

## TABLE OF PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS

PRIMARY STANDARDS		MWWSSB	Rolling Hills
<b>Bacteriological</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Highest Detected Level</b>	<b>Highest Detected Level</b>
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	coliform absent	coliform absent
<b>Radiological</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Highest Detected Level</b>	<b>Highest Detected Level</b>
Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	8.5	ND
Radium 228	5 pCi/L	0.8	0.2
<b>Turbidity</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Highest Single Measurement</b>	<b>Highest Single Measurement</b>
Turbidity	TT	0.29	-
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Highest Detected Level</b>	<b>Highest Detected Level</b>
Antimony	6 ppb	ND	ND
Arsenic	10 ppb	ND	ND
Barium	2 ppm	0.1	ND
Beryllium	4 ppb	ND	ND
Cadmium	5 ppb	ND	ND
Chromium	100 ppb	ND	ND
Copper*	AL = 1.3 ppm	90th percentile value = 0.163	-
Cyanide	200 ppb	ND	ND
Fluoride	4 ppm	1	ND
Lead*	AL = 15 ppb	90th percentile value = ND	-
Mercury	2 ppb	ND	ND
Nitrate	10 ppm	0.5	ND
Nitrite	1 ppm	0.02	ND
Selenium	50 ppb	ND	ND
Thallium	2 ppb	ND	ND

\* Copper and lead results are from the most recent testing done in 2011 in accordance with applicable regulations.

### LEGEND FOR TABLES:

AL	action level
MCL	maximum contaminant level
MCLG	maximum contaminant level goal
MWWSSB	Montgomery Water Works & Sanitary Sewer Board
n/a	not applicable
ND	not detected
NS	no standard exists
NTU	nephelometric turbidity unit
pCi/L	picocuries per liter
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
ppt	parts per trillion
TON	threshold odor number
TT	treatment technique
uS/cm	micromhos per centimeter

### DIOXIN & ASBESTOS MONITORING STATEMENT

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.

Organic Chemicals	MCL	Highest Detected Level	Highest Detected Level
2,4-D**	70 ppb	ND	ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)**	50 ppb	ND	ND
Alachlor**	2 ppb	ND	ND
Atrazine**	3 ppb	ND	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)**	200 ppt	ND	ND
Carbofuran**	40 ppb	ND	ND
Chlordane**	2 ppb	ND	ND
Dalapon**	200 ppb	ND	ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate**	400 ppb	ND	ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthlate**	6 ppb	ND	ND
Dinoseb**	7 ppb	ND	ND
Diquat**	20 ppb	ND	ND
Endothal**	100 ppb	ND	ND
Endrin**	2 ppb	ND	ND
Glyphosate**	700 ppb	ND	ND
Heptachlor**	400 ppt	ND	ND
Heptachlor epoxide**	200 ppt	ND	ND
Hexachlorobenzene**	1 ppb	ND	ND
Lindane**	200 ppt	ND	ND
Methoxychlor**	40 ppb	ND	ND
Oxamyl (Vydate)**	200 ppb	ND	ND
PCBs**	500 ppt	ND	ND
Pentachlorophenol**	1 ppb	ND	ND
Picloram**	500 ppb	ND	ND
Simazine**	4 ppb	ND	ND
Toxaphene**	3 ppb	ND	ND
Benzene	5 ppb	ND	ND
Carbon Tetrachloride	5 ppb	ND	ND
Chlorobenzene	100 ppb	ND	ND
o-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	ND	ND
p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	ND	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	ND	ND
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	ND	ND
Dichloromethane	5 ppb	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	ND	ND
Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	ND	ND
Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	27	-
Styrene	100 ppb	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70 ppb	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	ND	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb	ND	ND
Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	ND	ND
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	59	-
Toluene	1 ppm	ND	ND
Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	ND	ND
Xylenes	10 ppm	ND	ND
Total Organic Carbon	TT (ppm)	1.5	-
Chlorine Dioxide	800 ppb	478	-
Chlorite	1 ppt	0.997	-

\*\* Results are from the most recent testing done in 2012 in accordance with applicable regulations.

## SOURCE OF MONTGOMERY'S WATER

For years, Montgomery's only source of water was its well fields in West and North Montgomery. These well fields withdraw groundwater from several underground aquifers and provide high quality, clean water that requires less treatment than surface water. However, the cost of transporting and maintaining the wells is also higher than using surface water. Considering this fact and Montgomery's growing population, in 1965 the C.T. Perry Water Purification Plant was built on the Tallapoosa River. Today, this plant has a capacity of 60 million gallons of water per day (MGD) and accounts for 60% of Montgomery's water supply. The Day Street Pump Station (20 MGD), the Hanan Water Treatment Plant (12.5 MGD), and all well fields account for the remaining 40%. Together, our water sources provide water for Montgomery and surrounding areas.

A source water assessment was conducted for the water supply of Montgomery Water Works including both the surface water and groundwater. An investigation of potential sources of contamination located within our water supply area was conducted. Each source was examined individually to determine the possible impact on the raw water supply. The majority of sources identified during the investigation pose little or no significant threat to our water supply. For more information about the source water assessment or to view a copy of the reports resulting from this investigation, please contact us at (334) 206-1600.

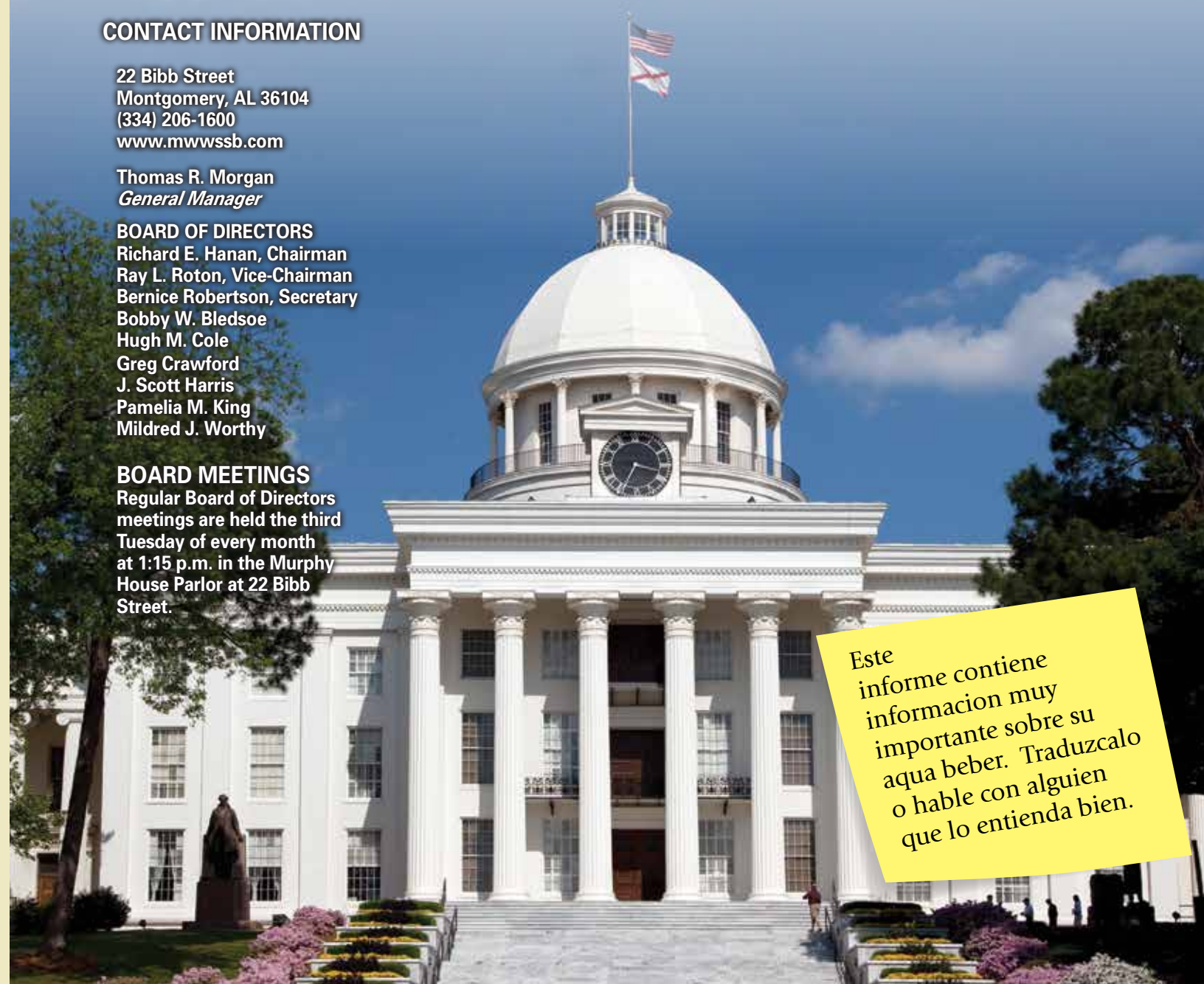
### CONTACT INFORMATION

22 Bibb Street  
Montgomery, AL 36104  
(334) 206-1600  
www.mwwssb.com

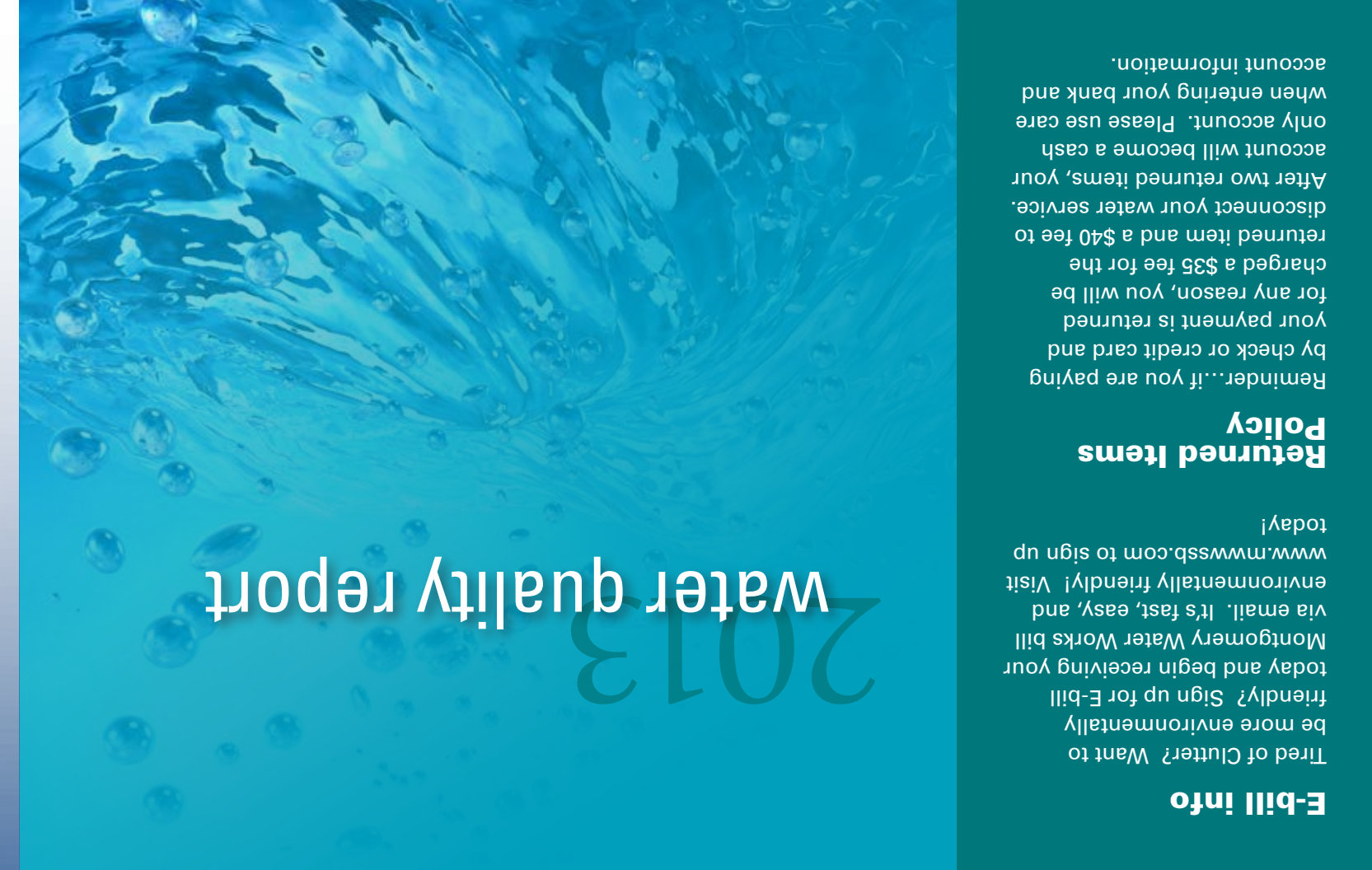
Thomas R. Morgan  
*General Manager*

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**  
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Bobby W. Bledsoe  
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Mildred J. Worthy

**BOARD MEETINGS**  
Regular Board of Directors meetings are held the third Tuesday of every month at 1:15 p.m. in the Murphy House Parlor at 22 Bibb Street.



Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



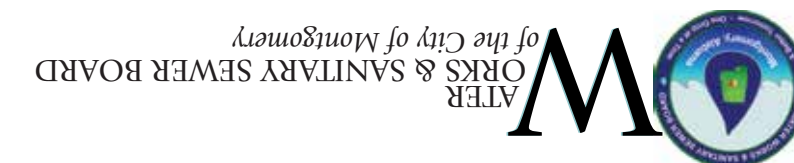
### E-bill info

### Returned Items Policy

Tired of Clutter? Want to be more environmentally friendly? Sign up for E-bill today and begin receiving your Montgomery Water Works bill via email. It's fast, easy, and environmentally friendly! Visit www.mwwssb.com to sign up today!

Reminder...if you are paying by check or credit card and your payment is returned for any reason, you will be charged a \$35 fee for the returned item and a \$40 fee to disconnect your water service. After two returned items, your account will become a cash account. Please use care when entering your bank and account information.

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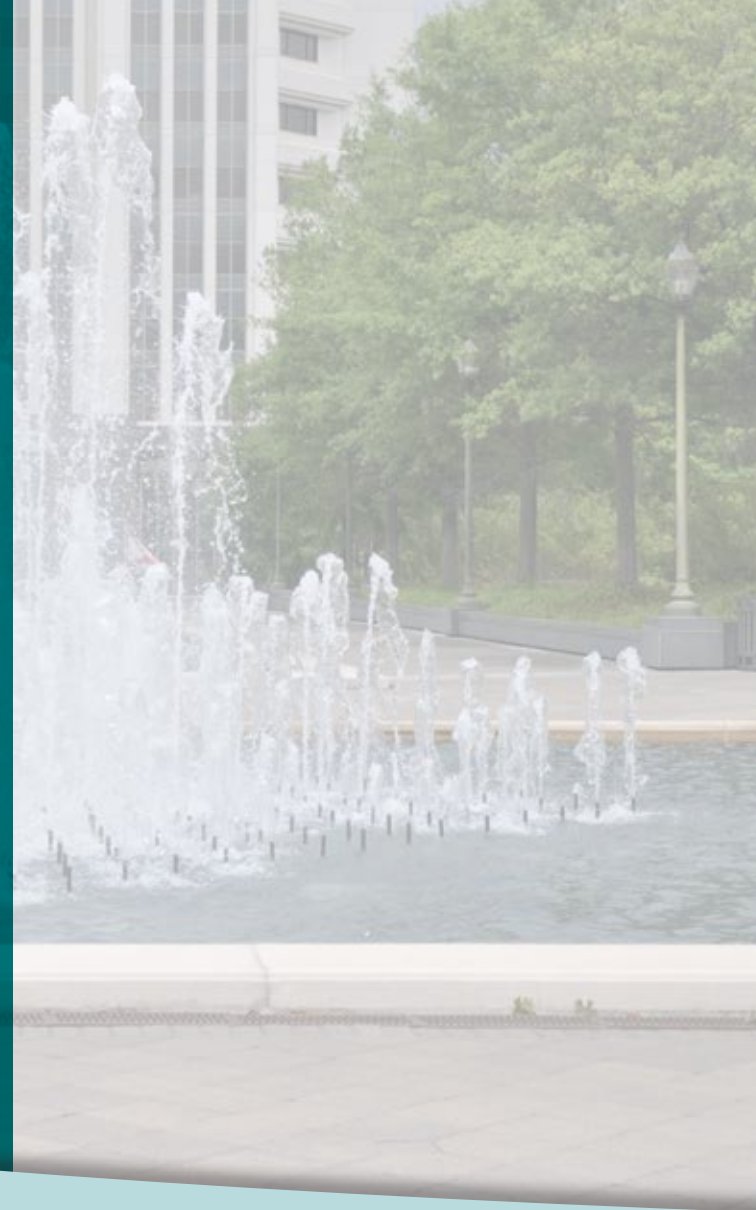


Welcome to your annual water quality report. Please take time to read this report which contains valuable information about your water; included you will find material on the water sources for Montgomery and the daily processes and steps we take to ensure that the water delivered is of the highest possible quality. Additionally, analytical tests are performed in our labs for over 150 contaminants potentially found in drinking water. Included in this report are the results of these tests for 2013, and we are happy to report that, once again, your water meets and exceeds all drinking water quality standards.

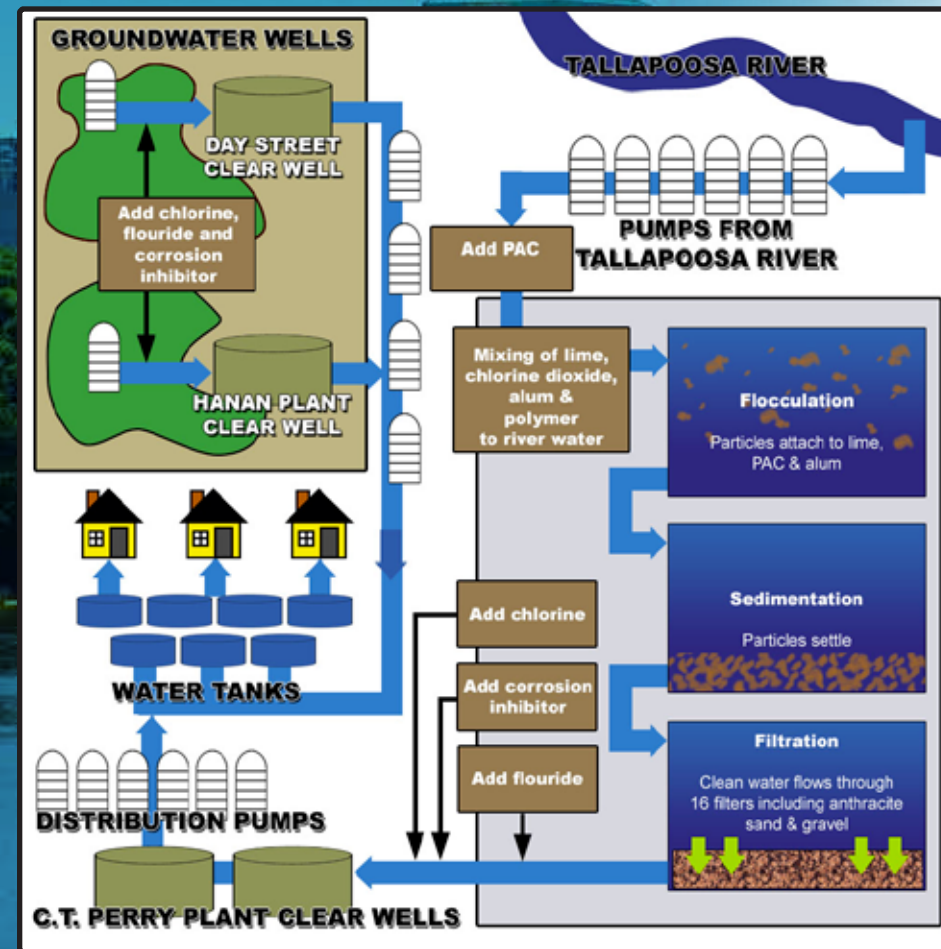
In other news, Montgomery Water Works was recently recognized by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management's Drinking Water Branch's Safe Drinking Water Program for reaching an optimized level of performance that is beyond the minimum requirements established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. By reaching this level of "optimized performance," our staff has demonstrated their dedication to provide you, our customers, with the best water quality possible. This level of performance significantly reduces the chance of any microbiological organisms getting into your drinking water supply and is just another way that we are dedicated to ensure that you, our customer, receive the best possible water quality.

The bottom line...Montgomery Water Works continues to deliver some of the highest quality drinking water in the nation... and that will continue for years to come.

**Thomas R. Morgan**  
General Manager  
Montgomery Water Works & Sanitary Sewer Board



# Water Purification Process



## CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are microscopic organisms that are relatively widespread in the environment. Surface waters, such as lakes and rivers, that contain a high amount of sewage contamination or animal wastes are more susceptible to increased numbers of these parasites. The Montgomery Water Works and Sanitary Sewer Board is taking steps to make sure that these organisms do not pose a problem in your drinking water. Current protection measures taken at the C.T. Perry Water Purification Plant include chlorination, filtration, and monitoring turbidity levels and particle sizes. Additionally, routine backwashing of the filters helps to eliminate the chances of finding these organisms in treated water. Occasionally, we have found these organisms in the raw water, but neither Cryptosporidium nor Giardia has ever been detected in the finished water. We will continue to monitor for these and other contaminants and take all necessary precautions to ensure that your water is safe for your use.

## IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION FROM THE EPA

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.

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).

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.

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. Montgomery Water Works & Sanitary Sewer Board 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 your 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>.

## TERMS TO KNOW

**Primary Standards** – Used as guides to protect public health. Primary standards include maximum contaminant levels, maximum contaminant level goals, action levels, and treatment techniques.

**Secondary Standards** – Guidelines to assure good aesthetic quality of water. Secondary standards apply to contaminants that affect the taste, odor or color of water, stain sinks or bathtubs, or interfere with treatment processes.

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.

**Treatment Technique** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Action Level** – The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement a water system shall follow.

## TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

PRIMARY STANDARDS				MWWSSB		Rolling Hills		Likely Sources
Radiological	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	8.5	0.4 - 8.5	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	5	0	0.8	ND - 0.8	0.2	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Single Measurement	Samples Meeting Limits	Highest Single Measurement	Samples Meeting Limits	Likely Sources
Turbidity	NTU	TT	n/a	0.29	100%	-	-	Soil runoff

\* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Inorganic Chemicals	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Sources
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.1	ND - 0.1	ND	ND	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper*	ppm	AL = 1.3	1.3	90th Percentile Value = 0.163	Zero sites above action level	-	-	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1	ND - 1	ND	ND	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.5	ND - 0.5	ND	ND	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	ppm	1	1	0.02	ND - 0.02	ND	ND	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

\*Copper results are from the most recent testing done in 2011 in accordance with applicable regulations.

Organic Chemicals	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Sources
Chlorine Dioxide	ppb	800	800	478	10 - 478	-	-	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	ppm	1	0.8	0.997	0.355 - 0.997	-	-	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
Disinfection Byproducts	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Levels	Range of Detected Levels	Highest Detected Levels	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Sources
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	0	27	ND - 27	-	-	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	0	59	ND - 59	-	-	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
SECONDARY STANDARDS				MWWSSB		Rolling Hills		Likely Sources
Inorganic Chemicals	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	
Aluminum	ppb	200	-	22	ND - 22	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	250	-	20	5 - 20	14	14	Water additive used to control microbes
Color	units	15	-	5	ND - 5	5	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Foaming Agents	ppb	500	-	188	60 - 188	68	68	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300	-	147	ND - 147	103	103	Erosion of natural deposits
Mangnese	ppb	50	-	22	ND - 22	36	36	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from landfills
Sulfate	ppm	250	-	21	6 - 21	17	17	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	-	225	53 - 225	207	207	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Chemicals (unregulated)*	Units	MCL	MCLG	Average Detected Levels	Range of Detected Levels	Average Detected Levels	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Sources
Alkalinity, Total	ppm	NS	NS	97	19 - 188	174	174	Alkalinity comes from the bicarbonate, hydroxide components of a natural or treated water supply
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	12	2 - 41	7	7	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	ppm	NS	NS	1	ND - 4	5	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity	uS/cm	NS	NS	279	101 - 459	423	423	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total	ppm	NS	NS	36	5 - 117	22	22	Calcium carbonate occurs as erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	1.4	0.1 - 3.6	1.1	1.1	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	std units	NS	NS	8.0	7.4 - 8.7	7.9	7.9	pH identifies the presence of acid or base in water
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	37	3 - 91	76	76	Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Chemicals (unregulated)*	Units	MCL	MCLG	Average Detected Levels	Range of Detected Levels	Average Detected Levels	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Sources
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NS	NS	1.3	1.0 - 1.7	-	-	Naturally present in the environment
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (unregulated)*	Units	MCL	MCLG	Average Detected Levels	Range of Detected Levels	Average Detected Levels	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Sources
Chlorate	ug/L	NS	NS	80	ND - 935	ND	ND	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct
Chromium (Total)	ug/L	NS	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2.7	Naturally-occurring element
Chromium-6	ug/L	NS	NS	0.05	ND - 0.21	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring element
Strontium	ug/L	NS	NS	280	31 - 1511	389	319 - 418	Naturally-occurring element
Vanadium	ug/L	NS	NS	0.2	ND - 0.5	0.2	ND - 0.7	Naturally-occurring elemental metal

\* Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.