

2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Prattville Water Works Board

PWSID 0000017

IS MY WATER SAFE?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Our water sources come from deep wells that draw from the Tuscaloosa Aquifer, whose divisions are constituted by the Eutaw, Gordo, and Coker aquifers and from purchased water from the Five Star surface water plant. Our system utilizes a Wellhead Protection Plan.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY

Our source water assessment is complete. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. For a copy of this report, please contact Spencer Oates Jr. at (334) 361-0098. To obtain a copy of the Five Star Water District's water assessment report should contact the plant at (334) 567-1366.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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 (EPA) 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 runoff, 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, urban storm water runoff, 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; and 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 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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are normally held on the second Tuesday of each month at 11:15 AM. in the boardroom of the Water Works Office at 114 East Main Street in Prattville. Please confirm before attending. Board members are Terry Bowen, Chairman, Larry Puckett, and Ed Mullins.

DESCRIPTION OF WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION TIPS

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR 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. The Water Works Board of the City of Prattville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components owned and maintained by the customer. 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 by visiting the following site: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Table of Primary Contaminants

| Contaminant | MCL | Amount Detected | Contaminant | MCL | Amount Detected |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| Bacteriological | | | Endothall | 100 ppb | ND |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | < 5 % | ND | Endrin | 2 ppb | ND |
| Turbidity | TT | ND | Epichlorohydrin | TT | ND |
| Fecal coliform and E. coli | 0 | ND | Glyphosate | 700 ppb | ND |
| Radiological | | | Heptachlor | 400 ppb | ND |
| Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr) | 4 | 2.8 | Heptachlor epoxide | 200 ppb | ND |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/l) | 15 | 5.2 | Hexachlorobenzene | 1 ppb | ND |
| Combined radium (pCi/l) | 5 | 3.2 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 50 ppm | ND |
| Uranium | 30 pCi/L | ND | Lindane | 200 ppb | ND |
| Inorganic Chemicals | | | Methoxychlor | 40 ppb | ND |
| Antimony | 6 ppb | ND | Oxamyl [Vydate] | 200 ppb | ND |
| Arsenic | 10 ppb | ND | PCBs | 500 ppm | ND |
| Asbestos (MFL) | 7 | ND | Pentachlorophenol | 1 ppb | ND |
| Barium | 2 ppm | 0.028 | Picloram | 500 ppb | ND |
| Beryllium | 4 ppb | ND | Simazine | 4 ppb | ND |
| Cadmium | 5 ppb | ND | Toxaphene | 3 ppb | ND |
| Chromium | 100 ppb | ND | Benzene | 5 ppb | ND |
| Copper | 1.3 ppm | .15 | Carbon tetrachloride | 5 ppb | ND |
| Cyanide | 200 ppb | ND | Chlorobenzene | 100 ppb | ND |
| Fluoride | 4 ppm | 1.2 | Dibromochloropropane | 200 ppm | ND |
| Lead | 15 ppb | ND | o-Dichlorobenzene | 600 ppb | ND |
| Mercury | 2 ppb | ND | p-Dichlorobenzene | 75 ppb | ND |
| Nitrate | 10 ppm | 0.31 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | 5 ppb | ND |
| Nitrite | 1 ppm | ND | 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 7 ppb | ND |
| Total Nitrate and Nitrite | 10 ppm | ND | cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 70 ppb | ND |
| Selenium | 50 ppb | ND | trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 100 ppb | ND |
| Thallium | 2 ppb | ND | Dichloromethane | 5 ppb | ND |
| Organic Chemicals | | | 1,2-Dichloropropane | 5 ppb | ND |
| 2,4-D | 70 ppb | ND | Ethylbenzene | 700 ppb | ND |
| 2,4,5-TP(Silvex) | 50 ppb | ND | Ethylene dibromide | 50 ppb | ND |
| Acrylamide | TT | ND | Styrene | 100 ppb | ND |
| Alachlor | 2 ppb | ND | Tetrachloroethylene | 5 ppb | ND |
| Atrazine | 3 | ND | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 70 ppb | ND |
| Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs] | 200 ppm | ND | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 200 ppb | ND |
| Carbofuran | 40 ppb | ND | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 5 ppb | ND |
| Chlordane | 2 ppb | ND | Trichloroethylene | 5 ppb | ND |
| Dalapon | 200 ppb | ND | TTHM | 80 ppb | 49.9 |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate | 400 ppb | ND | Toluene | 1 | ND |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthlates | 6 ppb | ND | Vinyl Chloride | 2 ppb | ND |
| Dinoseb | 7 ppb | ND | Xylenes | 10 ppm | ND |
| Diquat | 20 ppb | ND | TOC | TT | ND |
| Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] | 30 ppm | ND | Chlorine | 4 ppm | 1.7 |
| Chloramines | 4 ppm | ND | Chlorine dioxide | 800 ppb | ND |
| Chlorite | 1 ppm | ND | Bromate | 10 ppb | ND |
| HAA5 | 60 ppb | 24.0 | | | |

Table of Detected Contaminants

| Contaminant | Year Sampled | MCL | Amount Detected | Range | Likely Sources |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 2015 | 130 | 104 | 98.4 - 104 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 4-Bromofluorobenzene | 2015 | 130 | 107 | 96.9 - 107 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Aluminum | 2015 | 0.2 | 0.043 | 0.034 - 0.043 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | 2015 | 2 | 0.028 | 0.025 - 0.028 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorobenzene | 2015 | 0.1 | 0.0006 | 0 - 0.0006 | Discharge from factories |
| Chloride | 2015 | 250 | 5 | 1.5 - 5 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine | 2015 | 4 | 2 | 0.8 – 2 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Fluoride | 2015 | 2 | 1.2 | 0.4 - 1.2 | Water additive used to promote strong teeth |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2015 | 60 | 24 | 1.13 – 24 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Manganese | 2015 | 0.05 | 0.006 | 0.005 - 0.006 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate | 2015 | 10 | 0.31 | 0.11 - 0.31 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sulfate | 2015 | 500 | 17.7 | 11.5 - 17.7 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 2015 | 500 | 104 | 79 - 104 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Trihalomethanes | 2015 | 80 | 49.9 | 1 – 49.9 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Unregulated Contaminants | | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | 2015 | N/A | 0.00842 | 0.0006 - .00842 | By-product of chlorination |
| Chlorodibromomethane | 2015 | N/A | 0.001 | 0.0009-0.001 | By-product of chlorination |
| Chloroform | 2015 | N/A | 0.038 | 0.00052 - 0.038 | By-product of chlorination |
| Dibromochloromethane | 2015 | N/A | 0.00115 | 0 - 0.00115 | By-product of chlorination |
| Alkalinity | 2015 | N/A | 39.3 | 39.3 - 58 | Capacity of water to neutralize acids |
| Calcium | 2015 | N/A | 23.8 | 4.6 – 23.8 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Carbon Dioxide | 2015 | N/A | 44.5 | 34.6 - 44.5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Color | 2015 | 15 | 6 | 3 - 6 | Physical property of water |
| Hardness | 2015 | N/A | 66.3 | 64.3 – 66.3 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Magnesium | 2015 | N/A | 4.69 | 1.1 – 4.69 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| pH | 2015 | N/A | 9.4 | 4.69 - 9.4 | Represents the acidity of water |
| Sodium | 2015 | N/A | 4.85 | 1.4 – 4.85 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead and Copper | | | | | |
| Lead | 2013 | 0.015 | 0 | 0 (Sites Above Action Level) | |
| Copper | 2013 | 1.3 | 0.15 | 0 (Sites Above Action Level) | |

UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

| TERM | DEFINITION |
|------------|---|
| PPB | parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| NA | Not applicable |
| ND | Not detected |
| NR | Monitoring not required, but recommended. |

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

| TERM | DEFINITION |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 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. |
| MCL | Maximum Contaminant Level: 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. |
| TT | Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| VARIANCES AND EXEMPTIONS | State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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. |
| MRDL | Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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. |
| MNR | Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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