

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
West Autauga Water Authority**

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

In 1974 the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was signed into law requiring all water systems that serve the public to meet national standards for water quality. These standards set limits for certain contaminants and require all public water systems to monitor for these contaminants. West Autauga Water Authority routinely tests for these constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables in this report show the monitoring results beginning January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017. If you have any questions concerning water quality, please contact David Chandler, Manager, at 334-358-8003. You may also attend the monthly board meeting held on the third Friday of each month at 9:00 A.M. at our office located at 3304 Highway 14 West, Autaugaville, Alabama. Members of the Board of Directors are John Pirtle, Chairman, Tommy Rainwater, Vice Chairman, Curtis Motley, Treasurer, Mary Ann Armstrong and Betty Lockhart.

Sources of Water

Operating under permit by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, West Autauga Water Authority operates two ground water treatment plants. The Faulk Water Treatment Plant is located on Highway 14 west of Autaugaville and is fed by two wells. The Friendship Water Treatment Plant is located on County Road 40 in the Friendship Community and is fed by two wells. All of our wells draw from the Gordo Aquifer.

A Wellhead Protection Plan for the wells serving the West Autauga Water Authority system was prepared in 1998 before the Friendship Treatment Plant was placed in operation. Areas around the four public-supply wells are mainly undeveloped, forested and sparsely populated; however, some potential contaminant sources are located in the defined Wellhead Protection Areas. A new Source Water Susceptibility Analysis on all four wells was completed during the year which assessed possible contaminant sites based on contamination potential. Thirty-six sites were identified as potential contaminant sites. Twenty-six of these sites were individual residences' septic tanks which pose very low risk. Another site identified was a body shop which uses chemicals, degreasers, etc. which also posed a very low risk of contamination to the Water Authority wells. Other potential contamination risks, which were also considered low risk, were the

farmland areas in the wellhead recharge area. Private residences in the area are not provided sewer systems and human waste is disposed of by various types of septic systems. Shallow domestic wells, septic tanks and other near surface contaminant types should not pose a problem to the public-supply wells due to the confined nature of the Gordo aquifer in this area. The report is available for review at the office of the Authority during regular business hours. Copies of the report are available to the public for a nominal fee upon request.

Definitions

The following table contains terms and abbreviations that may not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

- 1) *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* – 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.
- 2) *Maximum Contaminant Level* – 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.
- 3) MCLs 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.
- 4) *Action Level* – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 5) *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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
- 6) *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.
- 7) *Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- 8) *Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- 9) *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water.

Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

- 10) *Picocuries per liter (pCi/l)* – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- 11) *ND* – Not Detected.

The table to the left on the reverse of this sheet is the Standard List of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants which we test for. The table to the right is the Table of Detected Contaminants. The data presented is from the most recent testing done in accordance with applicable regulations. As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

Copper and Lead testing was conducted during the year. Water was sampled from twenty residences in the system which have copper plumbing in the home. All of the samples collected had copper and lead levels lower than the detectable level.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immunocompromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, 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 health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. West Autauga Water Authority 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information

We were saddened to hear of the passing of Edd Henderson, a long-time member of the Board of Directors. Our thoughts and prayers are with his family.

A sitting Board member, Ray Lockhart, passed away during the year following a short illness. He will be missed by all who knew him. His wife, Betty Lockhart, was appointed to finish out his term.

We at West Autauga Water Authority work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS				TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	MCL	Contaminant	MCL	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	MCL	Amount Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Bacteriological		Organic Chemicals		Benzene	5 ppb				
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	2,4-D	70 ppb	Carbon Tetrachloride	5 ppb				
Fecal Indicators i. E. coli	TT	2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)	50 ppb	Chlorobenzene	100 ppb				
Fecal Indicators ii. Enterococci	0	Acrylamide	TT	Dibromochloropropane	200 ppt				
Fecal Indicators iii. Coliphage	TT	Alachlor	2 ppb	o-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb				
Turbidity	TT	Atrazine	3 ppb	p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb				
GWR Turbidity Violations	TT	Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200 ppt	1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb				
Viruses, Giardia	TT	Carbofuran	40 ppb	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb				
Viruses, Legionella	TT	Chlordane	2 ppb	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb				
Radiological		Dalapon	200 ppb	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb				
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	400 ppb	Dichloromethane	5 ppb				
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	15	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalates	6 ppb	1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb				
Combined radium (pCi/l)	5	Dinoseb	7 ppb	Ethylbenzene	700 ppb				
Uranium	30 pCi/l	Diquat	20 ppb	Ethylbe dibromide	50 ppt				
Inorganic Chemicals		Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30 ppq	Styrene	100 ppb				
Antimony	6 ppb	Endothall	100 ppb	Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb				
Arsenic	10ppb	Endrin	2 ppb	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70 ppb				
Asbestos (MFL)	7	Epichlorohydrin	TT	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb				
Barium	2 ppm	Glyphosate	700 ppb	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb				
Beryllium	4 ppb	Heptachlor	400 ppt	Trichloroethylene	5 ppb				
Cadmium	5 ppb	Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppt	TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]	80 ppb				
Chromium	100 ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	1 ppb	Toluene	1 ppm				
Copper	AL = 1.3 ppm	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50 ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb				
Cyanide	200 ppb	Lindane	200 ppt	Xylenes	10 ppm				
Fluoride	4 ppm	Methychlor	40 ppb	TOC (Total Organic Carbon)	TT				
Lead	AL=15ppm	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200 ppb	Bromate	10 ppb				
Mercury	2 ppb	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	500 ppt	Chloramines	4 ppm				
Nitrate	10 ppm	Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	Chlorine	4 ppm				
Nitrite	1 ppm	Picloram	500 ppb	Chlorite	1 ppm				
Selenium	50 ppb	Simazine	4 ppb	Chlorine Dioxide	800 ppb				
Thallium	2 ppb	Toxaphene	3 ppb	HAA5 (haloacetic acids 5)	60 ppb				
									No coliform positive samples were collected in 2017