

2016 Annual Water Quality Report
(Testing Performed January through December 2015)

ALEXANDER CITY WATER DEPARTMENT

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We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Water Source	Tallapoosa River (Lake Martin)	
Customers	Approximately 9855	
Storage Capacity	12,150,000 gallons	
Distribution System	Serving Greater Lake Martin Area: Alexander City, Dadeville, Jackson's Gap, Walnut Hill, New Site, Goodwater, Ray Community, Hackneyville, & Kellyton Water System	
Council Members	Charles R. Shaw Sr., Mayor	Sherry Ellison-Simpson
	Robert E. Howard, President	Billy Ray Wall
	James Spann, President Pro Tempore	Bobby L. Tapley
	Thomas A. Goss	

Alexander City council has regularly scheduled meetings on the first and third Mondays of each month at 5:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers at Alexander City Hall.

Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), **Alexander City Water Department** has completed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. Based on the results of the susceptibility analysis conducted for the potential contaminants identified in our assessment area, our source water has a low susceptibility to contamination. Public notification has been completed, and the plan has been approved by ADEM. A copy of the report is available in our office for review during normal business hours, or you may purchase a copy upon request for a nominal reproduction fee.

We at **Alexander City Water Department** work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Monitoring Schedule

Alexander City Water Department *routinely* monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule.

Constituent Monitored	Date Monitored
Inorganic Contaminants	2015
Lead/Copper	2013
Microbiological Contaminants	current
Nitrates	2015
Radioactive Contaminants	2012
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	Partial 2015
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2015
Disinfection By-products	2015
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3)	2015

General Information

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. MCL's, defined in a List of Definitions in this report, are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 it 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 run-off, 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, storm water run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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.

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. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

This water system also tests your source water for pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. All test results were well within state and federal standards. For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control is available online at www.epa.gov/safewater or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. This language does not indicate the presence of cryptosporidium in our drinking water. 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.

Information about Lead

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. Your water system 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 water for drinking or cooking.

Use *only* water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. The two actions recommended above are very important to the health of your family. They will probably be effective in reducing lead levels because most of the lead in household water usually comes from the plumbing in your house, not from the local water supply. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater.

Questions?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report specifically, please call the Adams Water Treatment Plant at 256-409-2035.

More information about contaminants to drinking water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).



Lake Martin has proven to be a quality water source. Please help us protect it!

Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was signed into law on December 16, 1974. The purpose of the law is to assure that the nation's water supply systems serving the public meet minimum national standards for the protection of public health. The SDWA directed the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish national drinking water standards.

The 1996 Amendments to the SDWA created a need for Consumer Confidence Reports (Annual Water Quality Reports) to reveal to consumers the detected amounts of contaminants in their drinking water.

Definitions

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Coliform Absent (ca) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Disinfection byproducts - are formed when disinfectants used in water treatment plants react with bromide and/or natural organic matter (i.e., decaying vegetation) present in the source water. Different disinfectants produce different types or amounts of disinfection byproducts. Disinfection byproducts for which regulations have been established include trihalomethanes (TTHM), haloacetic acids (HAA5), bromate, and chlorite.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) - a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is 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 - (mandatory language) The Goal (MCLG) is 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.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Not Applicable (NA) - Not applicable to water system because not required to perform the referenced monitoring.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present at a detectable level.

Not Required (NR) - laboratory analysis not required due to waiver granted by the Environmental Protection Agency for the State of Alabama.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Running annual average (RAA) - the required method of calculating compliance on disinfection byproducts, TTHM and HAA5

Threshold Odor Number (TON) - The greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that yields a barely detectable odor.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water.

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	NO	1.0-1.8	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NO	0.14 100%<0.5	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	NO	1.32-1.63	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Alpha emitters	NO	1.3 ± 0.7	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	0.073* 0 > AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	NO	0.61	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.36	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
p-Dichlorobenzene	NO	0.53	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	LRAA 34.5 14.0—55.7	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	LRAA 17.0 9.03-26.1	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	6.47	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	3.77	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	1.16	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	3.48	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	9.83	ppm	n/a		Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
pH	NO	7.30	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Sodium	NO	13.9	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	25.8	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	68.0	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff

* Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites > AL (1.3 ppm) = 0

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) Contaminants 2014			
Contaminants	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Msmt	Likely Source of Contamination
Strontium	15.0-19.0	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of discharge
Vanadium	ND-0.60	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of runoff from mining or industrial discharge
Chromium, Hexavalent	0.04-0.13	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge
Chlorate	510-880	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or from water treatment techniques

At the end of this report is a *Table of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants*. These contaminants were *not* detected in your water unless they appear in the *Table of Detected Contaminants*.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
Bacteriological Contaminants			trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present or absent	Dichloromethane	5	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present or absent	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calculated organisms/liter	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
Radiological Contaminants			Dinoseb	7	ppb
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppq
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	Diquat	20	ppb
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	Endothall	100	ppb
Uranium	30	pCi/l	Endrin	2	ppb
Inorganic Chemicals			Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT
Antimony	6	ppb	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Arsenic	10	ppb	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt
Asbestos	7	MFL	Glyphosate	700	ppb
Barium	2	ppm	Heptachlor	400	ppt
Beryllium	4	ppb	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt
Cadmium	5	ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Chromium	100	ppb	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	Lindane	200	ppt
Cyanide	200	ppb	Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb
Lead	AL=15	ppb	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.5	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	Picloram	500	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	Simazine	4	ppb
Selenium	.05	ppm	Styrene	100	ppb
Thallium	.002	ppm	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
Organic Contaminants			Toluene	1	ppm
2,4-D	70	ppb	Toxaphene	3	ppb
Acrylamide	TT	TT	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb
Alachlor	2	ppb	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppm
Benzene	5	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Carbofuran	40	ppb	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Chlordane	2	ppb	Xylenes	10	ppm
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts		
Dalapon	200	ppb	Chlorine	4	ppm
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Chloramines	4	ppm
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	Chlorite	1	ppm
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
1,1 – Dichloropropene	Aldicarb	Chloroform	Metolachlor		
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Aldicarb Sulfone	Chloromethane	Metribuzin		
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Dibromochloromethane	N - Butylbenzene		
1,1-Dichloroethane	Aldrin	Dibromomethane	Naphthalene		
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	Bromobenzene	Dicamba	N-Propylbenzene		
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	Bromochloromethane	Dichlorodifluoromethane	O-Chlorotoluene		
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	Bromodichloromethane	Dieldrin	P-Chlorotoluene		
1,3 – Dichloropropane	Bromoform	Hexachlorobutadiene	P-Isopropyltoluene		
1,3 – Dichloropropene	Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene	Propachlor		
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	Butachlor	M-Dichlorobenzene	Sec - Butylbenzene		
2,2 – Dichloropropane	Carbaryl	Methomyl	Tert - Butylbenzene		
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Chloroethane	MTBE	Trichlorofluoromethane		