

2026 Consumer Confidence Report



Macon Water Authority

MACON-BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA

Water Quality Data for
January 1 – December 31, 2025

Each year, the Macon Water Authority (MWA) publishes the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to provide our customers with clear, transparent information about the quality of their drinking water. This report presents data collected from January 1 through December 31, 2025, confirming that MWA continues to meet and exceed all state and federal water quality standards.

Here are three key takeaways from this year's CCR:

1. MWA continues to deliver high-quality, reliable drinking water, meeting or exceeding all regulatory requirements.
2. In 2025, our system maintained full compliance with all water quality standards—every gallon delivered to our customers met or surpassed safety guidelines.
3. Our commitment to excellence is recognized across the state. In 2025, MWA received multiple honors from the Georgia Association of Water Professionals, including Platinum Awards for Water Distribution and Sewer Collection System Excellence, along with additional recognition for operational performance and staff achievements.

At MWA, we remain committed to providing safe, great-tasting water—because our community deserves nothing less.

What is in my drinking water and why?

MWA provides high-quality drinking water!

To ensure your drinking water is safe, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets regulations that limit the levels of certain substances, known as contaminants, in public water systems.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of these substances. Their presence does not necessarily indicate a health risk. MWA routinely tests your water to ensure all levels remain within safe limits. Detailed results of substances detected in MWA's drinking water during 2025 can be found in the Water Quality Data table on page 3 of this report.

Potential Contaminants tested by the MWA

Potential contaminants that may be present in source water *before* it is treated at the MWA Frank C. Amerson, Jr. Water Treatment Facility include:

Microbiological Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from septic tanks/systems, agricultural livestock, wildlife, or wastewater treatment plants.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from agricultural sources or because of farming, urban storm water runoff, or residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, in addition to coming from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic tanks/systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring, or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activity.

MWA Tap Water: Held to Higher Standards Than Bottled Water

All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain trace amounts of certain substances. However, public water systems like MWA are subject to more frequent and rigorous testing than bottled water.

MWA's water is tested daily and must meet strict standards set by the EPA and the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD). These standards are designed to ensure that your tap water is safe, reliable, and of the highest quality. In fact, MWA's continued compliance and operational excellence have earned statewide recognition, reinforcing our commitment to delivering water you can trust.



What's naturally present in water and what's added during treatment?

All substances listed in the Water Quality Data Table (page 3) are tested in MWA's certified laboratory and verified by state regulators to meet strict safety standards.

Some substances, such as nitrate, total organic carbon, and turbidity, occur naturally in water and are carefully monitored throughout the treatment process.

To ensure water quality and safety, Chlorine, Chlorine Dioxide, and Fluoride are introduced during disinfection, providing essential health benefits.

Additionally, Chlorite, Haloacetic Acids (HAA), and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) are common by-products of water treatment. While monitored closely, these substances are detected at levels that do not pose a health risk.

Lastly, Lead and Copper may enter tap water through household plumbing materials. To safeguard public health, the MWA follows federal guidelines by testing for these metals in residential homes every three years. The most recent testing, conducted in September 2023, confirmed that all samples met the required safety standards. The next round of lead and copper testing is scheduled for 2026, in accordance with the EPA's three-year monitoring cycle.

Service Line Inventory Information

In accordance with regulations from the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD), Macon Water Authority submitted a Service Line Inventory (SLI) to EPD in October of 2024. The goal of the SLI is to identify Lead Service Lines (LSLs), a significant source of lead in drinking water. **Macon Water Authority is pleased to inform you that none of its customers are served by Lead Service Lines.** You can view the MWA's SLI by clicking this link: <https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com/>. On page four, there are instructions on how to access the service line inventory for MWA. If you have any questions about your service line or drinking water quality, please contact A.J. Hopkins at (478) 464-5678 or ahopkins@maconwater.org

How to read the report: Important Terms and Definitions

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow. For lead and copper, the reading is the 90th percentile value from the most recent sampling.

≥: greater than or equal to.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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 contamination.

N/A: Not Applicable.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs): Used in measuring turbidity. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. The MWA monitors turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Parts per Billion (ppb): A measurement concentration that is equivalent to micrograms per liter (µg/L).

Parts per Million (ppm): A measurement concentration that is equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/L).

Percent (%) of Monthly Samples: The percent of samples taken during the month that tested positive for total coliforms. The MWA collects a minimum of 120 samples per month.

Removal Ratio RAA: The amount removed in the process expressed as a ratio. The MWA samples its raw water and treated water each month for total organic carbon and then calculates a removal ratio. To meet regulatory requirements, the MWA then determines the RAA, which is the Running Annual Average – on a quarterly basis – of the removal ratio.

Treatment Techniques (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



2026 Consumer Confidence Report Water Quality Data

Water Quality Data from Jan. 1– Dec. 31, 2025

Did we meet the standard?	Substances	Typical Sources in Drinking Water	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Amount	Range
Inorganic							
✓	Chlorine	Water additive used to control microbes.	ppm	MRDL= 4	MRDL= 4	2.3	0.9 - 2.3
✓	Chlorine Dioxide	Water additive used to control microbes.	ppm	MRDL= 0.80	MRDL= 0.80	0.78	0.02 - 0.78
✓	Fluoride	Water additive that promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	ppm	4	4	0.96	0.48-0.96
✓	Nitrate	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	ppm	10	10	0.29	0.29-0.29
Organic							
✓	Total Organic Carbon	Naturally present in the environment.	Removal ratio RAA	TT = ≥ 1	N/A	1.8	1.4-1.8
Disinfection By-Products							
✓	Chlorite	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	ppm	1	0.8	0.52	0.02-0.52
✓	Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	ppb	60	N/A	21	5.3 - 17.7
✓	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	ppb	80	N/A	39	17.2-75.7
Microbiological							
✓	Total Coliform	Naturally present in the environment.	% of monthly samples	5% of monthly samples	0	2.3	0 - 2.3
✓	Turbidity	Soil runoff.	NTU	TT: ≤ 0.3 NTU (95%) Max: < 1.0 NTU	N/A	0.3	0.04 - 0.3



2025 Supplemental Lead and Copper Information For (GA0210001) Water System

**The most recent lead and copper sampling was conducted in 2023 in
accordance with federal monitoring requirements.**

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Macon Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact A.J. Hopkins, Environmental Compliance Manager at (478) 464-5678 or via email at ahopkins@maconwater.org. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead and Copper Range Data

Analyte	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Range		Units	Violation
				Low	High		
Lead	8/31/2023	0	15	0	24	ppb	no
Copper	8/31/2023	1.3	1.3	0.024	0.480	ppm	no

To access all individual Lead Tap Sample results for Macon Water Authority, contact A.J. Hopkins, Environmental Compliance Manager at (478) 464-5678 or via email at ahopkins@maconwater.org.

The Service Line Inventory (SLI) is a requirement under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to help water systems identify and replace lead service lines. It mandates that all public water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials to assess the presence of lead and protect public health. The inventory will support proactive lead reduction efforts and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements to minimize lead exposure in drinking water.

(To access the SLI for Macon Water Authority, follow the instructions below)

As part of a statewide public health initiative, the Macon Water Authority is participating in the Georgia Environmental Protection Division's (EPD) effort to identify and share water service line materials. This effort is designed to increase transparency and support replacing lines that may contain lead or galvanized material.

You can now view our service line inventory on the Georgia Environmental Protection Division Public Transparency Dashboard by clicking the link below.

Click the link to view the Lead Service Line Inventory: <https://ga-epd.120water-ptd.com/>

How to Use the Dashboard:

1. Click the link above to access the state dashboard.
2. You will see a disclaimer—you must acknowledge it before continuing.
3. Enter your home or business address in the "Location Search" box.
4. The map will display information about the service line material associated with the entered address.

If you are unable to locate your address or have questions about the results, please contact A.J. Hopkins, MWA Manager of Laboratory & Environmental Compliance, at (478) 464-5678 or email ahopkins@maconwater.org

An overview of the MWA Drinking Water System

Raw Water Storage:

Javors Lucas Lake is our 581-acre reservoir, with 5.8 billion gallons of raw water storage at full pool.

In addition, we are permitted to withdraw between 35 to 110 million gallons per day (MGD) from the Ocmulgee River, depending on water levels and river flow.

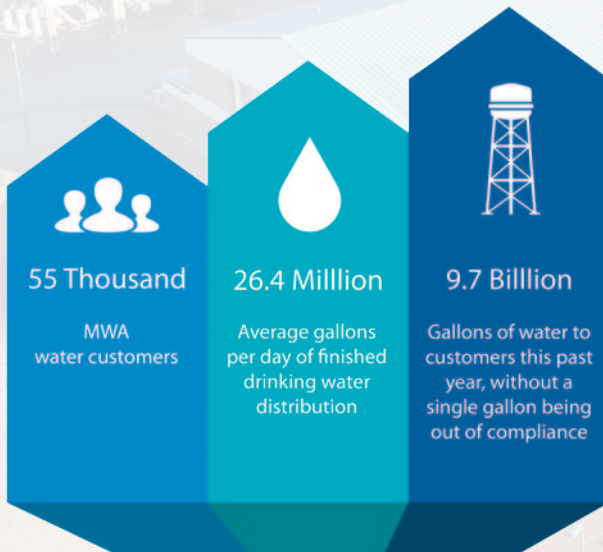
Water Treatment:

Our regulated production capacity at the Frank C. Amerson, Jr. Water Treatment Plant is 60 MGD of finished drinking water. In addition, the Amerson Plant has infrastructure already in place to expand to a capacity of 90 MGD in the future, if/when necessary.

Water Distribution:

- 4 clear wells at the Amerson Water Treatment Plant = 20 million gallons.
- 10 elevated tanks + 10 ground storage tanks = 19.9 million gallons.
- 24 tanks in all that total 39.9 million gallons of finished drinking water storage.
- 1,413 miles of water lines (all sizes/types) and 9 pumping stations.

This past year, the MWA provided an average of 26.4 million gallons per day (MGD) of finished drinking water to more than 55,000 MWA water customers. During 2025, the MWA produced and distributed approximately 9.7 billion gallons of water to customers throughout its system, without a single gallon being out of compliance.



MWA Recognized for Excellence & Commitment to Environmental Stewardship

MWA Recognized for Excellence in 2025

The Macon Water Authority continues to be recognized as a leader in water quality and system operations across Georgia. In 2025, MWA received multiple honors from the Georgia Association of Water Professionals, including:

- Platinum Award – Water Distribution System Excellence
- Platinum Award – Sewer Collection System Excellence
- System Excellence Awards recognizing outstanding performance in both water distribution and wastewater collection operations
- Individual awards recognizing outstanding staff performance and leadership

These awards reflect MWA's commitment to operational excellence, regulatory compliance, and continuous improvement.

Community Engagement: Ocmulgee Alive! River Cleanup

MWA remains actively engaged in protecting local water resources and serving the community.

In 2025, MWA continued its participation in community initiatives such as the Ocmulgee Alive! River Cleanup, partnering with volunteers to help protect the Ocmulgee River—our primary water source.

These efforts support environmental stewardship and help ensure safe, clean water for future generations.

For more information concerning the 2025 MWA Consumer Confidence Report and the water quality Data included, please contact A.J. Hopkins, MWA Manager of Laboratory & Environmental Compliance, at ahopkins@maconwater.org.

For more information on how to get involved in MWA's public education and outreach efforts to help protect our water quality, please contact Rachad Hollis, MWA Communications Specialist, at rhollis@maconwater.org.