

For Consumers Of:



Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District
PWS ID: AL0001796
21700 AL Highway 117
Ider, AL 35981

By Order Of (EPA) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and (ADEM) Alabama
Department of Environmental Management

2021 Water Quality Report

THE EPA WANTS YOU TO KNOW

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 it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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 that must provide the same protection for public health. All drinking water, including bottled water, is reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. THE MERE PRESENCE OF A CONTAMINANT DOES NOT, NECESSARILY, INDICATE THAT THE WATER POSES A HEALTH RISK. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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 and Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
Call: (800) 426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/safewater

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Donna Bolton at (256) 632-2254 or come by our office, located at 21700 AL Highway 117, Ider, AL, 35981.

New Office Hours effective April 1, 2022: Monday – Friday 7:30 am to 4:00 pm.

You may pay your bill online at www.djwaterusmgas.com or by telephone at (256) 632-2254 and press "1". Bank draft forms are also available in our office or on our website listed above. If you choose to mail in your payment, please address payments to PO Box 280, Flat Rock, AL, 35966.

Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District is pleased to share our annual Water Quality Report with our customers. This Water Quality Report is meant to describe, in full detail, the quality of the water provided to you between January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021. For this year, as in years past, our water system has surpassed the strict regulations of both the State Of Alabama and EPA, which require all water suppliers to deliver this annual Water Quality Report.

MEET WITH US

Our water system is governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the local county government and is managed by a system manager responsible to the Board. We want you, our valued customer, to be informed about your water utility. You can attend open Board meetings on the 3rd Monday of each month at 5:00 pm CST at our office located at 21700 AL Highway 117, Ider, AL. Our Board of Directors are: Gregg Harris- Chairman, Christopher George- Vice Chairman, William Dalton- Secretary/ Treasurer, Clinton Hill- Member, Doyce Holman- Member, William Black- Member, and Johnny McAllister- Member.

WATER QUALITY SUMMARY

For 2021, we are pleased to report that your drinking water has been delivered to you with the highest quality and concern for safety. However, our system did receive a LOCATIONAL RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE violation for exceedance of the average MCL for total haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes. You can read more about this violation below and the steps we have taken to protect you as well as find the current HAA5 and TTHM levels in the Table Of Detected Contaminants.

NOTIFICATION OF VIOLATION/COMPLIANCE

Although our LOCATIONAL RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE at 1420 County Road 664 exceeded the maximum contaminant levels of HAA5s and TTHMs for the February 2021 sampling period, the levels of HAA5s and TTHMs during the February 2021 sampling period were .027 and .032 respectively, well below the standards of the MCL of .060 and .080. Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. **The Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District would like to extend our appreciation to our customers for your patience as we have worked diligently to resolve our disinfection by-product violations. We are pleased to announce that with the inclusion of chlorine dioxide as a pre-oxidant, our District has achieved and maintained system-wide DBP compliance as of the May 2021 sampling quarter.**

ABOUT LEAD AND COPPER

With the recent issues in the news of lead and copper problems in US cities such as Flint, MI, we want to take this opportunity to assure you that we take great care to protect your water from being corrosive and creating these problems in our system. While lead and copper most often comes from the piping and fixtures in your home, our responsibility is to provide your home with water that doesn't leach those metals out of your plumbing. We are pleased to report that our system has had no instance of a lead or copper problem either in our treatment plant, our distribution system or any homes on our grid. Our next sample date will be during the year 2022. Learn more at www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-and-copper-rule.

QUALITY CONTROL

Our utility has prepared this custom report in accordance with state and federal law in order to provide you with the most pertinent information possible about the quality of your water. You can visit the EPA website online at www.epa.gov/safewater or visit the ADEM website online at adem.alabama.gov/programs/water/drinkingwater.net for additional information on understanding your drinking water quality.

ABOUT YOUR SOURCE WATER

In 2021, our plant produced approximately 518,000,000 gallons of water. Our water source is surface water pumped from the Tennessee River. Your water is treated using mixing, flocculation, sedimentation, and membrane filtration with chemical treatment within the process to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water. The process of preparing source water for consumption in this country is not, necessarily, difficult, but it is highly regulated – nationally by the EPA and locally by state environmental agencies.

ADEM (Alabama Department of Environmental Management) has required that all water systems complete a SWAP (Source Water Assessment Plan). The SWAP is composed of four distinct activities: delineation of the source water assessment area, contaminant inventory, susceptibility analysis and public awareness. Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District has completed each required component of the SWAP and ADEM has approved our plan. Our water supply has received a rating of LOW for susceptibility of contamination. You may view the SWAP at the water department office.

A VULNERABILITY ASSESSEMENT has been conducted to help protect the water system from intentional damage. An EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN has also been completed in the event of an emergency. Certifications have been submitted to the EPA.

WATER WATER EVERYWHERE?

Customer water leaks can be costly and time consuming for the customer. As many of you may not be aware, leaks can be deceptive. Did you realize that a ¼" stream of water running continuously with 60 psi over a month's time can lose 400,000 gallons of water? There are several things a customer can do to help prevent leaks, but sooner or later there will be an unpreventable incident. If your bill is up and you are not aware of a problem, the following may help you:

- 1) Make sure that water is not being used in the residence and go out to your meter.
- 2) If the dial on the meter is turning or leak indicator hand is moving, and you have a cut-off at the residence, turn off the water at your cut-off. If the meter is still turning, the leak is between the meter and the cut-off. If the dial on the meter is not turning, this tells you the leak is after the cut-off to the residence.

In addition, if you notice any water leaks in your area, please do not hesitate to call our office. Help keep costs down for all!



DID YOU KNOW? Section 13A-8-23, Code of Alabama, tampering with the availability of water, constitutes a Class C felony if the theft amount exceeds five hundred dollars (\$500) in value and a Class A misdemeanor if the theft amount is less than or equal to five hundred dollars (\$500) in value, as provided by the state criminal code, and upon conviction, punishable as prescribed by law.

NO ONE IS AUTHORIZED TO OBTAIN WATER FROM FIRE HYDRANTS UNLESS:

- A) The user is a full-time or volunteer fire department member responding to an active fire or scheduled drill.
- B) A customer or entity has written authorization to use water from a fire hydrant and has made satisfactory financial arrangements for payment of all such water.

Due to the lack of compliance with said rules, our Board has authorized all fire hydrants to be locked. A key has been given to your local fire departments to remain in each fire truck and used only in the event of a fire emergency. All other fire hydrant use may only be conducted by water personnel or by approved written documentation by management at specified locations so that water may be measured for payment. Unauthorized use will be considered a direct violation and actions will be pursued for any damages occurred and/or water use. Please report any violations to Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District at (256) 632-2254.

HELP US PROTECT YOUR WATER

We ask that you be considerate when accidents or Mother Nature hinder our efforts to supply your water. Regardless of the time or the weather, our water personnel are on call and working to keep your water flowing. Please help us to protect our water sources, which are a vital part of our lives and our future, by following a few simple tasks. The average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water.

- 1) Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- 2) Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- 3) Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- 4) Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- 5) Water plants only when necessary.
- 6) Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace.
- 7) Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it & during the cool of the day.
- 8) Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

Pipelines may be located anywhere. This is why it is important to know where they are before digging for any reason. When digging, excavating, drilling or



**Know what's below.
811 before you dig.**

moving earth in any way that could damage utility pipelines, **YOU MUST CONTACT ALABAMA ONE CALL BY DIALING 811 NO LESS THAN TWO DAYS BEFORE STARTING THE EXCAVATION.** This will help avoid costly damage or injury. Every dig job requires a call, even small projects like planting trees or shrubs. If you hit an underground utility line while digging, you can harm yourself and those around you, disrupt service to an entire neighborhood and potentially be responsible for fines and repair costs. Smart digging means calling 811 before each job. Whether you are a homeowner or a professional excavator, one call to 811 gets your underground utility lines marked for free. Don't assume you know what is below. Protect yourself and those around you.

UCMR 4 COLLECT/ANALYZED APRIL 2019- JAN 2020					PFAS COLLECTED/ANALYZED JAN – DEC 2020		
UCMR4	Units	MCL(ug/L)	Range Detected	Likely source of contamination	PFAS COMPOUNDS	Results	Units
alpha-BHC	ug/L	.01	.0031 - .0032	Naturally present in the environment	11C1-PF3OUs	ND	ug/L
Chlorpyrifos	ug/L	.03	.0095 - .0097	Naturally present in the environment	9C1-PF3ONS	ND	ug/L
Dimethipin	ug/L	.2	.064 - .065	Naturally present in the environment	ADONA	ND	ug/L
Ethoprop	ug/L	.03	.0095 - .0097	Naturally present in the environment	HFPO-DA	ND	ug/L
Merphos-Oxone	ug/L	.07	.022 - .022	Naturally present in the environment	NeFOSAA	ND	ug/L
Oxyfluorfen	ug/L	.05	.016 - .016	Naturally present in the environment	NMeFOSAA	ND	ug/L
Permethrin	ug/L	.04	.012 - .013	Naturally present in the environment	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND	ug/L
Profenofos	ug/L	.3	.095 - .097	Naturally present in the environment	Perfluorodecanoic acid	ND	ug/L
Tebuconazole	ug/L	.2	.064 - .065	Naturally present in the environment	Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND	ug/L
Butylated Hydroxyanisole	ug/L	.03	.0095 - .0096	Naturally present in the environment	Perfluorododecanoic acid	ND	ug/L
Quinoline	ug/L	.02	.0064 - .0064	Naturally present in the environment	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ND	ug/L
O-Toluidine	ug/L	.007	.0022 - .0032	Naturally present in the environment	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND	ug/L
n-Butanol	ug/L	2.0	.67 - .67	Naturally present in the environment	Perflurononanoic acid	ND	ug/L
2-Methoxyethanol	ug/L	.4	.13 - .13	Naturally present in the environment	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ND	ug/L
2-Propen-1-ol	ug/L	.5	.17 - .17	Naturally present in the environment	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND	ug/L
Germanium	ug/L	.3	.10 - .10	Naturally present in the environment	Perflurotetradecanoic acid	ND	ug/L
Manganese	ug/L	1.6	.90 – 24.0	Naturally present in the environment	Perflurotridecanoic acid	ND	ug/L
Bromide	ug/L	20	16.1 – 25.7	Naturally present in the environment	Perfluroundecanoic acid	ND	ug/L
					Total PFAs	ND	ug/L

UCMR4 CYANOTOXINS COLLECTED AND ANALYZED APRIL 2020 – JULY 2020

UCMR4 ALGALTOXINS	Results	Units	MCL(ug/L)
Anatoxin	.010	ug/L	.030
Cylindrospermopsin	.030	ug/L	.090
Total Microcystins	.10	ug/L	.30

PRIMARY LIST OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risk to humans. This table provides a reference of those contaminants and their safe MCL.

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	UNITS
MICROORGANISMS				ORGANIC CHEMICALS (continued)			
Cryptosporidium	0.000	TT	ppm	o-Dichlorobenzene	0.600	0.600	ppm
Giardia lamblia	0.000	TT	ppm	p-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	0.075	ppm
Heterotrophic plate count	NA	TT	ppm	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.000	0.005	ppm
Legionella	0.000	TT	ppm	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	0.007	ppm
Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform)	0.000	5	% total	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.070	0.070	ppm
Turbidity	NA	TT	ppm	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.100	0.100	ppm
Viruses (enteric)	0.000	TT	ppm	Dichloromethane	0.000	0.005	ppm
DISINFECTANTS				1,2-Dichloropropane	0.000	0.005	ppm
Chloramines (as Cl ₂)	4.0	4.0	ppm	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.400	0.400	ppm
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	4.0	4.0	ppm	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.000	0.006	ppm
Chlorine dioxide (as ClO ₂)	0.8	0.8	ppm	Dinoseb	0.007	0.007	ppm
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS				Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	0.000	3.0E-08	ppm
Bromate	0.000	0.010	ppm	Diquat	0.020	0.020	ppm
Chlorite	0.800	1.000	ppm	Endothall	0.100	0.100	ppm
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	NA	0.060	ppm	Endrin	0.002	0.002	ppm
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	NA	0.080	ppm	Epichlorohydrin	0.000	TT	ppm
INORGANIC CHEMICALS				Ethylbenzene	0.700	0.700	ppm
Antimony	0.006	0.006	ppm	Ethylene dibromide	0.000	0.050	ppb
Arsenic	0.000	0.010	ppm	Glyphosate	0.700	0.700	ppm
Asbestos (fiber >10 micrometers)	7.000	7.000	MFL	Heptachlor	0.000	0.400	ppb
Barium	2.000	2.000	ppm	Heptachlor epoxide	0.000	0.200	ppb
Beryllium	0.004	0.004	ppm	Hexachlorobenzene	0.000	0.001	ppm
Cadmium	0.005	0.005	ppm	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.050	0.050	ppm
Chromium (total)	0.100	0.100	ppm	Lindane	0.200	0.200	ppb
Copper	1.300	AL=1.3	ppm	Methoxychlor	0.040	0.040	ppm
Cyanide (as free cyanide)	0.200	0.200	ppm	Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.200	0.200	ppm
Fluoride	4.000	4.000	ppm	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.000	0.0005	ppm
Lead	0.000	AL=0.015	ppm	Pentachlorophenol	0.000	0.001	ppm
Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	0.002	ppm	Picloram	0.500	0.500	ppm
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10.000	10.000	ppm	Simazine	0.004	0.004	ppm
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	1.000	1.000	ppm	Styrene	0.100	0.100	ppm
Total Nitrate + Nitrite	10.000	10.000	ppm	Tetrachloroethylene	0.000	0.005	ppm
Selenium	0.050	0.050	ppm	Toluene	1.000	1.000	ppm
Thallium	0.001	0.002	ppm	Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	ppm
ORGANIC CHEMICALS				Toxaphene	0.000	0.003	ppm
Acrylamide	0.000	TT	ppm	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.050	0.050	ppm
Alachlor	0.000	0.002	ppm	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.070	0.070	ppm
Atrazine	0.003	0.003	ppm	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.200	0.200	ppm
Benzene	0.000	0.005	ppm	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.003	0.005	ppm
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	0.000	0.200	ppb	Trichloroethylene	0.000	0.005	ppm
Carbofuran	0.040	0.040	ppm	Vinyl chloride	0.000	0.002	ppm
Carbon tetrachloride	0.000	0.005	ppm	Xylenes (total)	10.000	10.000	ppm
Chlordane	0.000	0.002	ppm	RADIONUCLIDES			
Chlorobenzene	0.100	0.100	ppm	Alpha particles	0.0	15.0	pCi/L
2,4-D	0.070	0.070	ppm	Beta particles and photon emitters	0.0	4.0	mrem/yr
Dalapon	0.200	0.200	ppm	Radium 226 and Radium 228 (combined)	0.0	5.0	pCi/L
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.000	0.200	ppb	Uranium	0.0	30.0	ppb

Visit: www.epa.gov/safewater/contaminants/index for more information on the sources and health risks of contaminants in these lists.

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	UNITS
SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS			
aluminum	NA	0.2	ppm
calcium	NA	NA	ppm
carbon dioxide	NA	NA	ppm
chloride	NA	250	ppm
color	NA	15	units
corrosivity	NA	not corrosive	units
MBAs	NA	0.5	ppm
hardness	NA	NA	ppm
iron	NA	0.3	ppm
magnesium	NA	NA	ppm
manganese	NA	0.05	ppm
nickel	NA	0.1	ppm
odor	NA	3	units
pH	NA	NA	SU
silver	NA	0.1	ppm
sodium	NA	NA	ppm
specific conductance	NA	NA	umho/cm
sulfate	NA	250	ppm
total alkalinity	NA	NA	ppm
total dissolved solids	NA	500	ppm
zinc	NA	5	ppm
OTHER REGULATED CONTAMINANTS			
bromoacetic acid	NA	NA	ppb
dibromoacetic acid	NA	NA	ppb
chloroacetic acid	0.07	NA	ppm
dichloroacetic acid	0	NA	ppm
trichloroacetic acid	0.02	NA	ppm
bromodichloromethane	0	NA	ppm
dibromochloromethane	0.06	NA	ppm
chloroform	0.07	NA	ppm
bromoform	0	NA	ppm

In addition to the primary drinking water contaminants, this utility monitors regularly for some secondary and unregulated contaminants as required by ADEM. ADEM requires publication of all detections of these contaminants in the Annual Water Quality Report. The required monitoring of unregulated contaminants further insures the quality of your drinking water.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN YOUR WATER

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 runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

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.

Pesticides & Herbicides: which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural operations, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive Contaminants: which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

For more unregulated contaminants, please visit www.epa.gov/safewater

DEFINITIONS

MAX AMOUNT: the highest level detected of a contaminant for comparison against the acceptable level. These levels could be the highest single measurement or an average of values depending on the contaminant.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL): the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed by regulation in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

ACTION LEVEL (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment requirements that a water system must follow.

RANGE: the lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for a contaminant during the specified period. If only one sample is taken there is no range to report for that contaminant.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NA: not applicable

ND: not detected

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: parts per billion (micrograms per liter)

ppm: parts per million (milligrams per liter)

umho/cm: micromhos per centimeter

SU: standard unit

1. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

2. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
3. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, and/or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of developing cancer.
4. IDSE results, if required, are included in the range but not the average for TTHM and HAA5. Under the EPA Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection by-product concentrations.

The locations selected for IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR beginning in 2012. Disinfection by-products are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in your source water. Disinfection by-products are grouped into two categories: total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfection by-products in drinking water, including both TTHM and HAA5.

WAIVER

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. Therefore, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

This table represents all contaminants detected in your drinking water for the monitoring year. For more information on how these contaminants affect the overall quality of your water and your health, please call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline or visit www.epa.gov/safewater.

CONTAMINANT	MIN	MAX	AVG	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	VIO	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER								
chlorine	1.0	2.74	1.383	ppm	MRD	MRDL=4	N	Water additive used to control microbes
chlorine dioxide	0	.76	.18	ppm		.8	N	Water additive used to control microbes
copper	0.0019	0.0019	0.0019	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
lead	ND	ND	ND	ppm	0	AL = 0.015	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
nitrate	0.21	0.21	0.21	ppm	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
total haloacetic acids	4.0	53.0	24.3	ppb	0	60	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
total organic carbon	.88	1.5	1.2	ppm	NA	TT	N	Naturally present in the environment
total trihalomethanes	4.0	78.0	28.7	ppb	0	80	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
chlorite	.02	.96	.494	ppm		1.0	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
turbidity	0.007	0.133	0.049	mNTU	NA	TT	N	Soil runoff
alpha particles*	.8 +/- 0.5	.8 +/- 0.5	.8 +/- 0.5	pCi/L	0.0	15.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation
radium 228 **	.190 +/- 0.326	.190 +/- 0.326	.190 +/- 0.326	pCi/L	0.0	5.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER								
aluminum	0.046	0.046	0.046	ppm	NA	0.2	N	-
barium	0.020	0.020	0.020	ppm	NA	NA	N	-
bromide**	.02	.03	.02	ppm	NA	1.2	N	-
calcium	18.5	18.5	18.5	ppm	NA	NA	N	-
carbon dioxide	ND	ND	ND	ppm	NA	NA	N	-
chloride	16.3	16.3	16.3	ppm	NA	250	N	-
color	5.0	5.0	5.0	CU	NA	15	N	-
hardness as CaCO3	65.6	65.6	65.6	ppm	NA	NA	N	-
langelier index	-1.20	-1.20	-1.20	SI	NA	NA	N	-
magnesium	4.7	4.7	4.7	ppm	NA	NA	N	-
manganese	ND	ND	ND	ppm	NA	NA	N	-
pH	6.71	8.30	7.32	SU	NA	NA	N	-
sodium	12.8	12.8	12.8	ppm	NA	NA	N	-
specific conductance	201	201	201	umhos/cm	NA	NA	N	-
sulfate	17.2	17.2	17.2	ppm	NA	250	N	-
total alkalinity	40	78	58.6	ppm	NA	NA	N	-
total dissolved solids	105	105	105	ppm	NA	500	N	-
OTHER REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER								
chloroform	1.90	66.0	21.8	ppb	NA	NA	N	-
bromodichloromethane	1.10	9.2	4.75	ppb	NA	NA	N	-
dibromochloromethane	1.0	3.7	2.15	ppb	NA	NA	N	-
bromoform	ND	ND	ND	ppb	NA	NA	N	-
monochloroacetic acid	ND	12	3.94	ppb	NA	NA	N	-
monobromoacetic acid	ND	ND	ND	ppb	NA	NA	N	-
dichloroacetic acid	2.8	32.0	15.15	ppb	NA	NA	N	-
trichloroacetic acid	1.1	8.3	4.35	ppb	NA	NA	N	-
dibromoacetic acid	ND	2.3	.91	ppb	NA	NA	N	-

*data last obtained 2014 – next sampling date 2023

** data last obtained in previous year