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Board of Directors

Ron Johnson – Chairman

Fred Braswell - Vice-Chairman

Bill Newton - Director

Robert L. Prince Jr. - General Manager

Tina Stanley - Secretary

2018 Annual Water Quality Report



PRESENTED TO OUR CUSTOMERS BY:



| CONTAMINANT | MCL | G MCL | Units | Elmo | эге | Likely | Source of Contain | шаноп | |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Bacteriological | Jan 1 | , 2018- Dec | 31, 201 | Highest Detected Level | Range of Detected Levels | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | NA | < 5% | or Absent | Absent | Coliform Absent | Naturally present in the environment | | | |
| Turbidity | NA | TT | NTU | 0.117 | .013117 | Soil runoff | | | |
| Radiological | Radiological Jan 1, 2018- Dec 31, 2018 | | Highest Detected Level | Range of Detected Levels | | | | | |
| Radium 228 | NA | 15 | PCI/L | ND | ND | Erosion of natural | products | | |
| Inorganic Chemicals | Jan 1 | , 2018- Dec | 31, 201 | Highest Detected Level | Range of Detected Levels | | • | | |
| Copper | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | ppm | .278= (90th) Percentile | Zero sites above action level | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | | | |
| Lead | 0 | AL=.01 | ppm | .002= (90th) Percentile | Zero sites above action level | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | | | |
| Fluoride | 4 | 4 | ppm | 0.74 | 0.74 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories | | | |
| Nitrate | 10 | 10 | ppm | 0.092 | 0.092 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Barium | 2 | 2 | ppm | 0.0120 | 0.0120 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Antimony | 0.00 | 0.001 | ppm | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder | | | |
| Arsenic | 0 | 0.001 | ppm | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes | | | |
| Organic Chemicals | Jan 1 | , 2018- Dec | 31, 201 | Highest Detected Level(Avg) | Range of Detected Levels | | | | |
| ТТНМ | NA | 0.08 | ppm | 0.066 | .026066 | By-product of drinking water chlorination | | tion | |
| Haloacetic Acid | NA | 0.06 | ppm | 0.041 | .024041 | By-product of drinking water chlorination | | tion | |
| Total Organic Carbon(TOC) | NA | TT | ppm | 1.15 | .66 - 1.15 | Naturally present in the environment | | | |
| Chlorine Dioxide | 0 | 60 | ppm | NA | NA | Water additive used to control microbes | | oes | |
| Chlorite | 0 | 60 | ppm | NA | NA | By-product of dri | nking water disinfec | tant | |
| Un-regi | ulated | Contamin | ant Tak | ole | Se | condary & Phys | ical Contaminan | ts Table | |
| CONTAMINANT | | Average Dete Level | ected | Range of Detected Levels | CONT | ΓΑΜΙΝΑΝΤ | Highest Detected Level | Range of Detected Levels | |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppm | _ | 0.0050 | | .003008 | Calcium (ppm | | 2.96 | 2.96 | |
| Monochloroacetic acid (ppm) | *** | | ND005 | Carbon Dioxide (ppm) | | 15.4 | 4 - 15.4 | | |
| Trichloroacetic acid (ppm) | _ | 0.044 | | .007015 | Chloride (ppm | <i>'</i> | 8.5 | 8.5 | |
| Dichloroacetic acid (ppm) | | 0.021 | | .012036 | Copper (ppm) | | 0.278 | ND278 | |
| Chloroform(ppm) | | 0.045 | | .027074 | Hardness (ppm) Magnesium (ppm) | | 16.3 1.18 | 16.3 1.18 | |
| Dibromochloromethane(ppm) 0.00 | | 0.0005 | | .0003001 | pH (su) | рп) | | 7.1 - 8.9 | |
| UCMR4 Testing 2018 | | | | Sodium (ppm) | | 8.9 13.4 | 13.4 | | |
| CONTAMINANT | 33,4114 | MCL | · | DETECTED | | luctance (umhos) | 131 | 131 | |
| Total Microcystins | | NA NA | | ND ND | Total Alkalinity (ppm) | | 32 | 14.0 - 32.0 | |
| Anatoxin-a | | NA | | ND | Total Dissolved | | 73 | 73 | |
| Cylindrospermopsin | | NA | . ND [| | Manganese (p | ppm) | 0.016 | ND016 | |

Table of Detected Contaminants (2018)

Likely Source of Contamination

CONTAMINANT MCLG MCL Units

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 a few were at levels of detection. They were no where near alert levels.

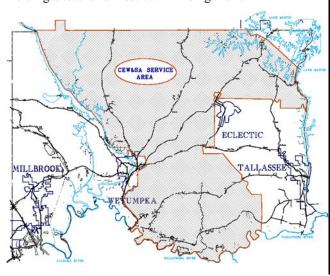
Central Elmore Water And Sewer Authority 2018 Annual Water Quality Report

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 2018 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 2018.

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 12,237 customers of our own along with four fulltime neighboring utilities, Rockford (1,275 customers), Friendship (1,309 customers), Eclectic (1,615 customers), and Wetumpka (3,500 customers). Each customer refers to a meter served, which translates into approximately 69,776 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 over 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. This report is an overview of last year's water quality. We are steadfast to providing you with the enclosed information because informed customers are our best partners. 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 changing environment of the water industry has continued to keep our Staff focused on the future needs of the system as well as watching the bottom line.

The water provided to you by Central Elmore Water & Sewer Authority (CEW&SA) once again meets or surpasses 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. During 2018, CEW&SA has experienced an increase in growth within our service territory as well with the communities we provide water to via our wholesale customers. Thanks to the sustained vision of our Board and Management and Staff, we stand ready for the economic upswing in our county. 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.

I encourage you to take the 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 I 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 – Fred Braswell and Director – Bill Newton. Again, please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns you may have involving Central Elmore Water and Sewer Authority.

Sincerely,

Kobet Z. Prince fr. Robert L. Prince, Jr.



Happening at the Plant...

We have had a very busy and productive year. To further maintain our commitment to provide our customers with water of the highest quality we made two chemical additions at the plant. One was chlorine dioxide, which is fed to reduce Disinfection Byproducts. The second is orthophosphate, a corrosion inhibitor. It will limit corrosion and protect the piping throughout the system, including the customers piping. You will find in this report that we exceed the regulatory standards set by EPA and ADEM. 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

System Flushing

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 as well. Thank

Reading Your New Meter



5/8" Meters - This is the standard meter for residential customers. Note the last digit is 1/10 of a gallon. It reads 0000025.1 gallons. CEW&SA reads all the white numbers and one black number for billing. These new meters read very similar to the old meters. Both 3/4" and 1" meters read the same way. The red needle is the leak indicator. 1 full rotation = 0.1 gallon of water. The 10-digit meter number is on the top right of the meter starting with 155 or 156. Visit www.cewsa.com for more information.

Special Health Information:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminates 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.eps.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.

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

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.

Table of Primary Contaminants (2018)

At high levels some primary contaminates are known to pose a health risk to humans. This table provides a glance of any primary contaminant detections. ADEM now requires us to place all that are tested for on here even though most were not detected. ND = Not Detected

| detected. ND = Not Detected | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------|------------------------|--|
| CONTAMINANT | MCL | AMOUNT DETECTED Elmore | CONTAMINANT | MCL | AMOUNT DETECTED Elmore | |
| Bacteriological | | | Endothall | 100 | ND | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | < 5% | 0 | Endrin | 2 | ND | |
| Total Carbon (TOC) | TT | 1.15 | Epichlorohydrin | TT | ND | |
| Turbidity | TT | 0.117 | Glyphosate | 700 | ND | |
| Radiological | | | Haloacetic Acid(ppm) | 0.06 | 0.041 | |
| Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr | 4 | ND | Heptachlor | 400 | ND | |
| Alpha emitters (pci/l) | 15 | ND | Heptachlor epoxide | 200 | ND | |
| Combined radium (pci/l) | 5 | ND | Hexachlorobenzene | 1 | ND | |
| Inorganic | | | Hexachloropentadiene | 1 | ND | |
| Antimony (ppm) | 0.001 | 0.0008 | Lindane | 200 | ND | |
| Arsenic (ppm) | 0.001 | 0.0003 | Methoxychlor | 40 | ND | |
| Asbestos (MFL) | 7 | NA | Oxamyl [Vydate] | 200 | ND | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 0.012 | PCBs | 500 | ND | |
| Beryllium (ppm) | 0.004 | ND | Pentachlorophenol | 1 | ND | |
| Cadmium (ppm) | 0.005 | ND | Picloram | 500 | ND | |
| Chromium (ppm) | 0.1 | ND | Simazine | 4 | ND | |
| Copper (ppm) | AL=1.3 | 0.278 | Toxaphene | 3 | ND | |
| Cyanide (ppm) | 0.2 | ND | Benzene | 5 | ND | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 0.74 | Carbon Tetrachloride | 5 | ND | |
| Lead (ppm) | AL=.015 | 0.002 | Chlorobenzene | 100 | ND | |
| Mercury (ppm) | 0.002 | ND | Dibromochloropropane | 200 | ND | |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 0.092 | 0-Dichlorobenzene | 600 | ND | |
| Nitrite (ppm) | 1 | ND | p-Dichlorobenzene | 75 | ND | |
| Selenium(ppm) | 0.05 | ND | 1,2-Dichloroethane | 5 | ND | |
| Thallium(ppm) | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 7 | ND | |
| Chlorine(ppm) | 4 | 2.3 | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylen | 70 | ND | |
| Organic Chemicals | | | trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 100 | ND | |
| 2,4-D | 70 | ND | Dichloromethane | 5 | ND | |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | 50 | ND | 1,2-Dichloropropane | 5 | ND | |
| Acrylamide | TT | ND | Ethylbenzene | 700 | ND | |
| Alachlor | 2 | ND | Ethylene dibromide | 50 | ND | |
| Atrazine | 3 | ND | Styrene | 100 | ND | |
| Benzo(a)pyrene[PHAs] | 200 | ND | Tetrachloroethylene | 5 | ND | |
| Carbofuran | 40 | ND | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 0.07 | ND | |
| Chlordane | 2 | ND | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 200 | ND | |
| Dalapon | 200 | ND | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 5 | ND | |
| Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate | 400 | ND | Trichloroethylene | 5 | ND | |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthlates(ppb) | 6 | ND | TTHM(ppm) | 0.08 | 0.066 | |
| Dinoseb | 7 | ND | Toluene | 1 | ND | |
| Diquat | 20 | ND | Vinyl Chloride | 2 | ND | |
| Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD] | 30 | ND | Xylenes(ppm) | 10 | ND | |
| Chlorine Dioxide(ppm) | 800 | N/A | | | | |
| Chlorite(ppm) | 1 | N/A | | | | |

Unregulated Contaminants Table (2018)

In addition to the primary drinking water contaminants, the utility monitors regularly for some of the following unregulated and secondary contaminants as regulated by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. The ADEM has proposed regulations under consideration at the time of this publication to require any detects to be reported in all subsequent water quality reports. The requirement of this additional monitoring and reporting will further insure the safety of your drinking water and will keep you, as a utility customer, more informed. ADEM now requires us to place all that are tested for on here even though, as you can see, most were not detected. ND = Not Detected

| CONTAMINANT | Elmore | CONTAMINANT | Elmore | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Average | | Average | | | | |
| | Detected Level | | Detected Level | | | | |
| 1,1 - Dichloropropene | ND | Chloroform | 0.045 ppm | | | | |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | Chloromethane | ND | | | | |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | Dibromochloromethane | 0.0005 ppm | | | | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | Dibromomethane(ppb) | ND | | | | |
| 1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene | ND | Dicamba | ND | | | | |
| 1,2,3 - Trichloropropane | ND | Dichlorodifluoromethane | ND | | | | |
| 1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene | ND | Dieldrin | ND | | | | |
| 1,3 - Dichloropropane | ND | Hexachlorobutadiene | ND | | | | |
| 1,3 - Dichloropropene | ND | Isoprpylbenzene | ND | | | | |
| 1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene | ND | M-Dichlorobenzene | ND | | | | |
| 2,2 - Dichloropropane | ND | Methomyl | ND | | | | |
| 3-Hydroxycarbofuran | ND | MTBE | ND | | | | |
| Aldicarb | ND | Metolachlor | ND | | | | |
| Aldicarb Sulfone | ND | Metribuzin | ND | | | | |
| Aldicarb Sulfoxide | ND | N - Butylbenzene | ND | | | | |
| Aldrin | ND | Naphthalene | ND | | | | |
| Bromobenzene | ND | N-Propylbenzene | ND | | | | |
| Bromochloromethane | ND | O-Chlorotoluene | ND | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | 0.005 | P-Chlorotoluene | ND | | | | |
| Bromoform | ND | P-Isopropyltoluene | ND | | | | |
| Bromomethane | ND | Propachlor | ND | | | | |
| Butachlor | ND | Sec - Butylbenzene | ND | | | | |
| Carbaryl | ND | Tert - Butylbenzene | ND | | | | |
| Chloroethane | ND | Trichlorfluoromethane | ND | | | | |
| Seconday & Physical Contaminants Table | | | | | | | |
| CONTAMINANT | Elmore | CONTAMINANT | Elmore | | | | |

Highest Highest **Detected** Detected Aluminum ND Total Alkalinity (ppm) 32 Calcium (ppm) 2.96 Chloride (ppm) 8.5 Magnesium (ppm) 1.18 Sulfate (ppm) ND Manganese (ppm) ND Total Disolved Solids (ppm) 73 Nickel ND pH (su) 8.7 Silver ND Odor None ND ND Zinc (ppm) Iron (ppm) Hardness (ppm) 16.3 Sodium (ppm) 13.4 ND NA Color (units) Potassium (ppm) Copper (ppm) 0.278 Carbon Dioxide (ppm) 15.4 Specific Conductance 131 Foaming Agents(ppm) ND