Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Monitoring Performed January – December 2025

Central Elmore Water & Sewer Authority

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It is an honor to once again present to you this Annual Water Quality Report. This year's report is an overview of 2025's water quality. 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.

2025 was a year for the Authority to regroup and redesign a plan for the future. Our biggest challenge continues to be aging infrastructure. The Authority has taken steps to align with top consulting professionals to help us navigate this pathway into the future.

The Authority must know three things for future planning. First, we must know where we currently sit financially, so we completed our yearly audit with no issues found. Second, we must learn what we need to do to plan for future growth and maintain a reliable system, so we established a 15-year Master Plan. Third, we need to know how to finance the plan, so we initiated a Cost-of-Service Study.

The Authority's consulting engineers, Ardurra, presented the Board and management with a Master Plan that projected growth in the area for the next fifteen years and assessed the needs of the system to accommodate the growth. This plan gives us direction and paves a pathway based on the needs of the Authority.

Starting in 2025 and continuing in 2026, the Authority will be reviewing all costs as part of the Cost-of-Service Study to the system with the help of Jackson Thornton Consultants. The Authority has not had an increase in tap fees since 2014, and residential water rates have remained unchanged since 2013.

Along with these three things, the Authority commenced on a long-term Capital Improvement Plan in 2025 to replace areas in the system that contribute to increased operational costs and water loss. A capital improvement project list was generated using leak data from our GIS database. This data has been collected over the last ten years to allow us to pinpoint areas in our system that continually have issues attributed to aged infrastructure. The Authority replaced approximately 15,000 feet of forty-year-old pipe in 2025. We will continue to prioritize these problem areas and replace them as funding allows.

Also in 2025, the Authority awarded the low bidder and local contractor, AMCO Inc, the Granular Activated Carbon System Project. This system was designed to remove the Geosmin and MIB associated with the taste and odor issues caused by the algae in Lake Martin. The overall project is designed to include the replacement of outdated plant PLCs, the Hypo Generation System, and the filter bed media. Some of these items are from the original design and building. At this time, the Authority has been told by ADEM and EPA that this project will be fully funded by federal grants with the help of our wholesale customers. The new system is expected to become operational by Fall of 2026.

CEW&SA currently employs twenty ADEM certified operators. This number far surpasses years in the past by adding only two additional employees system-wide since 2006. It is a testament to the commitment to our customers in having the most qualified employees providing quality water and professional service.

I encourage you to take the time to review this report. If you have any questions concerning this report or CEW&SA, please contact me, Chad Shaw, 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.

Chadwick E. Shaw, P.E.
General Manager

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Regularly scheduled Board Meetings are held the third Tuesday of each month at the main office located at: 716 US Highway 231.

Board of Directors
Conrad White - Chairman
Fred Braswell, III - Vice Chairman
Director - Tom Nabors
Chad Shaw - General Manager
Tina Stanley - Office Manager

Monitoring Schedule

Our water sources are routinely monitored for contaminants, according to a schedule determined by Federal and State regulations. Every water system has individually assigned monitoring requirements.
ADEM allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The following table shows the most recent year and the next monitoring requirement for the contaminant groups.

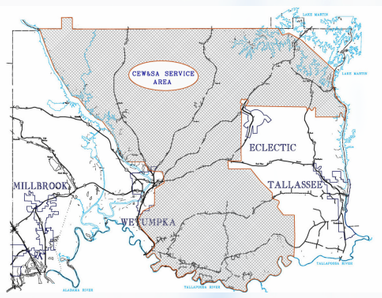
Contaminant Monitored	Date Monitored / Next Monitoring
Inorganic Contaminants	Annually
Lead/Copper	2025 / 2028
Microbiological Contaminants	Monthly
Nitrates	Annually
PFAS	Quarterly
Radioactive Contaminants	2022 / 2031
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2025 / 2028
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Annually
Disinfection By-products	Quarterly

Variances and Exemptions

ADEM or the EPA can give permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 these contaminants was not required.

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 CEW&SA, we serve approximately 13,623 customers of our own; along with Rockford Utilities (1,253 customers), Eclectic Water Works & Sewer Department (1,839 customers), Friendship Water Works (1,544 customers), and Wetumpka Water Works & Sewer Board (3,480 customers).

Each customer refers to a meter served, which translates into approximately 65,217 persons CEW&SA serves.

Our territory covers approximately 350 square miles out of the 657 square miles contained in Elmore County. We currently maintain over 790 miles of water mains in our territory along with 12 water storage facilities holding a total of almost 7.7 million gallons.

General Information Regarding Drinking Water Contaminants

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immuno-compromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV/AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) is available online www.epa.gov/safewater or by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water systems also test your source water for pathogens, such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants can also be obtained by calling the hotline or online www.epa.gov/safewater.

Important Health Information about Lead

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. Central Elmore Water & Sewer 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.

Lead levels in your drinking water are likely to be higher if:

- Your home or water system has lead pipes, or
- Your home has faucets or fittings made of brass which contains some lead, or
- Your home has copper pipes with lead solder and you have naturally soft water, and
- Water often sits in the pipes for several hours

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.
- Clean your aerator. Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- 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, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Central Elmore Water & Sewer Authority at (334) 567-6814.

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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

CEW&SA
QUALITY • INTEGRITY • SERVICE

During the past year, we have taken thousands of water samples in order to determine the presence of any primary, secondary, or unregulated contaminants. The water quality information presented in the tables below is from the most recent monitoring periods for each group. These tables only include those contaminants that were detected in the water.

Table of Detected Primary Contaminants

Primary Standards – Mandatory standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act used to protect public health. These apply to all public water systems.

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	MCLG (What's the Goal?)	Range Low – High	Max Detected	Violation	Major Sources
BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS – 2025						
Total Organic Carbon TOC (ppm)	TT	NA	0.89 - 1.49 þ	1.49	No	Naturally present in the environment
LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER) – 2025						
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0087 - 0.208	0.208	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	AL=15	0	ND - 22.7	22.7	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS – 2025 »						
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA (ppb)	60	NA	LRAA Range 12.3 - 26.0	32.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80	NA	LRAA Range 19.1 - 45.0	63.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	MCLG (What's the Goal?)	Max Detected	Violation	Major Sources
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – 2025					
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	0.43	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.00995	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0149	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.627	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead - source water (ppb)	AL=15	0	0.008	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] NO3 (ppm)	10	10	0.0932	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

þ The percentage of **Total Organic Carbon (TOC)** removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

» There is convincing evidence that the addition of a **disinfectant** is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Secondary Standards – Non Mandatory standards established as a guideline to assure good aesthetic qualities such as taste, color, and odor.
All results in this table are from 2025.

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL	Maximum Detected	Major Sources
Chloride (ppm)	250	10.9	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff
Copper (ppm)	1.0	0.0149	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.00045	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from pipes
pH (std units)	6.5 - 8.5	7.4	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sulfate (ppm)	250	12.5	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or as a result of agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	45	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or as a result of agricultural runoff
Zinc (ppm)	5	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills
Calcium, as Ca (ppm)	NA	2.27	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity (umhos)	NA	91.7	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Hardness (ppm)	NA	10.7	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	1.23	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppm)	NA	0.001	Result of discharge by power plants, metal factories and waste incinerators or as a result of agricultural runoff
Sodium (ppm)	NA	12.9	Naturally occurring in the environment

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS – 2025

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	Average Detected	Range of Detected	Major Sources
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	4.62	1.3 - 8.0	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by product of chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	26.8	4.3 - 53.9	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	0.18	ND - 1.2	

UNDERSTANDING THE MEASUREMENTS

1 drop in 13.2 gallons of water = 1 ppm
OR, in terms of time, ppm can be thought of as one second in 11.5 days

1 drop in a tanker truck = 1 ppb
OR, in terms of time, ppb can be thought of as one second in 32 years

Filter Plant 2025 Daily Testing	Range Low - High (MD)
BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	
Turbidity (NTU) £	0.02 - 0.187
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	
Fluoride (ppm)	0.43 - 0.80
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	
Chlorine (ppm)	1.6 - 2.2
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	0.04 - 0.42
Chlorite (ppm)	0.41 - 0.74
SECONDARY & ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS	
Alkalinity	18 - 28
Hardness	8 - 16
Iron	ND - 0.07
Manganese	ND - 0.01
pH	7.4 - 8.4
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS	
Corrosion Inhibitor Phosphate	0.85 - 1.22

£ **Turbidity** is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful to our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection for public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels.

Table of Primary Contaminants

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected
BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS – 2025		
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5% present/absent	Absent
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	present/absent	Absent
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	1.49
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS – 2022		
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	ND
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	ND
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – 2025		
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.43
Asbestos (MFL)	7	NA
Barium (ppm)	2	0.00995
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND
Chromium (ppb)	100	ND
Copper - source water (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.0149
Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.627
Lead - source water (ppb)	AL=15	0.008
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] NO3 (ppm)	10	0.0932
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] NO2 (ppm)	1	ND
Selenium (ppb)	50	ND
Thallium (ppb)	2	ND

Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – 2025								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	ND	Dalapon (ppb)	200	ND	Lindane (ppt)	200	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	5	ND	Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	200	ND	Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	ND	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate (ppb)	400	ND	o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	0.07	ND	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	6	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	ND	Dinoseb (ppb)	7	ND	p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	5	ND	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	30	NA	Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	1	ND
2,4,5-TP [Silvex] (ppb)	50	ND	Diquat (ppb)	20	ND	Picloram (ppb)	500	ND
2,4-D (ppb)	70	ND	Endothall (ppb)	100	ND	Polychlorinated biphenyls (ppt)	0.5	ND
Acrylamide (ppb)	TT	ND	Endrin (ppb)	2	ND	Simazine (ppb)	4	ND
Alachlor (ppb)	2	ND	Epichlorohydrin (ppb)	TT	ND	Styrene (ppb)	100	ND
Atrazine (ppb)	3	0.030	Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	ND	Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	ND
Benzene (ppb)	5	ND	Ethylene Dibromide (ppt)	50	ND	Toluene (ppm)	1	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs] nanograms/L	200	ND	Glyphosate (ppb)	700	ND	Toxaphene (ppb)	3	ND
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	ND	Heptachlor (ppt)	400	ND	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	ND
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	5	ND	Heptachlor Epoxide (ppt)	200	ND	Trichloroethylene (ppb)	5	ND
Chlordane (ppb)	2	ND	Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	1	ND	Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	2	ND
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	ND	Xylenes (ppm)	10	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	ND						
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS – 2025								
Bromate (ppb)	10	ND	Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	800	0.32	Total Haloacetic Acids HAA (ppb)	60	32.4
Chloramines (ppm)	4	ND	Chlorite (ppm)	1	0.76	Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80	63.1
Chlorine (ppm)	4	2.1						

SECONDARY & ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS – 2025

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected
Aluminum (ppm)	0.05 to 0.2	ND
Chloride (ppm)	250	10.9
Color (color units)	15	ND
Copper (ppm)	1.0	0.0149
Corrosivity	Non-corrosive	ND
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	0.627
Foaming agents MBAS (ppm)	0.5	ND
Iron (ppm)	0.3	ND
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.00045
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	ND
pH (std units)	6.5 - 8.5	7.4
Silver (ppm)	0.1	ND
Sulfate (ppm)	250	12.5
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	45
Zinc (ppm)	5	0.002
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co3) (ppm)	NA	ND
Calcium, as Ca (ppm)	NA	2.27
Carbon Dioxide (ppm)	NA	ND
Conductivity (umhos)	NA	91.7
Hardness (ppm)	NA	10.7
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	1.23
Nickel (ppm)	NA	0.001
Sodium (ppm)	NA	12.9

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS - 2025

Contaminant	Average Detected	Contaminant	Average Detected	Contaminant	Average Detected
1,1 – Dichloropropene	ND	Bromobenzene	ND	Isoprpylbenzene	ND
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	Bromochloromethane	ND	M-Dichlorobenzene	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	4.62	Methomyl	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	Bromoform	ND	Metolachlor	ND
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	ND	Bromomethane	ND	Metribuzin	ND
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	ND	Butachlor	ND	MTBE	ND
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	ND	Carbaryl	ND	N - Butylbenzene	ND
1,3 – Dichloropropane	ND	Chloroethane	ND	Naphthalene	ND
1,3 – Dichloropropene	ND	Chloroform (ppb)	26.8	N-Propylbenzene	ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	ND	Chloromethane	ND	O-Chlorotoluene	ND
2,2 – Dichloropropane	ND	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	0.18	P-Chlorotoluene	ND
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	ND	Dibromomethane	ND	P-Isopropyltoluene	ND
Aldicarb	ND	Dicamba	ND	Propachlor	ND
Aldicarb Sulfone	ND	Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND	Sec - Butylbenzene	ND
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	ND	Dieldrin	ND	Tert - Butylbenzene	ND
Aldrin	ND	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	Trichlorfluoromethane	ND

Abbreviations & Definitions

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest contaminant level 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.
Maximum Detected (MD)
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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 Disinfection 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.
Millirem per year (mrem/yr): a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Not Applicable (NA)
Not Detected (ND)
ppb (parts per billion): micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm (parts per million): milligrams per liter (mg/L)
pCi/L (picocuries per liter): a measure of radioactivity in water.
Threshold Odor Number (TON): The greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that still yields a just detectable odor.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

PFAS – 2025

PFAS Contaminants (ppb)	Max Detected	PFAS Contaminants (ppb)	Max Detected
11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosafluoro-3oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	Perfluorononanoic acid - PFNA	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid - PFOS	ND
ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid - PFOA	ND
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid)	ND	Perfluorodecanoic acid - PFDA	ND
NEtFOSAA (N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND	Perfluorododecanoic acid - PFDoA	ND
NMeFOSAA (N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND	Perfluorohexanoic acid - PFHxA	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid - PFBS	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid - PFTeDA	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid - PFHpA	ND	Perfluorotridecanoic acid - PFTrDA	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid - PFHxS	ND	Perfluoroundecanoic acid - PFUnA	ND

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that have properties useful in the manufacture of nonstick cookware, stain-resistant carpet and textiles, firefighting foams, food wrappers, and many more industrial and consumer applications. These chemicals, which have been produced in the United States since the early 1940s, are very persistent in the environment.

Lead & Copper Monitoring

Central Elmore Water & Sewer Authority completed monitoring requirements for lead and copper in 2025. Thirty sites were sampled and one exceeded the Action Level Limit for lead. The system will continue to monitor for lead and copper every three years. The next monitoring period for the system will be the period of June – September 2028.

The monitoring results in 2025 were as follows:

LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER) - CENTRAL ELMORE WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY (2025)							
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	AL (Action Level)	MCLG (What's the Goal?)	Date Sampled (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Range Low – High (MD)	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	Major Sources
Lead (ppb)	15	0	June 2025	0.41 ppb	ND - 22.7	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3		0.0886 ppm	0.0087 - 0.208	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

As required by ADEM, we conducted and prepared a Lead Service Line Inventory during 2024. Our findings were:

SERVICE LINE INVENTORY SUMMARY			
TOTAL SERVICE LINES			15,011
Lead	Galvanized	Non-Lead	Lead Status Unknown
0	0	15,011	0

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, CEW&SA conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every three years.

Also, CEW&SA is required to sample for lead in schools and licensed child care facilities as requested by the facility. *Please contact your school or child care facility for further information about potential sampling results.*

The complete Lead sampling data, Service Line Inventory Report, and any information on replacement plans for Lead, Galvanized, or Unknown service lines are available for review in our office.