D – 0.46	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits

GLOSSARY:

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

AL: Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other requirements.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units – The standard unit for measuring turbidity in water.

Mg/L: Milligrams per liter (1penny in 10 thousand dollars)

RAA: Running Annual Average

RR: Removal Ratio

N/A: Not Available

Neg. : Negative (No bacteria)

Pos. : Positive (Bacteria present)

N/D: Not Detected

<= Less than

>= Greater than