

**Annual Water Quality Report
January through December 2007**

MONROEVILLE 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. 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. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Water Sources:	Six (6) groundwater wells producing from the Nanafalia aquifer
Well Locations:	Poplar St., Cherry St., Drewry Rd., Hammond St., Ivey St., and Rose Dr.
Number of Customers:	Approximately 3300
Additional Connections:	Sell water to Mexia Water System Connection with Excel Water System & SW Alabama WA for contingency purposes
Water Treatment:	Chlorination and fluoridation
Storage Capacity:	Four (4) tanks with a total capacity of 3 million gallons
Distribution System:	Approximately 120 miles of water mains
Board Members:	Butch Feaster, <i>Chairman</i> Darenell Payne, <i>Vice Chairman</i> Anne Farish, <i>Board Member</i> Bob Burns, <i>Board Member</i> Thelma McDaniel, <i>Board Member</i>
Employees:	William Snyder, <i>Gen. Mgr., Grade II Operator</i> Gregg Luker, <i>Grade II Operator</i> Henley Hoven, <i>Grade II Operator</i> Davison Carter, <i>Grade II Operator</i> Kevin Barnes, <i>Grade II Operator</i> Aaron Packer, <i>Grade II Operator</i> Keith Richardson, <i>Grade II Operator</i> Joshua Womack, <i>Technician</i> Katherine Williams, <i>Customer Service Representative</i> Ruby Lambert, <i>Customer Service Representative</i>

Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), **Monroeville Water Works** has developed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. All of the potential contaminants sited in our study area were rated as low to moderately susceptible. The assessment has been performed, 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. Please help us make this effort worthwhile by protecting our source water.

Questions?

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 first Tuesday of each month at 10:30 a.m. at the Monroeville Water Works office**. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **William Snyder** in our office at 251-575-2617.

Annual Water Quality Report (cont'd)

Water Quality 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.

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.

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).

Annual Water Quality Report (cont'd)

Monitoring Schedule

Monroeville Water Works routinely monitors for constituents 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.

Constituents Monitored	Date Monitored
Inorganic Contaminants	2007
Lead/Copper	2004
Microbiological Contaminants	2007
Nitrates	2007
Radioactive Contaminants	2003
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides)	2007
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2007
Disinfection By-products	2005

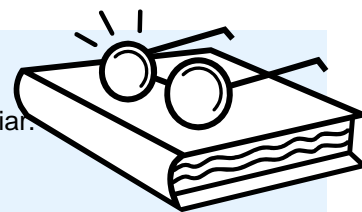
At the end of this report a list of *Primary Drinking Water Contaminants* and a list of *Unregulated Contaminants* for which our water system routinely monitors. These contaminants were *not* detected in your drinking water unless they are listed in the *Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants*.

As you can see by the table below, our system had no violations. 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets 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 Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	NO	0.219 * 0 Above Action Level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	NO	2.62 Range ND – 2.62	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.20 Range ND – 0.20	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	35.8	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	5.10	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	Avg. 0.10 Range ND-0.60	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Bromoform	NO	Avg. 0.26 Range ND – 1.59	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Aluminum	NO	Avg. 0.02 Range ND – 0.10	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives
Chloride	NO	Avg. 103.3 Range 42.8-212	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	Avg. 7.62 Range 5.27-16.6	ppm	n/a		Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Iron	NO	Avg. 0.01 Range ND-0.06	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	Avg. 8.43 Range 8.03-8.61	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sulfate	NO	Avg. 20.7 Range 8.89-25.5	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	Avg. 561 Range 416-864	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff

* 90th percentile = 0.219 ppm and # of sites above action level (1.3ppm) = 0

DEFINITIONS



In this report you may find terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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.

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 (THM), haloacetic acids (HAA5), bromate, and chlorite.

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STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt.	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt.
Chlorine	4	ppm	Endrin	2	ppb
Bacteriological Contaminants			Epichlorohydrin	Not required	
Total Coliform Bacteria	presence in 5% of samples	present or absent	Glyphosate	700	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	positive, positive	present or absent	Heptachlor	400	Nanograms/l
Turbidity	TT	NTU	Heptachlor epoxide	200	Nanograms/l
Radiological Contaminants			Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	Lindane	200	Nanograms/l
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Inorganic Chemicals			Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb
Antimony	6	ppb	PCBs	500	Nanograms/l
Arsenic	10	ppb	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Asbestos	7	MFL	Picloram	500	ppb
Barium	2	ppm	Simazine	4	ppb
Beryllium	4	ppb	Toxaphene	3	ppb
Cadmium	5	ppb	Volatile Organic Contaminants		
Chromium	100	ppb	Benzene	5	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb
Cyanide	200	ppb	Chlorobenzene	100	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm	Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt
Lead	AL=15.0	ppb	o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	p-Dichlorobenzene	75	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb
Selenium	50	ppb	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb
Thallium	2	ppb	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Synthetic Organic Contaminants			Dichloromethane	5	ppb
2,4-D	70	ppb	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Acrylamide	Not required		Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt
Alachlor	2	ppb	Styrene	100	ppb
Atrazine	3	ppb	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	Nanograms/l	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70	ppb
Carbofuran	40	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
Chlordane	2	ppb	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Dalapon	200	ppb	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Di (2-ethylhexyl)	400	ppb	Toluene	1	ppm
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Dinoseb	7	ppb	Xylenes	10	ppm
Diquat	20	ppb	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	Picograms/l	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb
Endothall	100	ppb			
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
1,1 – Dichloropropene	Bromodichloromethane		Metolachlor		Dieldrin
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Bromoform		Metribuzin		Hexachlorobutadiene
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Bromomethane		N - Butylbenzene		Isopropylbenzene
1,1-Dichloroethane	Butachlor		Naphthalene		M-Dichlorobenzene
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	Carbaryl		N-Propylbenzene		Methomyl
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	Chloroethane		O-Chlorotoluene		MTBE
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	Chloroform		P-Chlorotoluene		Metolachlor
1,3 – Dichloropropane	Chloromethane		P-Isopropyltoluene		Metribuzin
1,3 – Dichloropropene	Dibromochloromethane		Propachlor		N - Butylbenzene
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	Dibromomethane		Sec - Butylbenzene		Naphthalene
2,2 – Dichloropropane	Dicamba		Tert - Butylbenzene		N-Propylbenzene
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Dichlorodifluoromethane		Trichlorofluoromethane		O-Chlorotoluene
Aldicarb	Dieldrin		Chloroform		P-Chlorotoluene
Aldicarb Sulfone	Hexachlorobutadiene		Chloromethane		P-Isopropyltoluene
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Isopropylbenzene		Dibromochloromethane		Propachlor
Aldrin	M-Dichlorobenzene		Dibromomethane		Sec - Butylbenzene
Bromobenzene	Methomyl		Dicamba		Tert - Butylbenzene
Bromochloromethane	MTBE		Dichlorodifluoromethane		Trichlorofluoromethane