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In memory of Pearle Taylor

2013 Annual Water Quality Report

A look back over the last 40 years.



Board of Directors

Kenny Holt – Chairman

H. Wade Johnson – Vice-Chairman

Ron Johnson – Director

Robert L. Prince Jr. – General Manager

Tina Stanley – Secretary

From the beginning...

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Units	Elmore		Likely Source of Contamination
				Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	
Bacteriological Jan 1, 2013- Dec 31, 2013						
Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	< 5%	Present or Absent	Coliform Absent	Coliform Absent	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	NA	TT	NTU	0.1	.05-.10	Soil runoff
Radiological Jan 1, 2013- Dec 31, 2013						
Radium 228	NA	15	PCI/L	ND	ND	Erosion of natural products
Inorganic Chemicals Jan 1, 2013- Dec 31, 2013						
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	0.70	0.70	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10	10	ppm	0.094	0.094	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2	2	ppm	ND	ND	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, 2013- Dec 31, 2013						
TTHM	NA	0.08	ppm	0.056	.023-.056	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid	NA	0.06	ppm	0.030	.019-.030	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon(TOC)	NA	NA	ppm	1.32	.89-1.32	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 (2013)			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)	0.006	.003-.010	Calcium (ppm)	2.69	2.69
Bromoform (ppm)	ND	ND	Carbon Dioxide (ppm)	16	16
Trichloroacetic acid (ppm)	0.010	.004-.017	Chloride (ppm)	11.5	11.5
Dichloroacetic acid (ppm)	0.014	.007-.020	Color (units)	3	3
Chloroform(ppm)	0.032	.009-.082	Copper (ppm)	0.055	ND -.055
Dibromochloromethane(ppm)	0.0009	ND -.002	Hardness (ppm)	16.1	16.1
Dibromoacetic acid (ppm)	0.0002	ND -.0007	Iron (ppm)	ND	ND
Monochloroacetic acid (ppm)	0.0008	ND-.004	Magnesium (ppm)	1.1	1.1
Monobromoacetic acid (ppm)	0.0001	ND-.001	pH (su)	5.4	5.4
			Potassium	NA	NA
			Sodium (ppm)	10.6	10.6
			Specific Conductance (umhos)	97.5	97.5
			Total Alkalinity (ppm)	18.2	18.2
			Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	65	65

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.

Central Elmore Water And Sewer Authority 2013 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 2013.

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 11,545 customers of our own along with four fulltime neighboring utilities, Rockford (1,191 customers), Friendship (1,254 customers), Eclectic (1,508 customers), and Wetumpka (3,240 customers). Each customer refers to a meter served, which translates into approximately 66,049 persons served by Central Elmore Water & Sewer Authority.

...past & present employees...



Picture Descriptions

1. Pearle Taylor – Resident of Redland and one of the founding members of the water system.
2. Governor Wallace giving Redland Water Authority a check to begin the water system.
3. Current employee Henry Nelson (left) and a former contractor employee.
4. Old Redland office on Redland Rd. Current and former employees and board members.
5. The grand opening of the current office on Highway 231.

...the past office...



A Message from Our General Manager

I am honored to present to you our Annual Water Quality Report. The purpose of this report is to summarize the results of the water testing conducted during the calendar year of 2013. 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) once again meets or exceeds all state and federal water quality regulations. Again this year 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 provide customers with a safe, reliable supply of drinking water that can be used with confidence. As prices continue to rise and regulations are tightened, we are committed to maintaining the highest quality water while minimizing the cost to you, the customer. As some customers are aware, CEWSA experienced Taste and Odor issues for the first time this year. Geosmin and MIB were the culprits. Both are naturally occurring and pose no threat to safety. We purchased equipment to combat the issues and effectively removed the problem. We will continue to monitor these so the effect is minimized in the future. 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 – Kenny Holt, Vice-Chairman – H. Wade Johnson and Director – Ron Johnson, 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...

Everyone at the Filter Plant is proud that the water provided to our customers exceeds the minimum water quality standards set forth by the Safe Water Drinking Act. Last year had its challenges, mainly the Taste & Odor problem that some of you experienced. This problem was resolved by the addition of Powdered Activated Carbon, which absorbs the compounds that cause Taste & Odor issues. One of our main goals at the Filter Plant is to remain diligent in our effort to treat those Taste & Odor issues so it will not pay another visit to our customers. 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

...to the current office.



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.