



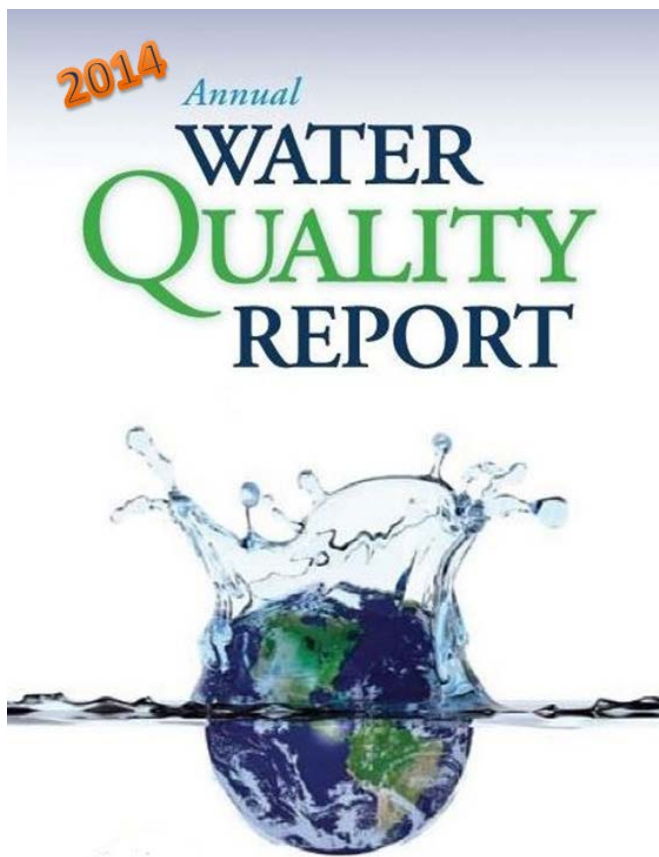
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Proudly presented by:



Board of Directors

H. Wade Johnson – Chairman

Ron Johnson – Vice-Chairman

Kenny Holt – Director

Robert L. Prince Jr. – General Manager

Tina Stanley – Secretary

Table of Detected Contaminants (2014)						
CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Units	Elmore		Likely Source of Contamination
				Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	
Bacteriological Jan 1, 2014- Dec 31, 2014						
Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	< 5%	Present or Absent	Coliform Absent	Coliform Absent	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	NA	TT	NTU	0.1	.04-.10	Soil runoff
Radiological Jan 1, 2014- Dec 31, 2014						
Radium 228	NA	15	PCI/L	ND	ND	Erosion of natural products
Inorganic Chemicals Jan 1, 2014- Dec 31, 2014						
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	ppm	.055= (90th) Percentile	Zero sites above action level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	0	AL=.015	ppm	.008= (90th) Percentile	Zero sites above action level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.93	0.93	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10	10	ppm	0.103	0.103	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.012	0.012	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	1	1	ppm	ND	ND	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Organic Chemicals Jan 1, 2014- Dec 31, 2014						
TTHM	NA	0.08	ppm	0.040	.020-.040	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid	NA	0.06	ppm	0.038	.025-.038	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon(TOC)	NA	NA	ppm	1.10	.63-1.10	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine Dioxide	0	60	ppm	NA	NA	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	0	60	ppm	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Xylenes	10	10	ppm	ND	ND	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Detected Unregulated Contaminant Table (2014)			Detected Secondary & Physical Contaminants Table		
CONTAMINANT	Elmore	Elmore	CONTAMINANT	Elmore	Elmore
	Average Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels		Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels
Bromodichloromethane (ppm)	0.0004	.002-.006	Calcium (ppm)	2.52	2.52
Bromoform (ppm)	ND	ND	Carbon Dioxide (ppm)	11	11
Trichloroacetic acid (ppm)	0.015	.001-.024	Chloride (ppm)	9	9
Dichloroacetic acid (ppm)	0.016	.003-.024	Color (units)	6	6
Chloroform(ppm)	0.025	.007-.050	Copper (ppm)	0.055	ND -.055
Dibromochloromethane(ppm)	0.0005	ND -.0009	Hardness (ppm)	18.1	18.1
Dibromoacetic acid (ppm)	0.0002	ND -.0007	Magnesium (ppm)	0.96	0.96
Monochloroacetic acid (ppm)	0.003	.0007-.004	pH (su)	8.2	8.2
Monobromoacetic acid (ppm)	0.0003	ND-.002	Sodium (ppm)	14.7	14.7
Strontium	0.023	.020-.027	Specific Conductance (umhos)	108	108
Chromium-6	0.00003	ND-.00006	Sulfate (ppm)	7	7
Chlorate	0.109	.068-.160	Total Alkalinity (ppm)	12.4	12.4
			Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	53	53
			Zinc (ppm)	ND	ND
			Aluminum (ppm)	0.033	0.033
			Manganese (ppm)	0.008	0.008

At CEW&SA, we make it a priority to keep you and your family safe. We test your water for approximately 150 possible contaminants. Of the many contaminants tested, only these few were at levels of detection. They were no where near alert levels.

Central Elmore Water And Sewer Authority 2014 Annual Water Quality Report

PWS # 000547

Safety and security have always been our top priorities. Central Elmore Water and Sewer Authority strives to deliver safe drinking water to our customers and to keep the utility secure and protected. The Source Water Assessment was updated in 2012 and no problems were found. It can be viewed at the main office. We are proud to deliver this annual report covering the year 2014.

Central Elmore Water & Sewer Authority maintains and operates a 10-million gallon per day surface water treatment plant at our primary water source on Lake Martin. Here at Central Elmore Water & Sewer Authority we serve approximately 11,747 customers of our own along with four fulltime neighboring utilities, Rockford (1,208 customers), Friendship (1,285 customers), Eclectic (1,507 customers), and Wetumpka (3,275 customers). Each customer refers to a meter served, which translates into approximately 66,577 persons served by Central Elmore Water & Sewer Authority.



A Message from Our General Manager

I am privileged to present to you our Annual Water Quality Report. The purpose of this report is to recap the results of the water testing conducted during the calendar year of 2014. The report has been prepared to meet the requirements of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) adopted by Congress and to provide our customers with information about their water system. The water provided by Central Elmore Water & Sewer Authority (CEW&SA) as always meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality regulations. Again I'm pleased to inform you that CEW&SA has never had a violation of contamination levels in the water we supply to you, our valuable customers. With a track record of sound management practices, CEW&SA remains diligent in its efforts to maintain the highest standards possible.

The consistent goal of CEW&SA is to deliver customers with a safe, dependable supply of drinking water that can be used with confidence. As you well know we are in the middle of tough economic times, with the rising cost of everything associated with our lives, we are dedicated to you, our customers, to be as prudent as possible in delivering you water at the lowest possible cost while upholding the highest quality. Please take some time to read this report. If you have any questions concerning this report or CEW&SA, please contact me, Robert L. Prince, Jr., General Manager, at 334-567-6814 or Patrick Morgan, Filter Plant Manager, at 334-512-0480, Monday - Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and we will be glad to address any concerns you may have. If you would like to learn more about CEW&SA, feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings which are held at 12:00 p.m. on the third Tuesday of each month at the main office located at 716 US Hwy 231, in Wetumpka. CEW&SA Board members are as follows: Chairman – H. Wade Johnson, Vice-Chairman – Ron Johnson and Director – Kenny Holt.

Again, please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns you may have involving Central Elmore Water and Sewer Authority.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Prince, Jr.
Robert L. Prince, Jr.

Happening at the Plant...

Our main goal at the Filter Plant is to provide continuous, safe, and clean drinking water to our customers, which this report describes in detail. Due to Taste & Odor issues that have been challenging we started adding copper sulfate along with activated carbon for treatment. CEW&SA would like to assure our customers that we are working very hard on this issue and its resolution. Please take the time to read the report and if you have any questions I can be contacted at 334-512-0480.

Sincerely,
Patrick Morgan
Plant Manager



Geosmin and MIB

Geosmin, chemically known as 1,2,7,7-tetramethyl-2-norborneol, is an organic compound that is responsible for the earthy smell often associated with fresh-turned dirt. The name, Geosmin, directly translates to "earthy smell" from its origin over 100 years ago. MIB, or 2-methylisoborneol, has also been associated with musty taste and odor concerns in drinking waters. Both Geosmin and MIB are low molecular weight volatile tertiary alcohols. In water sources, these compounds are produced by some species of cyanobacteria (blue green algae) and actinobacteria (a group of gram positive bacteria). The presence of these bacteria are required for the formation of the compounds, however, production of the compounds are not always evident when these bacteria are present. MIB is produced during the life cycle of these bacteria and Geosmin is commonly trapped in the cell bodies and released in high concentrations when these bacteria die. As a result, taste and odor can be directly related to summer algae blooms in some water systems. There are other known sources of these taste and odor compounds that can be attributed to the decay of timber, leaves, and other naturally-occurring organic matter commonly found in surface waters. Both Geosmin and MIB have extremely low odor thresholds to humans. It is not uncommon for the average person to detect the presence of these compounds in the 10 to 30 part per trillion (ng/L) concentration range. Often during the summer months, water systems that depend upon surface water sources will experience complaints from consumers regarding taste and odor which can directly be attributed to Geosmin and MIB. Both are unpleasant, but pose no harmful effects to humans.. Rest assured CEW&SA has and will continue to monitor and control the issue.

Picture Descriptions

1. The Tallapoosa River below Thurlow Dam.
2. Lake Martin - Helping the volunteer fire departments by testing a fire hydrant for flow.
3. The Tallapoosa River – CEW&SA water source.

Definitions

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 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.

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

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 contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or (MRDL): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

PPB or parts per billion: micrograms per liter (ug/l).

PPM or parts per million: milligrams per liter (mg/l).

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

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

NTU or Nephelometric Turbidity Units: A measure of clarity.

Special Health Information:

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 drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

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.

General Information about Drinking Water Contaminants:

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 storm water 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 agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. ****Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas station, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. ****Radioactive contaminants,** which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. CEW&SA 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 the 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 Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Based on a study conducted by the Department with the approval of the EPA a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for any of these contaminants was not required.

