

2012 Annual Water Quality Report
(Testing Performed January through December 2011)

Adams 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 9500	
Storage Capacity	11.95 million 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	Barbara H. Young, Mayor	Lottie D. Wyckoff
	Richard L. Langford, President	Mark G. Fuller
	Robert E. Howard, President Pro Tempore	Gaius R. Dean
	William H. Young, Jr.	

Alexander City council has regularly scheduled meetings on the first and third Mondays of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Alexander City Hall.

Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), **Adams 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 **Adams 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

Adams 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	2011
Lead/Copper	2010
Microbiological Contaminants	current
Nitrates	2011
Radioactive Contaminants	2004
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2011
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2011
Disinfection By-products	2011
Cryptosporidium	2008
I.D.S.E. Disinfection Byproducts	2008

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/crypto.html 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.

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. 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/lead.

Questions?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Adams Filter 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).



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.

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

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	NO	1.3 to 1.9	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	Not Required	0.13 100%<0.5 NTU	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	YES *	1.1-1.8	ppm			Soil runoff
Copper	NO	0.084** 0 > AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	NO	0.45	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.31	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	RAA 54.7 18.3-111	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	RAA 28.4 11.3-44.9	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	7.99	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	3.97	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	1.01	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	5.29	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	11.8	ppm	n/a		Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
pH	NO	8.15	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Sodium	NO	11.3	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	17.1	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	104	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff

* Sample not taken in month of April 2011 because of tornado.

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

Monitoring Violation April 2011

A monitoring non-compliance violation occurred in April 2011 because the total organic carbon (TOC) samples for that month could not be analyzed by the laboratory due to power outage after the tornado. Adams Water System took the samples as required and made every effort to comply, but the power outage at the laboratory made it impossible to analyze the samples. Since the non-compliance was due to circumstances beyond the control of Adams Water Department or the laboratory, no further action is being taken by the State of Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM).

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