2024 Annual Water Quality Report
(Testing Performed January - December 2023)

ESCAMBIA COMMUNITY UTILITIES
PWSID AL0000563
263 Aplin Road
Atmore, AL 36502
Phone 251-446-1622

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. Last year your tap water once again met all U.S. E.P.A. and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) drinking water health standards.

Number of Customers	Approximately 500
Water Sources	Two groundwater wells: Huxford well and Canoe well Purchased groundwater from West Escambia Utilities
Interconnections	West Escambia Utilities and Uriah Water System
Water Treatment	Chlorination for disinfection, pH adjustment, phosphate for iron sequestration
Storage Capacity	Two storage tanks with a total capacity of 125,000 gallons
Water Board Members	Josh Thomas – Executive Director
	Shaun Livermore – Operations Manager
	Dominic Cromartie- Treasurer
	Rita Hall – Vice Treasurer

WATER QUALITY PROTECTION

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Escambia Community Utilities has developed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. The assessment has been performed, public notification has been completed, and the plan has been approved by ADEM. All the potential contaminants sited in our study area were ranked as medium and low in the susceptibility analysis. A copy of the report is available in our office for review during regular business hours, or you may purchase a copy upon request for a nominal reproduction fee.

Escambia Community Utilities routinely utilizes a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan. The required chlorine residual is maintained throughout our distribution system to protect your drinking water from possible outside contaminants. We have also established a Cross-Connection Policy to insure safe drinking water for our customers. Please help us make these efforts worthwhile by protecting our source water. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints, and waste oil. We ask that all our customers help us protect our valuable water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's futures.

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

Lead in drinking water is rarely found in source water but 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Use *only* water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and *especially for making baby formula*. Hot water is more likely to cause leaching of lead from plumbing materials. 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. These recommended actions are very important to the health of your family. Lead levels in your drinking water are likely to be higher if:

- Your home or water system has lead pipes, or
- Your home has faucets or fittings made of brass which contains some lead, or
- Your home has copper pipes with lead solder and you have naturally soft water, and
- Water often sits in the pipes for several hours.

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.

QUESTIONS?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Shaun Livermore at 251-446-1617**.** 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 third Thursday of each month at 263 Aplin Rd, Atmore, Alabama. 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). 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).

GENERAL 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 levels 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. People who are immuno-compromised 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).

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.

MONITORING SCHEDULE

Escambia Community Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, using EPA approved methods and a State certified laboratory. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule.

Constituent Monitored	Escambia Community	West Escambia
Inorganic Contaminants	2022	2023
Lead/Copper	2022	2022
Microbiological Contaminants	current	current
Nitrates	2023	2023
Radioactive Contaminants	2023	2021
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2022	2023
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2022	2023
Disinfection By-products	2023	2023
UCMR4 Contaminants	Not required	2018
PFAS Contaminants	2020	2023

ESCAMBIA COMMUNITY UTILITIES - MONITORING RESULTS

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS
Escambia Community Utilities

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters	NO	1.10	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	NO	1.08	PCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (distribution)	NO	0.250 * 0>AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (distribution)	NO	0.0017 * 0>AL	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.031-0.065	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	ND-2.19	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	4.1-7.9	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Hardness	NO	9.6-11.5	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water treatment
Iron	NO	ND-0.47	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring; erosion; leaching from pipes
Manganese	NO	0.01-0.02	ppm	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	6.9-7.8	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water treatment
Sodium	NO	26.8-53.5	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	93-188	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff

* Figure shown is 90th percentile of sample sites and number of sites above the Action Level (AL) = 0

Escambia Community Utilities - PFAS Contaminants

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that have been used in manufacturing and in other industrial and consumer applications. **Note**: In April 2024, the EPA finalized a Primary Drinking Water Regulation establishing individual MCLGs and MCLs for five (5) PFAS contaminants in drinking water. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, & HFPO-DA. Mixtures containing 2 or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, & PFBS were assigned MCL of 1 (unitless) Hazard Index.

Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our system monitored in 2020 and the results of that monitoring. *PFAS was not detected in any of our wells.* For more information on PFAS contaminants, please consult https://www.epa.gov/pfas

PFAS (in ppb)										
Abbrev.	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Detection		Abbrev.	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Detection
11Cl-PF3OUdS	11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	--	--	ND		PFDoA	Perfluorododecanoic acid	--	--	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	--	--	ND		PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	--	--	ND
ADONA	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	--	--	ND		PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	0.010	0.010	ND
HFPO-DA	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA	0.010	0.010	ND		PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	0.010	0.010	ND
NEtFOSAA	N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	--	--	ND		PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0	0.004	ND
NMeFOSAA	N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	--	--	ND		PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	0	0.004	ND
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	--	--	ND		PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid	--	--	ND		PFTrDA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	--	--	ND		PFUnA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	--	--	ND

Escambia Community Utilities – Reporting Violation

Escambia Community Utilities incurred a reporting non-compliance from failure to submit the February 2023 monthly coliform test results to ADEM by the deadline of March 10, 2023.

We did perform monitoring for the February 2023 monthly coliform on time, and results were in compliance; however, due to lab error, the results were not submitted on time. If you have questions about this non-compliance, please contact Shaun Livermore at 251-446-1617.

WEST ESCAMBIA UTILITIES - MONITORING RESULTS

DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Msmt**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total coliform bacteria	NO	1 positive*	Present/ Absent	0	presence in 5% of samples	Naturally present in the environment
Alpha emitters	NO	0.08-3.20	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	NO	0.45-1.97	PCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.13-0.17	ppm	2	2	Drilling & refinery discharge; erosion
Copper	NO	0.005 *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion; wood preservative leaching
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	ND-2.3	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff; septic & sewage leaching; erosion
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	ND-16.0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	ND-2.70	ppb	70	n/a	Naturally occurring; result of discharge or runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	ND-2.30	ppb	0	n/a	Naturally occurring; result of discharge or runoff
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	ND-1.60	ppb	60	n/a	Naturally occurring; result of discharge or runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Aluminum	NO	ND-0.17	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion: treatment with water additives
Chloride	NO	ND-34.7	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring, industrial discharge, runoff
Hardness	NO	ND-54.0	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Iron	NO	ND-0.06	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring; erosion; leaching from pipes
Manganese	NO	ND-0.17	ppm	n/a	0.05	Naturally occurring or from water additives
pH	NO	5.7-6.1	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sodium	NO	ND-23.3	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	11.1-52.0	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring, industrial discharge, runoff

* One positive coliform sample occurred in June 2023. All follow-up samples were negative.
** Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above Action Level (1.3 ppm) =0

West Escambia Utilities - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR 4)

The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) required PWSs serving more than 10,000 people to monitor for a list of unregulated contaminants during January 2018 through December 2020. The following table lists the UCMR4 contaminants we tested and the results.

UCMR4 Contaminants				
Contaminant (in ppb)	**Level Detected**		**Contaminant (in ppb)**	**Level Detected**
Germanium	ND		1-butanol	ND
Manganese	1.10-53.0		2-methoxyethanol	ND
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane	ND		2-propen-1-ol	ND
Chlorpyrifos	ND		Butylated hydroxyanisole	ND
Dimethipin	ND		O-toluidine	ND
Ethoprop	ND		Quinoline	ND-0.99
Oxyfluorfen	ND		Total organic carbon (TOC)	ND
Profenofos	ND		Bromide	ND-71.5
Tebuconazole	ND		HAA6Br	ND-0.55
Total permethrin (cis- & trans-)	ND		HAA9	ND-1.31
Tribufos	ND		HAA5	ND

West Escambia Utilities - PFAS Contaminants

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are man-made chemicals that were used in manufacturing and in other consumer applications. Below is a list of PFAS contaminants our system monitored in 2022 and 2023 and the results. **Note**: In April 2024, the EPA finalized a Primary Drinking Water Regulation establishing individual MCLGs and MCLs for five (5) PFAS contaminants in drinking water. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, & HFPO-DA. Mixtures containing 2 or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, & PFBS were assigned MCL of 1 (unitless) Hazard Index. For more information on PFAS contaminants, please consult https://www.epa.gov/pfas. *The PFAS detections you see below were found in one well only. That well was taken off line in June 2022 and is no longer serving the distribution system.*

PFAS (in ppb)									
Abbrev.	**Contaminant**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Detection**	**Abbrev.**	**Contaminant**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Detection**
11Cl-PF3OUdS	11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PFDoA	Perfluorododecanoic acid	--	--	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	--	--	ND
ADONA	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	0.010	0.010	ND-0.016
HFPO-DA	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA	0.010	0.010	ND	PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	0.010	0.010	ND
NEtFOSAA	N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	--	--	ND	PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0	0.004	ND-0.014
NMeFOSAA	N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	--	--	ND	PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	0	0.004	D8
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	--	--	ND-0.0023	PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFTrDA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFUnA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	--	--	ND

PFAS Recent Regulatory Developments: On April 10, 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) establishing legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for six PFAS in drinking water (see previous PFAS table). As noted above, the regular testing by our water system has indicated the presence of at least one of these compounds in our drinking water at levels above the levels established. The detections occurred in one well only, and that well was subsequently removed from service in June 2022. Although it was removed from service, we are still monitoring it for the occurrence of PFAS.

What the EPA has learned about PFAS origins so far: PFAS are widely used, long lasting chemicals, components of which break down very slowly over time. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, many PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals all over the world and are present at low levels in a variety of food products and in the environment. PFAS are found in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the nation and the globe. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to some PFAS in the environment may be linked to harmful health effects in humans and animals. There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, and they are found in many different consumer, commercial, and industrial products. This makes it challenging to study and assess the potential human health and environmental risks.

The EPA's Statements on PFAS Health Effects: Current scientific research suggests that exposure to high levels of certain PFAS may lead to adverse health outcomes. However, research is still ongoing to determine how different levels of exposure to different PFAS can lead to a variety of health effects. Current peer-reviewed scientific studies have shown that exposure to certain levels of PFAS may lead to:

- Reproductive effects such as decreased fertility or increased high blood pressure in pregnant women.
- Developmental effects or delays in children, including low birth weight, accelerated puberty, bone variations, or behavioral changes**.**
- Increased risk of some cancers, including prostate, kidney, and testicular cancers.
- Reduced ability of the body's immune system to fight infections, including reduced vaccine response.
- Interference with the body's natural hormones.
- Increased cholesterol levels and/or risk of obesity

What WEU is now doing in response to the new health advisories:

- We are continuing routine monitoring for these compounds.
- We will continue to sharing these results with you in bulletins such as this one**.**
- We are examining available options to address PFAS in the drinking water supply and will keep you informed.
- We have eleven (11) wells that supply our drinking water but only one (1) of those wells tested positive for PFAS.
- On June 23, 2022 we took that well out of service until further recommendations from ADEM and the EPA.

Further information for our customers:

- If you are concerned about levels of PFAS found in your drinking water, contact your doctor or health care professional.
- Consider actions that may reduce your exposure including installing a home or point of use filter, if possible, while steps are being taken to further understand levels of concern and potentially regulate PFAS at the national level.
- Boiling, freezing, or letting water stand does not reduce PFAS levels.
- Review EPA's Meaningful and Achievable Steps You Can Take to Reduce Your Risk (*www.epa.gov/pfas/meaningful-and-achievable-steps-you-can-take-reduce-your-risk*)**.**
- For more information on PFAS contaminants, please refer to *www.epa.gov/pfas*.

West Escambia Utilities, Inc. - 2023 DBP Monitoring Violation

West Escambia Utilities, Inc. is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. During April through June 2023, we did not monitor for disinfection byproducts (DBP) during the correct time period and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Because DBPs from this quarter (April through June 2023) will be used in determining compliance with DBP MCLs in the next three quarters of July - September 2023, October - December 2023, and January - March 2024, the monitoring violations will apply to those quarters as well. This means that we will need to include this notice in next year's CCR as well.

This is not an immediate health concern. These samples were taken a week late due to lab error, and the results were satisfactory. It was considered to be a monitoring violation because DBP samples are required to be taken during a specified week of the quarter. We have since monitored for DPBs in the correct week and have made arrangements with our lab to perform the monitoring according to the required schedule going forward.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. If you have any questions about this violation or monitoring requirements, please contact Kenny Smith or Eddie Ferguson at the West Escambia Utilities, Inc. at 107 E. Ridgeley Street in Atmore, Alabama or by phone at 251-368-2207.

Definitions

Action Level (AL)- the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
Coliform Absent (ca)-Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
Disinfection byproducts (DBPs)- 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.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)-yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system. The highest distribution site LRAA is reported in the Table of Detected Contaminants.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)- The 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 Goa (MCLG)- The 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)-the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)-the level of a disinfectant allowed 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.
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.
Non-Detects (ND)- laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above detection limits of lab equipment.
Not Reported (NR)-laboratory analysis, usually Secondary Contaminants, not reported by water system. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.
Parts per billion (ppb) or **Micrograms per liter (µg/l)**-one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
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 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.
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.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)-picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
RAA–Running annual average
Standard Units (S.U.)-pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases and is affected by temperature and carbon dioxide gas. 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.
Treatment Technique (TT)- a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances & Exemptions (V&E)-State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Tips on Becoming Water-Wise

Read Your Water Meter: Use your water meter to check for leaks in your home. Start by turning off all faucets and water-using appliances and make sure no one uses water during the testing period. Take a reading on your water meter, wait for about 30 minutes, and then take a second reading. If the numbers have changed, you have a leak.

Check for Leaky Toilets: The most common source of leaks is the toilet. Check toilets for leaks by placing a few drops of food coloring in the tank. If after 15 minutes the dye shows up in the bowl, the toilet has a leak. Leaky toilets can usually be repaired inexpensively by replacing the flapper.

Check for Leaky Faucets: The next place to check for leaks is your sink and bathroom faucets. Dripping faucets can usually be repaired by replacing the rubber O-ring or washer inside the valve.

Following is 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.*

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	**MCL**	**Unit of Msmt**	**Contaminant**	**MCL**	**Unit of**
Bacteriological Contaminants			trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present or absent	Dichloromethane	5	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present or absent	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage)	0	present or absent	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calculated organisms/liter	Dinoseb	7	ppb
Radiological Contaminants			Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppq
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	Diquat	20	ppb
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	Endothall	100	ppb
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	Endrin	2	ppb
Uranium	30	pCi/l	Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT
Inorganic Chemicals			Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Antimony	6	ppb	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt
Arsenic	10	ppb	Glyphosate	700	ppb
Asbestos	7	MFL	Heptachlor	400	ppt
Barium	2	ppm	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt
Beryllium	4	ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Cadmium	5	ppb	Hexachlorocyclopentadien	50	ppb
Chromium	100	ppb	Lindane	200	ppt
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Cyanide	200	ppb	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb
Lead	AL=15	ppb	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	Picloram	500	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	Simazine	4	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	Styrene	100	ppb
Selenium	.05	ppm	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
Thallium	.002	ppm	Toluene	1	ppm
Organic Contaminants			Toxaphene	3	ppb
2,4-D	70	ppb	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb
Acrylamide	TT	TT	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppm
Alachlor	2	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
Benzene	5	ppb	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Carbofuran	40	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	Xylenes	10	ppm
Chlordane	2	ppb	**Disinfectants & Disinfection**		
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	Chlorine	4	ppm
Dalapon	200	ppb	Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	Chloramines	4	ppm
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	ppb	Chlorite	1	ppm
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	HAA5 [Total haloacetic	60	ppb
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	TTHM [Total	80	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb			

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS			
1,1 – Dichloropropene	Aldicarb	Chloroform	Metolachlor
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Aldicarb Sulfone	Chloromethane	Metribuzin
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Dibromochloromethane	N - Butylbenzene
1,1-Dichloroethane	Aldrin	Dibromomethane	Naphthalene
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	Bromobenzene	Dicamba	N-Propylbenzene
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	Bromochloromethane	Dichlorodifluoromethane	O-Chlorotoluene
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	Bromodichloromethane	Dieldrin	P-Chlorotoluene
1,3 – Dichloropropane	Bromoform	Hexachlorobutadiene	P-Isopropyltoluene
1,3 – Dichloropropene	Bromomethane	Isoprpylbenzene	Propachlor
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	Butachlor	M-Dichlorobenzene	Sec - Butylbenzene
2,2 – Dichloropropane	Carbaryl	Methomyl	Tert - Butylbenzene
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Chloroethane	MTBE	Trichlorfluoromethane