

City of Pell City Water Works
1905 First Avenue North * Pell City, Alabama 35125
PWS ID #0001204

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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.

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

Important Information About 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 City of Pell City Water Works 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>.

Notes:

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

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.

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, are more than one year old. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule.

Contaminants Monitored			Date Monitored		
Inorganic Compounds			2017 & 2018		
Lead and Copper			2018		
Microbiological Contaminants			Current		
Nitrates			2018		
Radioactive Contaminants			2017		
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides)			2017		
Volatile Organic Contaminants			2017		
Disinfection By-products (TTHM and HAA5)			2018		
Table of Primary Drinking Water 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	3.2	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Radiological			Glyphosate	700 ppb	ND
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND	Heptachlor	400 ppt	ND
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	ND	Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppt	ND
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	ND	Hexachlorobenzene	1 ppb	ND
Inorganic			Lindane	200 ppt	ND
Antimony	6 ppb	ND	Methoxychlor	40 ppb	ND
Arsenic	10 ppb	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200 ppb	ND
Barium	2 ppm	0.030	PCBs	500 ppt	ND
Beryllium	4 ppb	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	ND
Cadmium	5 ppb	ND	Picloram	500 ppb	ND
Chromium	100 ppb	0.004	Simazine	4 ppb	ND
Copper *	AL=1.3 ppm	0.17	Toxaphene	3 ppb	ND
Cyanide	200 ppb	ND	Benzene	5 ppb	ND
Fluoride	4 ppm	ND	Carbon Tetrachloride	5 ppb	ND
Lead *	AL=15 ppb	4	Chlorobenzene	100 ppb	ND
Mercury	2 ppb	ND	Dibromochloropropane	200 ppt	ND
Nitrate	10 ppm	0.8	0-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	ND
Nitrite	1 ppm	ND	p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	ND
Selenium	50 ppb	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
Thallium	2 ppb	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	ND
*90th percentile of the most recent sampling event.			Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	ND
Organic Chemicals			trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	ND
2,4-D	70 ppb	ND	Dichloromethane	5 ppb	ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50 ppb	ND	1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	ND	Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	ND
Alachlor	2 ppb	ND	Ethylene dibromide	50 ppt	ND
Atrazine	3 ppb	ND	Styrene	100 ppb	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene[PAHs]	200 ppt	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Carbofuran	40 ppb	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70 ppb	ND
Chlordane	2 ppb	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	ND
Dalapon	200 ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400 ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates	6 ppb	ND	TTHM	80 ppb	63.4
Dinoseb	7 ppb	ND	Toluene	1 ppm	ND
Diquat	20 ppb	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	ND
Chloramines	4 ppm	ND	Xylenes	10 ppm	ND
Chlorite	1 ppm	ND	TOC	TT	2.23
HAA5	60 ppb	30	Chlorine	4 ppm	2.3
Table of Unregulated Drinking Water Contaminants					
CONTAMINANT	Low Result, PPM	High Result, PPM	CONTAMINANT, PPM	Low Result, PPM	High Result, PPM
1,1 - Dichloropropene	ND	ND	Chloroform	ND	0.0442
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	Chloromethane	ND	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	Dibromochloromethane	ND	0.0058
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	Dibromomethane	ND	ND
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	ND	ND	Dicamba	ND	ND
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	ND	ND	Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND	ND
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND	Dieldrin	ND	ND
1,3 - Dichloropropane	ND	ND	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	ND
1,3 - Dichloropropene	ND	ND	p-Isoprpylbenzene	ND	ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND	M-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND
2,2 - Dichloropropane	ND	ND	Methomyl	ND	ND
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	ND	ND	MTBE	ND	ND
Aldicarb	ND	ND	Metolachlor	ND	ND
Aldicarb Sulfone	ND	ND	Metribuzin	ND	ND
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	ND	ND	N - Butylbenzene	ND	ND
Aldrin	ND	ND	Naphthalene	ND	ND
Bromobenzene	ND	ND	N-Propylbenzene	ND	ND
Bromochloromethane	ND	ND	O-Chlorotoluene	ND	ND
Bromodichloromethane	ND	0.0125	P-Chlorotoluene	ND	ND
Bromoform	ND	ND	P-Isopropyltoluene	ND	ND
Bromomethane	ND	ND	Propachlor	ND	ND
Butachlor	ND	ND	Sec - Butylbenzene	ND	ND
Carbaryl	ND	ND	Tert - Butylbenzene	ND	ND
Chloroethane	ND	ND	Trichlorfluoromethane	ND	ND

Table of Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants											
Parameters	MCLG	MCL	Low Result			High Result	Parameters (mg/L)	MCLG	MCL	Low Result	High Result
pH	7	Monitored	7.0			8.0	Aluminum	0	0.2	ND	ND
Color, APHA (units)	N/A	15	ND			ND	Copper	N/A	1	0.001	0.003
Odor	N/A	3	ND			ND	Iron	0	0.3	ND	ND
Foaming Agents	N/A	0.5	ND			ND	Manganese	0	0.05	ND	ND
TDS	0	500	144			144	Silver	0	0.1	ND	ND
Fluoride	N/A	2.0	ND			ND	Zinc	0	5	0.18	0.18
Sulfate	0	250	12.1			12.1	Total Hardness	0	Monitored	108	108
Chloride	N/A	250	14.5			14.5	Corrosivity	N/A	N/A	Non Corrosive	Non Corrosive
Table of Detected Primary Drinking Water Contaminants											
CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Range Detected			Likely Source of Contamination and Health Affects					
Turbidity	N/A	TT	ND	-	3.2	Soil Runoff.					
Barium	2	2 ppm	0.010	-	0.030	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits					
Nitrate	10	10 ppm	0.28	-	0.80	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits					
Copper	1.3	AL= 1.3 ppm	ND	-	0.017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives					
Lead	15	AL= 15 ppb	ND	-	4	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits					
TTHM	N/A	80 ppb	ND	-	63.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination					
HAA5	NA	60 ppb	ND	-	30	By-product of drinking water disinfection					
TOC	N/A	TT	1.47	-	2.23	Naturally present in the environment					
Chlorine	MRDLG=4	MRDL= 4 ppm	0.3	-	2.30	Water additive used to control microbes					

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program to collect nationally representative data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have regulator standards. UCMR monitoring is not designed to be representative of occurrence at a State or local level.

The Fourth EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)			
CONTAMINANT	MRL (ug/L)	Result Detected	Additional Information
Germanium	0.3	ND	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications
Manganese	0.4	ND - 22.1	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient
Alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	0.01	ND	Component of benzene hexachloride (BHC); formerly used as an insecticide
Chlorpyrifos	0.03	ND	Organophosphate; used as an insecticide, acaricide and miticide
Dimethipin	0.2	ND	Used as an herbicide and plant growth regulator
Ethoprop	0.03	ND	Used as an insecticide
Oxyfluorfen	0.05	ND	Used as an herbicide
Profenophos	0.3	ND	Used as an insecticide and acaricide
Tebuconazole	0.2	ND	Used as a fungicide
Total Permethrin (cis- & trans-)	0.04	ND	Used as an insecticide
Tribufos	0.07	ND	Used as an insecticide and cotton defoliant
Butylated hydroxyanisole	0.03	ND	Used as a food additive (antioxidant)
o-Toluidine	0.0007	ND	Used in the production of dyes, rubber, pharmaceuticals and pesticides
Quinoline	0.02	ND	Used as a pharmaceutical (anti-malarial) and flavoring agent; produced as a chemical intermediate; component of coal
1-butanol	2.0	ND	Used as a solvent, food additive and in production of other chemicals
2-methoxyethanol	0.4	ND	Used in a number of consumer products, such as synthetic cosmetics, perfumes, fragrances, hair preparations and skin lotions
2-propen-1-ol	0.5	ND	Used in the production of flavorings, perfumes and other chemicals

Definitions

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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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.

UCMR Minimum Reporting Level (MRL): The minimum concentration that may be reported by a laboratory as a quantified value for a method analyte following analysis. The MRLs were established based on the capacity of the analytical method, not based on a level established as “significant” or “harmful”

Action Level (or AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement, a water system shall follow.

Treatment Technique (or TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of clarity.

Non-Detect (ND): Not detectable at testing limits.

Parts per Million (PPM): milligrams per liter (mg/l). One part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per Billion (PPB): micrograms per liter (ug/l). One part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per Trillion (PPT): nanograms per liter (nanograms/l). One part per trillion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Standard Units (S.U.): pH of water measures the water’s balances of acids and bases. Water with less than 6.5 could be acidic, soft and corrosive. A pH greater than 8.5 could indicate that the water is hard.

N/A: Not applicable

FDA: Food and Drug Administration.

CDC: Centers for Disease Control.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

ADEM: Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

City of Pell City Water Works

PWS ID #0001204

www.pell-city.com

What's the Quality of My Water?

The City of Pell City Water Works has been providing clean water to your community since 1927, helping to keep you and your family healthy. We take this mission very seriously. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2018. The City of Pell City Water Works drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Alabama and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to prepare reports like this every year.

In 2018, our water department distributed 543 million gallons of water to our customers with an average daily pumping of 1.92 million gallons. We sold 543 million gallons of water in 2018. Our water sources are groundwater pumped from four wells that are located throughout the city and surface water from the Coosa Valley Water Authority in Ragland. Both the City of Pell City Water Works and Coosa Valley Water Authority treat your water by using a disinfection process to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the water sources. The use of zinc-orthophosphate was introduced as a corrosive inhibitor for pipes in the distribution system.

- The City of Pell City Water Works incurred a Lead and Copper reporting **Violation** during 2018. The Violation is due to failure to provide the customers that were sampled during the June – September 2018 lead and copper monitoring period, a copy of their results along with the required supporting documentation **within 30 days** of receiving the results. The ADEM Admin. Code r.335-7-11-.17(1) states “Water systems shall provide each customer with the results of any lead and copper monitoring conducted at the customer’s tap. These results shall be provided to the customers within 30 days of receipt of the results by the water system.”

This Violation does not invalidate that our drinking water met or exceeded all Federal and State Water quality standards for 2018.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water quality, please contact Joe Harmon at 205-338-3886 during our business hours of 6:00 AM to 2:30 PM. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday at 6:00 PM and fourth Monday at 6:00 PM of each month at the Pell City, City Hall located at 1905 First Avenue North.

Mayor, Bill Pruitt
City Manager, Brian Muenger
Council President, James McGowan
President Pro Tem, Jud Alverson
Council, Jay Jenkins
Council, Blaine Henderson
Council, Jason Mitcham
City Clerk, Penny Isbell

The City of Pell City Water Works has completed a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP). The SWAP is designed to tell us certain information about our source water so that we as a water service and you as a water consumer can better preserve and protect our source water