

2020 Annual Water Quality Report (Monitoring Performed January - December 2019)

SPRINGVILLE WATER DEPARTMENT

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We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Water Sources	Purchased surface water from Coosa Valley Water	
	Purchased water from Trussville Utilities	
	Groundwater spring producing from the Knox aquifer (GUDO - used as needed)	
Additional Connections	Emergency connection with Odenville Water	
Number of Customers	Approximately 2010 service connections	
Water Treatment	Chlorination	
Storage Capacity	Five (5) tanks with a total capacity of 1.4 million gallons	
Council Members	William Isley, Jr., Mayor	Katrina Hennings, Council
	Herbert Toles, Council	Tim Walker, Council
	David Vinson, Council	David Jones, Council
	Wayne Tucker, Council	Sherry Reaves, Council

Water Quality Protection

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Springville Water Department has developed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible (low) to contaminating the water source. This indicates no problem with the quality of our source water. The assessment has been performed, public notification has been completed, and the plan has been approved by ADEM. 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.

Springville Water Department utilizes a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan. Chlorine residual is routinely tested by our technicians at several locations throughout our distribution system to ensure that there is an adequate disinfection residual to protect your drinking water. Results show that the required minimum free chlorine residual level of 0.2 mg/L is maintained. 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. 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.

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Earl Peoples. 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 first and third Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the new Springville Municipal Building at 160 Walker Drive.

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 amount 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 immunocompromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, HIV/AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. 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).

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.

Monitoring Schedule and Results

Springville Water Department 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.

Constituents Monitored	Springville	Trussville	Coosa Valley
Inorganic Contaminants	2019	2019	2019
Lead/Copper	2018	2017	2019
Microbiological Contaminants	current	current	current
Nitrates	2019	2019	2019
Radioactive Contaminants	2017	2017	2012
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides)	Partial 2019	2018	2018
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2019	2019	2019
Disinfection By-products	2019	2019	2019
Cryptosporidium	Not Required	Not Required	2017
UCMR4 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) Contaminants	2019	2019	Not Required

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Springville Water Department

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Detects Springville	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	NO	0.02	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	0.058 ¹ 0 > AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	NO	ND ² 1 > AL	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	NO	0.60	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	35.2-54.5	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	20.0-32.0	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	ND-1.60	ppb	70	none	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	ND-1.00	ppb	70	none	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	4.80	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	152	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
pH	NO	7.41	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sodium	NO	1.55	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	2.33	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	156	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff

¹ Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above Action Level (AL is 1.3 ppm) = 0

² Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above Action Level (AL is 0.015 ppm) = 1

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR 4)

Under the directive of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), every five years the EPA issues a new list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by some public water systems (PWSs). The monitoring results may provide a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health. Springville Water Department was selected by the EPA to monitor for some cyanotoxins, which are toxins produced by *cyanobacteria* (also known as blue-green algae). Tests were run for anatoxin-a, cylindrospermopsin, and total microcystin, and there were no detects of any of these contaminants in our water.

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Coosa Valley Water

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	NO	1.45-3.0	ppm	MRDLG =4	MRDL= 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NO	Highest 0.094 (100%<0.5)	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	NO	1.10-1.68	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Copper	NO	0.124 ¹ 0 > AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	NO	0.018 ²	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.40	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	LRAA Range 29.6-35.4	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	LRAA Range 18.5-23.6	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	8.46	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	4.08	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	1.07	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	11.4	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	113	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
pH	NO	7.86	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sodium	NO	6.82	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	8.90	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	52.0	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Zinc	NO	0.25	ppm	none	5	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills

¹ Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above Action Level (AL is 1.3 ppm) = 0

² Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above Action Level (AL is 0.015 ppm) = 1

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Trussville Utilities

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters	NO	1.0	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	NO	0.51-1.65	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper	NO	0.280 ¹ 0 > AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	NO	0.24-1.10	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from factories
Lead	NO	3.00 ²	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.62	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	ND-24.4	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	ND-7.00	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	0.60-5.40	ppb	70	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	0.80-3.80	ppb	0	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	0.90-4.50	ppb	60	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Bromoform	NO	Nd-0.80	ppb	60	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	5.14	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	166	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
pH	NO	7.1-8.1	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sulfate	NO	9.66	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	190	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff

¹ Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above Action Level (AL is 1.3 ppm) = 0

² Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above Action Level (AL is 0.015 ppm) = 0

TABLE OF UCMR4 CONTAMINANTS

Trussville Utilities

Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected
Bromochloroacetic	ppb	0.62-2.69	Monobromoacetic	ppb	ND
Bromodichloroacetic	ppb	0.52-3.52	Monochloroacetic	ppb	ND
Chlorodibromoacetic	ppb	ND-0.48	Tribromoacetic	ppb	ND
Dibromoacetic	ppb	ND-0.51	Trichloroacetic	ppb	0.69-19.1
Dichloroacetic	ppb	1.04-19.3			

Definitions:

Action Level- the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Coliform Absent (ca)- Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Cryptosporidium - a microscopic parasite that can cause disease, mainly diarrhea, if swallowed.

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. Different disinfectants produce different types or amounts of disinfection byproducts. Disinfection byproducts for which regulations have been established include trihalomethanes (THM), haloacetic acids (HAA5), bromate, and chlorite.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)-a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).

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-(mandatory language) The Maximum Allowed (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 Goal-(mandatory language) The Goal (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

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.

RAA-Running annual average – average of DBP results in the water system

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.

Unit Descriptions:

Micrograms per liter (ug/L) - Equivalent to parts per billion (ppb) since one liter of water is equal in weight to one billion micrograms.

Milligrams per liter (mg/L) – Equivalent to parts per million

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.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$)-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.

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.

Below 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 Msmt
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
Turbidity	TT	NTU	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calculated organisms/liter	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
Radiological Contaminants			Dinoseb	7	ppb
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppq
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	Diquat	20	ppb
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	Endothall	100	ppb
Uranium	30	pCi/l	Endrin	2	ppb
Inorganic Chemicals			Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT
Antimony	6	ppb	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Arsenic	10	ppb	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt
Asbestos	7	MFL	Glyphosate	700	ppb
Barium	2	ppm	Heptachlor	400	ppt
Beryllium	4	ppb	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt
Cadmium	5	ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Chromium	100	ppb	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	Lindane	200	ppt
Cyanide	200	ppb	Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb
Lead	AL=15	ppb	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.5	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	Picloram	500	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	Simazine	4	ppb
Selenium	.05	ppm	Styrene	100	ppb
Thallium	.002	ppm	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
Organic Contaminants			Toluene	1	ppm
2,4-D	70	ppb	Toxaphene	3	ppb
Acrylamide	TT	TT	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb
Alachlor	2	ppb	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppm
Benzene	5	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Carbofuran	40	ppb	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Chlordane	2	ppb	Xylenes	10	ppm
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts		
Dalapon	200	ppb	Chlorine	4	ppm
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Chloramines	4	ppm
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	Chlorite	1	ppm
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	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	Isopropylbenzene	Propachlor		
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	Butachlor	M-Dichlorobenzene	Sec - Butylbenzene		
2,2 – Dichloropropane	Carbaryl	Methomyl	Tert - Butylbenzene		
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Chloroethane	MTBE	Trichlorofluoromethane		