

**2018 Annual Water Quality Report**  
(Testing Performed January through December 2017)

**CALERA WATER WORKS**

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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.

<b>Number of Customers</b>	Approximately 7470 service connections	
<b>Water Source</b>	Four groundwater wells producing from Cameron Bill dolomite	
<b>Water Treatment</b>	Chlorination, membrane filtration	
<b>Storage Capacity</b>	7 tanks with a total capacity of 6,730,000 gallons	
<b>Additional Connections</b>	Emergency connection with Montevallo Water Works & Alabaster Water	
<b>Board Members</b>	Jon Graham, Chairman	Calvin Morgan, Member
	Chris Bunn, Vice Chairman	Fred Hoskins, Member
	Harold Cole, Member	

**Water Quality Protection**

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), **Calera Water Works** has developed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. The assessment has been performed, public notification has been completed, and the plan has been approved by ADEM. All of the potential contaminants sited in our study area were considered low or medium. A copy of the report is available in our office for review during regular business hours, or you may purchase a copy upon request for a nominal reproduction fee.

**Calera Water Works** routinely completes a water storage facility inspection plan and utilizes a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan. Chlorine residual is routinely tested by our technicians at several locations throughout our distribution system to ensure that there is an adequate disinfection residual to protect your drinking water. Results show that the required minimum free chlorine residual level of 0.2 mg/L is maintained. We have also established a Cross-Connection Policy to insure safe drinking water for our customers.

Please help us make these efforts worthwhile by protecting our source water. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints, and waste oil. We ask that all our customers help us protect our valuable water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's futures.

**Monitoring Schedule**

**Calera Water Works** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, using EPA approved methods and a State certified laboratory. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

<b>Constituents Monitored</b>	<b>Date Monitored</b>
Inorganic Contaminants	2017
Lead/Copper	2016
Microbiological Contaminants	current
Nitrates	2017
Radioactive Contaminants	2015
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides)	2015
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2017
Disinfection By-products	2017
Cryptosporidium	2017
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) contaminants	2014

## 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.

Your source water is tested for pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. 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](http://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.

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, 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.

## Information about Lead

Lead in drinking water is rarely found in source water but 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Use *only* water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and *especially for making baby formula*. Hot water is more likely to cause leaching of lead from plumbing materials. 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. These recommended actions are very important to the health of your family.

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.

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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Detected Drinking Water Contaminants

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	Violation	Level	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	Y/N	Detected	Msmt			
Chlorine	NO	1.12-2.67	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NO	0.04	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Alpha emitters	NO	1.0 ± 0.5	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	0.142* 0 > AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.91	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
THM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	LRAA Range 5.48-9.21	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	LRAA Range 2.46-5.73	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>						
Chloroform	NO	1.71	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from discharge or runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	1.49	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from discharge or runoff
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	0.77	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from discharge or runoff
<b>Secondary Contaminants</b>						
Chloride	NO	5.18	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from discharge or runoff
Hardness	NO	195	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
pH	NO	7.76	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sodium	NO	1.51	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	4.76	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from discharge or runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	204	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or from discharge or runoff

\* Figure shown is 90<sup>th</sup> percentile and # of sites above action level (1.3 ppm) = 0

Unregulated Contaminant Rule 3 (UCMR3) Contaminants Detected 2014			
Contaminants	Level Detected	Unit Msmt.	Likely Source of Contamination
Strontium	27.0-29.0	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of discharge
Vanadium	0.30-0.340	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of runoff from mining or industrial discharge
Chromium, Hexavalent	0.10-0.13	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge

### Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Alan Broadhead**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on **the third Tuesday of each month at the Calera City Hall at 5:00 p.m.**

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).

## Monitoring Non-compliance

Calera Water Works incurred a monitoring non-compliance for October 2016, December 2016, February 2017, March 2017, April 2017, and May 2017. The non-compliance occurred because an E. coli analysis was not performed on the same day as the Cryptosporidium sample.

This non-compliance did not affect public health because the violation pertains to raw water samples only. Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and E. coli is performed on raw water, and Calera Water Works treats your drinking water to remove these contaminants.

As soon as we learned of the oversight, we began to monitor these contaminants as required and will continue to adhere to monitoring requirements going forward. If you have any questions about this non-compliance, please contact Alan Broadhead at 205-668-3511 or at 7901 Hwy 31, Calera.

## Definitions

**AL** (Action Level): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

**CA** (Coliform Absent): Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

**DBP** (Disinfection Byproducts): 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.

**IDSE** (Initial Distribution System Evaluation): a study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of TTHM and HAA5.

**LRAA** (Locational Running Annual Average): yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site

**MCL** (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

**MCLG** (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

**MFL**: Million fibers per litre

**MRDL** (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water

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

**n/a** (not applicable)

**ND** (Non-Detect): laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above detection limits of lab equipment.

**NR** (not reported): laboratory analysis, usually Secondary Contaminants, not reported by water system. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.

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

**ppb** (parts per billion) or **µg/l** (micrograms per liter): one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**ppm** (parts per million) or **mg/l** (milligrams per liter): one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

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

**ppt** (parts per trillion) or **nanograms/l** (nanograms per liter): one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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

**RAA** (running annual average): average of DBP results in the water system

**S.U.** (Standard Units): pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases. Water with less than 6.5 could be acidic, soft, and corrosive. A pH greater than 8.5 could indicate that the water is hard.

**TT** (Treatment Technique): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

The following table is a list of *Primary Drinking Water Contaminants*, *Unregulated Contaminants*, and *Secondary Contaminants* for which our water system routinely monitors. These contaminants were *not* detected in your drinking water unless they are listed in the *Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants*.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
<b>Bacteriological Contaminants</b>			trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present/absent	Dichloromethane	5	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present/absent	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calc.organisms/l	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>			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
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>			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	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
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>			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	<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection Byproducts</b>		
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
<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>					
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
<b>SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS</b>					
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co <sub>3</sub> )	Copper		Magnesium		Silver
Aluminum	Corrosivity		Manganese		Sodium
Calcium, as Ca	Foaming agents (MBAS)		Odor		Sulfate
Chloride	Hardness		Nickel		Total Dissolved Solids
Color	Iron		pH		Zinc