



Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District
PWS ID: AL0001796
21700 AL Highway 117
Ider, AL 35981
(256) 632-2254

By Order Of (EPA) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and (ADEM) Alabama Department of Environmental Management **Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District** is pleased to share the following 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, 2023 and December 31, 2023. For this year, as in years past, our water system has met the strict regulations of both the State of Alabama and EPA, which require all water suppliers to deliver this annual Water Quality Report. 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.

You may pay your bill online at www.djwaterusmgas.com or by telephone at (256) 632-2254 and press "1". Please have your customer number and pin number (printed on your bill) available when calling. 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.

E-bills are now available!
Contact our office to sign up.
(256) 632-2254
Office Hours: Monday – Friday
7:30 am to 4:00 pm

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.

NOTE TO OUR CUSTOMERS

DJWSD began a pilot study of Chlorine Dioxide in February 2021 as a means of controlling disinfection by-products. Since then, the Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District has been working closely with Thornton, Musso, & Bellemin, Water Treatment Consultants, to ensure the highest quality and safety standards for the use of Chlorine Dioxide are met. Our responsibility to our customers first and foremost has and will always be to provide safe, high quality drinking water which complies with all water quality standards required by EPA and ADEM. Although colorless, odorless water is aesthetically pleasing, it does not always indicate that regulatory standards are being met. For a better understanding of the use of Chlorine Dioxide, a few important facts have been listed below.

1. Chlorine Dioxide is used to disinfect drinking water around the world. According to U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, chlorine dioxide is added to drinking water to protect people from harmful bacteria and other microorganisms.
2. EPA recognizes chlorine dioxide use as a drinking water disinfectant, and it is included in the World Health Organization's (WHO) Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality.
3. Chlorine Dioxide is used in water treatment as a pre-oxidant prior to chlorination of drinking water to destroy natural water impurities that would otherwise produce trihalomethanes on exposure to free chlorine. Trihalomethanes are suspect carcinogenic disinfection by-products associated with chlorination of naturally occurring organics in the raw water.
4. Chlorine Dioxide is less corrosive than Chlorine and superior for the control of Legionella bacteria.
5. It is also superior to some other secondary water disinfection methods in that chlorine dioxide is an EPA-registered biocide, is not negatively impacted by pH, does not lose efficacy over time

2023 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. The 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 microbial 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

MEET WITH US

Our water system is governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Local County Governments 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 4th Monday of each month at 5:00 pm CST at our office located at 21700 AL Highway 117, Ider, AL, 35981. Our Board of Directors are:

Gregg Harris - Chairman, William Dalton - Secretary/ Treasurer, William Black - Member, Johnny McAllister - Member, Dawn Pettengill - Member, Landon Lewis – Member, and Terry York – Member.

DID YOU KNOW?

One of the leading non-profits in the region is Community Action Agency of Northeast Alabama, Inc. They can refer low income,

(the bacteria will not grow resistant to it), and is not negatively impacted by silica and phosphates, (also known as corrosion inhibitors).

6. It is more effective as a disinfectant than chlorine in most circumstances against waterborne pathogenic agents such as viruses, bacteria and protozoa – including the cysts of Giardia and the oocysts of Cryptosporidium.

Suspect Cause of Odor: When a water tap is opened, small amounts of chlorine dioxide diffuse into the air and combine with potentially reactive household compounds. All homes have volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the ambient air produced by scented products (soaps, candles, air fresheners, incense, potpourri), cleaning agents or solvents, paint, carpet, furnishings, fresh flowers or wreaths, and many other common household items. Studies have not identified any health concerns associated with this combined odor. The strongest odors are associated with installing new carpet, upholstered furniture or draperies and interior painting. The odor will continue until the level of VOCs decreases (new smell goes away). This can take from a few weeks up to several months to dissipate depending on the situation, type of materials, amount of ventilation, etc. In enclosed areas with little ventilation, such as laundry rooms, basements, bathrooms and closets, these compounds will accumulate, so the odor will tend to be stronger or last longer than in well-ventilated areas. Increasing ventilation by opening windows and turning on fans will help to eliminate the odors more quickly.

On April 21, 2023, our system received an SOC (Synthetic Organic Compounds) reporting non-compliance. The results for Alachlor collected between January 2020 – December 2022 were not reported by our third-party lab by the January 10, 2023 deadline. The results for Alachlor were submitted by the lab to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management on April 20, 2023. Those results were ND (non-detectable). Results for Alachlor taken the next required sampling period on February 28, 2023 were also non-detectable.

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. Learn more at www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-and-copper-rule.

QUALITY CONTROL

Our utility has prepared this custom report in accordance with

unemployed, and struggling families to a number of emergency services and assistance programs including assistance with utility bills.

The **Low-Income Home Water Assistance Bill (LIHWAP)** Grant is funded by the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs to assist applicants in paying their water bills. Clients are eligible for one **LIHWAP** regular water payment and one **LIHWAP** crisis water payment. If you need assistance, please call this number (256) 638-4430.

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.



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 used. Please report any violations to Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District at (256) 632-2254.

From time to time, when your local fire departments conduct drills or are working an active fire, or the water utility is repairing a main leak, you may experience discolored water and/or low pressure. Once the fire department or the utility has completed their task, discoloration and/or air in lines can be minimized by opening an outside spigot or a faucet without a screen and flushing the line until the water is clear. When flushing inside the home, you should start with the cold-water lines on the lowest floor, flushing each faucet one at a time. Then move to the upper floors and repeat the process. Also, it is recommended to flush your water lines on your refrigerator. Always contact your water utility if you experience discoloration or cloudiness in your water.

ABOUT YOUR SOURCE WATER

In **2023**, our plant produced approximately 535,815,000 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

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 for additional information on understanding your drinking water quality visit the ADEM website online at <https://adem.alabama.gov/programs/water/waterquality.cnt>.

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.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace.
- 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. Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

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 1/4" 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.**

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
MICROORGANISMS			
Cryptosporidium	0.000	TT	ppm
Giardia lamblia	0.000	TT	ppm
Heterotrophic plate count	NA	TT	ppm
Legionella	0.000	TT	ppm
Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform)	0.000	5	% total
Turbidity	NA	TT	ppm
Viruses (enteric)	0.000	TT	ppm
DISINFECTANTS			
Chloramines (as Cl2)	4.0	4.0	ppm
Chlorine (as Cl2)	4.0	4.0	ppm
Chlorine dioxide (as ClO2)	0.8	0.8	ppm
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS			
Bromate	0.000	0.010	ppm
Chlorite	0.800	1.000	ppm
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	NA	0.060	ppm
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	NA	0.080	ppm
INORGANIC CHEMICALS			
Antimony	0.006	0.006	ppm
Arsenic	0.000	0.010	ppm
Asbestos (fiber >10 micrometers)	7.000	7.000	MFL
Barium	2.000	2.000	ppm
Beryllium	0.004	0.004	ppm
Cadmium	0.005	0.005	ppm
Chromium (total)	0.100	0.100	ppm
Copper	1.300	AL=1.3	ppm
Cyanide (as free cyanide)	0.200	0.200	ppm
Fluoride	4.000	4.000	ppm
Lead	0.000	AL=0.015	ppm
Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	0.002	ppm
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10.000	10.000	ppm
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	1.000	1.000	ppm
Total Nitrate + Nitrite	10.000	10.000	ppm
Selenium	0.050	0.050	ppm
Thallium	0.0005	0.002	ppm
ORGANIC CHEMICALS			
Acrylamide	0.000	TT	ppm
Alachlor	0.000	0.002	ppm
Atrazine	0.003	0.003	ppm
Benzene	0.000	0.005	ppm
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	0.000	0.0002	ppm
Carbofuran	0.040	0.040	ppm
Carbon tetrachloride	0.000	0.005	ppm
Chlordane	0.000	0.002	ppm
Chlorobenzene	0.100	0.100	ppm
2,4-D	0.070	0.070	ppm
Dalapon	0.200	0.200	ppm
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.000	0.200	ppb

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

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.

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.

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 in 2022. This is known as a Distribution System Evaluation (DSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection by-product concentrations. Some of the locations selected for DSE were used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR beginning in May 2023.

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. Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids or 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.

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 ensures the quality of your drinking water.

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.

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

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 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 (Section 37-15-10) 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-PF3OUds	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	NEtFOSAA	ND	ug/L
Oxyfluorfen	ug/L	.05	.016 - .016	Naturally present in the environment	NMcFOSAA	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	Perfluorononanoic 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	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ND	ug/L
Germanium	ug/L	3	.10 - .10	Naturally present in the environment	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ND	ug/L
Manganese	ug/L	1.6	.90 - 24.0	Naturally present in the environment	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ND	ug/L
Bromide	ug/L	20	16.1 - 25.7	Naturally present in the environment	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ND	ug/L
UCMR4 CYANOTOXINS COLLECTED AND ANALYZED APRIL 2020 - JULY 2020					Total PFAs	ND	ug/L
UCMR4 ALGAL TOXINS					Results	Units	MCL(ug/L)
Anatoxin		.010	ug/L	.030			
Cylindrospermopsin		.030	ug/L	.090			
Total Microcystins		.10	ug/L	.30			

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS			
aluminum	NA	0.2	ppm
calcium	NA	NA	ppm
carbon dioxide	NA	NA	ppm
chloride	NA	250	ppm
color	NA	15	units
copper	NA	1.3	ppm
corrosivity	NA	non corrosive	units
fluoride	NA	2.0	ppm
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	6.5-8.5	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

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 Unit **SU:** Standard Unit

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

ppb: Parts per Billion (micrograms per liter)

ppm: Parts per Million (milligrams per liter)

umho/cm: Micromhos per Centimeter

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN DRINKING 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 stormwater 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 agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. **Radioactive Contaminants:** which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. **Lead:** 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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. 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>.

DEKALB-JACKSON WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS.

This table represents all contaminants detected in your drinking water for the monitoring year 2023.

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	AVERAGE	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	VIO	LIKELY SOURCE
PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER								
total coliform	0.00	0.00	0.00	% total	0	<5%	N	Wildlife and/or human activity
chlorine	1.00	1.998	1.402	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	N	Water additive used to control microbes
chlorine dioxide	0.03	0.770	0.318	ppm		0.80	N	Water additive used to control microbes
copper*	0.0026	0.24	0.0256	ppm	1.3	AL= 1.3	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits *2022 results
lead*	ND	0.0024	ND	ppm	0	AL=0.015 0.0150.015	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits *2022 results
nitrate	0.40	0.40	0.40	ppm	10	10	N	Rumoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
nitrite	ND	ND	ND	ppm	1	1	N	Rumoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
total haloacetic acids	12.0	140.0	40.6	ppb	0	60	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
total organic carbon	0.9	1.4	1.1	ppm	NA	TT	N	Naturally present in the environment
total trihalomethanes	11.0	160.0	47.0	ppb	0	80	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
chlorite	0.02	0.940	0.500	ppm		1.0	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
turbidity	0.002	0.88	0.026	mNTU	NA	TT	N	Soil runoff
alpha particles	0.849U ± 0.376	0.849U ± 0.376	0.849U ± 0.376	pCi/L	0.0	15.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
radium 228	0.481U ± 0.209	0.481U ± 0.209	0.481U ± 0.209	pCi/L	0.0	5.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER								
aluminum	0.026	0.026	0.026	ppm	NA	0.2	N	-
barium	0.019	0.019	0.019	ppm	NA	NA	N	-
bromide	ND	ND	ND	ppm	NA	1.2	N	-
calcium	16.3	16.3	16.3	ppm	NA	NA	N	-
carbon dioxide	37.6	37.6	37.6	ppm	NA	NA	N	-
chloride	12.8	12.8	12.8	ppm	NA	250	N	-
color	0.0	13.0	1.34	CU	NA	15	N	-
hardness as CaCO3	56.8	56.8	56.8	ppm	NA	NA	N	0-60 Soft, 61-120 Moderately Hard, 121-180 Hard
langelier index	-1.42	-1.42	-1.42	LSI	NA	NA	N	-
magnesium	3.9	3.9	3.9	ppm	NA	NA	N	-
manganese	ND	ND	ND	ppm	NA	NA	N	-
pH	7.03	7.82	7.37	SU	NA	NA	N	-
sodium	7.2	7.2	7.2	ppm	NA	NA	N	-
specific conductance	159	159	159	umhos/cm	NA	NA	N	-
sulfate	13.9	13.9	13.9	ppm	NA	250	N	-
total alkalinity	47	70	61.8	ppm	NA	NA	N	-
total dissolved solids	127	127	127	ppm	NA	500	N	-
OTHER REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER								
chloroform	.008	.160	.040	ppm	.07	NA	N	-
bromodichloromethane	ND	.011	.00495	ppm	0	NA	N	-
dibromochloromethane	ND	.0038	.00149	ppm	.06	NA	N	-
bromoform	ND	ND	ND	ppb	NA	NA	N	-
bromoacetic acid	ND	ND	ND	ppb	NA	NA	N	-
dibromoacetic acid	ND	1.5	1.34	ppb	NA	NA	N	-
dichloroacetic acid	.0062	.10	.02675	ppm	0	NA	N	-
trichloroacetic acid	.0025	.010	.00536	ppm	.02	NA	N	-
chloroacetic acid	ND	ND	ND	ppm	.07	NA	N	-
monochloroacetic	ND	18.0	7.24	ppb	NA	NA	N	-
monobromoacetic	ND	1.9	.44	ppb	NA	NA	N	-