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**Proudly
presents
the**



2015

**ANNUAL WATER QUALITY
REPORT**

Board of Directors

Ron Johnson – Chairman

Kenny Holt – Vice-Chairman

H. Wade Johnson – Director

Robert L. Prince Jr. – General Manager

Tina Stanley – Secretary

Table of Detected Contaminants (2015)						
CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Units	Elmore		Likely Source of Contamination
Bacteriological			Jan 1, 2015- Dec 31, 2015		Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels
Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	< 5%	Present or Absent	Coliform Absent	Coliform Absent	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	NA	TT	NTU	0.09	.04-.09	Soil runoff
Radiological			Jan 1, 2015- Dec 31, 2015		Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels
Radium 228	NA	15	PCI/L	ND	ND	Erosion of natural products
Inorganic Chemicals			Jan 1, 2015- Dec 31, 2015		Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels
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	0.52	0.52	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10	10	ppm	0.081	0.081	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.009	0.009	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, 2015- Dec 31, 2015		Highest Detected Level(Avg)	Range of Detected Levels
TTHM	NA	0.08	ppm	0.043	.034-.043	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid	NA	0.06	ppm	0.038	.030-.038	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon(TOC)	NA	NA	ppm	1.22	.06-1.22	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 Contaminants Table (2015)			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)	0.0030	.002-.006	Calcium (ppm)	2.89	2.89
Bromoform (ppm)	ND	ND	Carbon Dioxide (ppm)	13	13
Trichloroacetic acid (ppm)	0.009	.001-.018	Chloride (ppm)	8.5	8.5
Dichloroacetic acid (ppm)	0.016	.003-.036	Copper (ppm)	0.082	ND -.082
Chloroform(ppm)	0.024	.007-.072	Hardness (ppm)	10.1	10.1
Dibromochloromethane(ppm)	0.0002	ND -.0007	Iron (ppm)	ND	ND
Dibromoacetic acid (ppm)	ND	ND	Magnesium (ppm)	1.09	1.09
Monochloroacetic acid (ppm)	0.003	.0008-.004	pH (su)	7.3	7.3
Monobromoacetic acid (ppm)	0.0001	ND-.0007	Sodium (ppm)	15.7	15.7
Dibromomethane(ppb)	ND	ND	Specific Conductance (umhos)	106	106
			Sulfate (ppm)	ND	ND
			Total Alkalinity (ppm)	14.8	14.8
			Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	70	70
			Zinc (ppm)	ND	ND
			Aluminum (ppm)	ND	ND
			Manganese (ppm)	ND	ND

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.

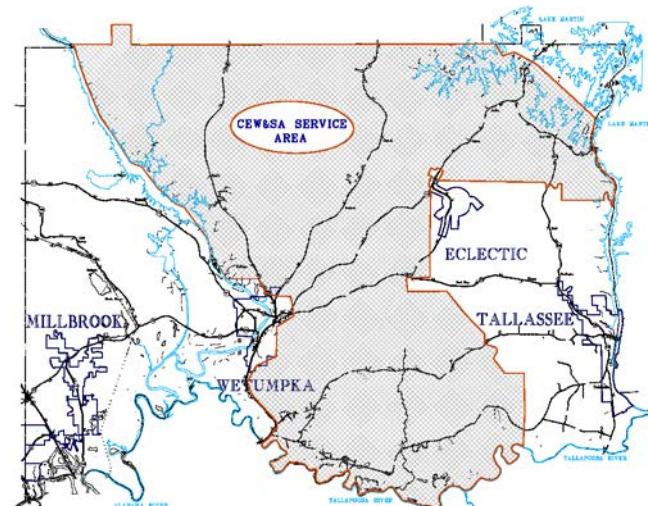
Central Elmore Water And Sewer Authority 2015 Annual Water Quality Report

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 is continually monitored and can be viewed at the main office. We are proud to deliver this annual report covering the year 2015.

Central Elmore Water & Sewer Authority maintains and operates a 12-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 11,899 customers of our own along with four fulltime neighboring utilities, Rockford (1,148 customers), Friendship (1,257 customers), Eclectic (1,508 customers), and Wetumpka (3,251 customers). Each customer refers to a meter served, which translates into approximately 66,846 persons served by Central Elmore Water & Sewer Authority.

Our territory covers approximately 350 square miles out of the 657 square miles contained in Elmore County. We currently maintain about 750 miles of water lines in our territory along with 12 water storage facilities holding a total of almost 7.7 million gallons.



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 recap the results of the water testing conducted during the calendar year of 2015. 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 Ever changing environment of the water industry has kept the Board, Management and Staff of the Authority on its toes. Just as you and I have to tighten our personal budgets the Authority has taken special steps to ensure we are prudent in all aspects of the Authority.

The water provided to you by Central Elmore Water & Sewer Authority (CEW&SA) once again meets or exceeds all state and federal water quality regulations. We are pleased to inform you that CEW&SA has never had a violation of contamination levels in the water we supply you, our valuable customers. The consistent goal of CEW&SA is to provide customers with a safe, reliable supply of drinking water that can be used with assurance at the lowest possible cost while maintaining 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. 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 – Ron Johnson, Vice-Chairman – Kenny Holt and Director – H. Wade 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...

Every year the Filter Plant staff along with all the employees at CEW&SA strive to produce and deliver the best quality drinking water possible. The evidence of our hard work is contained in this report. We have made great progress in the treatment of Taste & Odor and will continue to monitor it very closely. 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



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.

You may on occasions see hydrants that flush slowly for several days. Any time there is a leak air enters the mains. This air must be removed and flushing slowly at certain locations relieves the mains of the air. Air can cause the water to be milky, but it is safe to drink. There are also times when we must flush for ADEM requirements. We usually try to have a small yellow sign on the hydrant while flushing. Call us at the office if you suspect the hydrant is flowing unintentionally. Call us with any suspicious activity. Thanks

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 stations, 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 want 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 ADEM 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.

CEW&SA received a DBP monitoring non-compliance violation because samples were taken a few days too early. The monitoring period was July-September 2015. Because DBP's from this quarter will be used in determining compliance with DBP MCL's in the quarters of October-December 2015, January-March 2016, and April-June 2016; CEW&SA will incur monitoring violations for those quarters. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. Please contact us with any questions. It is noted that the samples that were taken were well below the limits and safe to drink. The samples were taken on the wrong day and ADEM required CEW&SA to post this notice even though the samples were well below limits. CEW&SA has and always will provide safe drinking water that meets or exceeds the standards set by EPA and ADEM.

