TABLE OF PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS

PRIMARY STANDARDS		MWWSSB	Rolling Hills
Bacteriological	**MCL**	**Highest Detected Level**	**Highest Detected Level**
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	coliform absent	coliform absent
Radiological*	**MCL**	**Highest Detected Level**	**Highest Detected Level**
Radium 228	5 pCi/L	ND	2.22

* The radiological results are from the most recent testing done in 2003 in accordance with applicable regulations.

Turbidity	**MCL**	**Highest Single Measurement**	**Highest Single Measurement**
Turbidity	TT	0.18	-
Inorganic Chemicals	**MCL**	**Highest Detected Level**	**Highest Detected Level**
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 = 0.07	-
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	ND	ND
Selenium	50 ppb	ND	ND
Thallium	2 ppb	ND	ND

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
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
ppt	parts per trillion
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.

*** These organic chemicals results are from the most recent testing done in 2008 in accordance with applicable regulations.*

PRIMARY STANDARDS		MWWSSB	Rolling Hills
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
Endothall **	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-Dichlorethylene	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	28	4
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	36	1
Toluene	1 ppm	ND	ND
Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	ND	ND
Xylenes	10 ppm	ND	ND
Total Organic Carbon	TT	1.5	-
Chlorine Dioxide	800 ppb	580	-
Chlorite	1 ppm	0.9	-

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, withdrawing groundwater from several underground aquifers, 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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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 aqua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

WATER WORKS & SANITARY SEWER BOARD
of the City of Montgomery

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2010 water quality report

DID YOU KNOW?

The Catoma Water Pollution Control Plant recently was awarded the 2009 Excellence in Public/Private Wastewater Treatment Award by Alabama's Water Environment Association.

We have just completed our 10th Annual Montgomery County Water Festival at Auburn Montgomery with over 3,000 fourth graders attending and learning about our water resources. One of the questions asked by an instructor was "What are the two most valuable things on this planet?" It is a simple question, but answers like music, money and food seem to be the focus of most the answers given by the students. Then to my surprise, a tiny hand lifts and with a sheepish smile on her face, she replies "air and water."

I wonder if most adults could reach the same conclusion as this fourth grader. We can live only few minutes without air and a few days without water, and yet these most valuable resources are the ones we most often overlook. We need to understand and appreciate the importance of our water resources. At the Montgomery Water Works and Sanitary Sewer Board we work hard every day to provide the highest quality water and sewer service in harmony with the environment.

So take a minute and read this report on your drinking water…it's our continued commitment to providing clean and safe drinking water to Montgomery.

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

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

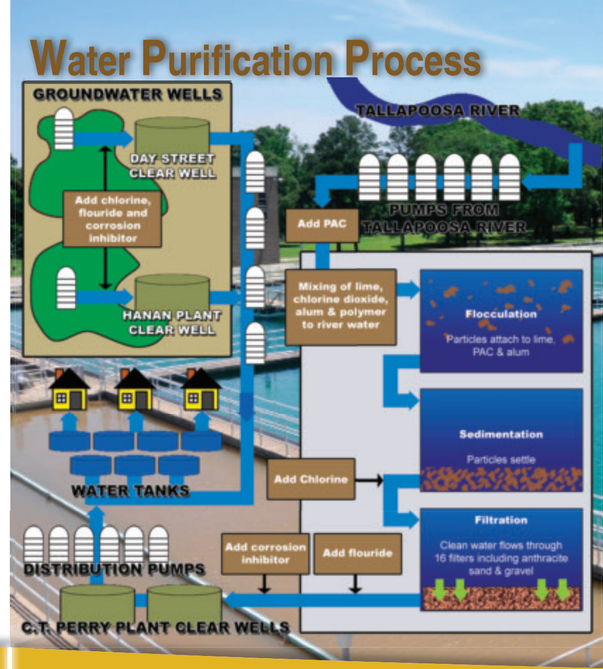
PRIMARY STANDARDS				MWWSSB		Rolling Hills		
Radiological	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Detected Level**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**Highest Detected Level**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**Likely Sources**
Radium 228	pCi/L	5	0	ND	ND	2.22	2.22	Erosion of natural deposits

** The radiological results are from the most recent testing done in 2003 in accordance with applicable regulations.*

Turbidity	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Single Measurement**	**Samples Meeting Limits**	**Highest Single Measurement**	**Samples Meeting Limits**	**Likely Sources**
Turbidity	NTU	TT	n/a	0.18	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	0.097	ND - 0.097	ND	ND	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	AL = 1.3	1.3	90th percentile Value = 0.07	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
Lead	ppb	AL = 15	0	90th percentile value = ND	Zero sites above action level	-	-	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.5	ND - 0.5	ND	ND	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits



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 Crytosporidium 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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.

DEFINITIONS

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.

PRIMARY STANDARDS				MWWSSB		Rolling Hills		
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	580	10 - 580	-	-	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	ppm	1	0.8	0.9	0.2 - 0.9	-	-	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
Disinfection Byproducts	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Average Detected Level**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**Average Detected Level**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**Likely Sources**
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	0	26	22 - 28	3	2 - 4	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	0	33	27 - 36	0.4	ND - 0.8	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

SECONDARY STANDARDS				MWWSSB		Rolling Hills		
Inorganic Chemicals	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Detected Level**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**Highest Detected Level**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**Likely Sources**
Chloride	ppm	250	-	22	6 - 22	14	14	Water additive used to control microbes
Color	Units	15	-	6	ND - 6	1	1	
Foaming Agents	ppb	500	-	648	ND - 648	300	300	
Iron	ppb	300	-	148	ND - 148	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Mangenese	ppm	50	-	43	ND - 43	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from landfills
Sulfate	ppm	250	-	28	3 - 28	17	17	Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY STANDARDS				MWWSSB		Rolling Hills		
Inorganic Chemicals	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Detected Level**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**Highest Detected Level**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**Likely Sources**
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	-	254	90 - 254	206	206	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	ppm	5	-	0.05	ND - 0.05	ND	ND	
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	121	20 - 210	171	171	Alkalinity comes from the bicarbonate, hydroxide components of a natural or treated water supply
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	14	2 - 42	7	7	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	ppm	NS	NS	1.5	ND - 3.6	3	3	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity	uS/cm	NS	NS	166	77 - 246	223	223	
Hardness, Total	ppm	NS	NS	41	5 - 123	22	22	Calcium carbonate occurs as erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	1.2	0.1 - 4.5	1.1	1.1	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	std units	NS	NS	8.3	7.8 - 9.3	8.0	8.0	pH identifies the presence of acid or base in water
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	47	4 - 84	72	72	Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Chemicals (unregulated)*	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Average Detected Level**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**Average Detected Level**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**Likely Sources**
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NS	NS	1.3	1.2 - 1.5	-	-	Naturally present in the environment

** 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.*