



(TESTING PERFORMED JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 2025)  
 PWSID AL0000168  
 WEAVER WATER SYSTEM  
 500 ANNISTON STREET  
 WEAVER, ALABAMA 36277  
 (256) 820-1121



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 want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The Weaver Water System is dedicated to maintaining a plentiful supply of excellent-quality water that is an asset to Weaver and to Calhoun County while maintaining fair and equitable rates and policies, and we are committed to meeting the challenges of a rapidly changing water supply industry and the regulatory changes necessary to protect our water supply.

<b>Water Source</b>	Three (3) groundwater wells producing water from the Conasauga aquifer: one (1) on Weaver Lane, one (1) on Wana Avenue, and one (1) on Peaceburg Road. Weaver is also interconnected with Anniston Water & Sewer Board for emergency back-up.	
<b>Water Treatment</b>	Chlorination for disinfection	
<b>Storage Capacity</b>	Two tanks with a total capacity of 850,000 gallons	
<b>Number of Customers</b>	Approximately 2,125	
<b>City Council</b>	Jeff Clendenning, Mayor	Clint Burns, Councilmember
	Tim McRae, Mayor pro temp	Cathy Hamby, Councilmember
	Jeff Hughes, Councilmember	Danielle Presley, Councilmember
<b>City of Weaver Employees</b>	Joey Martin, Director of Public Works	Tricia Noel, License Clerk
	Chasity Whetstone, City Clerk	Parker Hague, Water Clerk
	Jody Stephens, Office Manager/Admin Asst	

**Source Water Assessment:** The Weaver Water System has developed a Wellhead Protection Plan and a Source Water Assessment plan that assists in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. No sites evaluated pose a significant risk to our customers. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible (low) to contaminating the water source. It has been determined by the assessment that the source water susceptibility ranking has a low-risk potential. The assessment has been performed, public notification has been completed, and the plan was approved by ADEM. Anyone who wishes to view this report can do so at our office during regular business hours. Please help us make this effort 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 routinely perform water storage facility inspections, and we utilize a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan. Chlorine residuals are monitored closely within the distribution system. We have adopted a Cross-Connection Control Program for the purpose of detecting and preventing a danger to public health from cross-connection contamination.

**QUESTIONS?**

**If you have any questions about this report concerning your water quality, please contact Joey Martin at city hall at 256-820-1121 extension 105.**

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 city council meetings. They are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 5:00 p.m. at Weaver City Hall at 500 Anniston Street in Weaver.



**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.

**Cryptosporidium and Giardia** is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immune-compromised individuals, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illnesses. We encourage immune-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through means other than drinking water. For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control is available online at [www.epa.gov/safewater/crypto.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/crypto.html) or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. All test results were well within state and federal standards. We currently monitor for Cryptosporidium and have had none detected in our finished drinking water.

**Radon** is a naturally occurring gas present in some groundwater. Inhaled radon has been linked to lung cancer and may pose a health risk when inhaled after the release from water into the air. This inhalation could occur during showering, bathing, washing dishes, or washing clothes. The radon gas release from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon found in air. One major source of radon gas is from the soil, where the gas can seep through the foundations of homes. It is not clear whether ingested (i.e. taken through the mouth) radon contributes to cancer or other adverse health conditions. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on home testing contact your local health department. Note 300 Pci/l proposed MCL.

**Turbidity** has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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. 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. 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.

**Information about Lead:** Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. NEVER make baby formula with warm or hot tap water. Lead is rarely found in source water. If lead is present in tap water, it is primarily from corrosion of materials that were used in older plumbing, solder that connects pipes, or from pipes connecting a house to the main water pipe in the street. Lead is no longer used in manufacturing these products, but plumbing components containing lead may still remain in some older homes and buildings. When water sits for several hours in pipes containing these older materials, lead can leach into the water. Boiling will NOT reduce the amount of lead in your water. If you choose to have your tap water tested, be sure to use a properly certified laboratory. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize your family's exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline at 800-426-4791 and from <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips/water.htm>.

**Lead in Drinking Water:** Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

At Weaver Water System we use an independent laboratory to analyze samples from our distribution system for lead according to a monitoring schedule set by ADEM. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials that were used in household plumbing. The EPA and the CDC make the following recommendations:

- Before using any tap water for drinking or cooking, flush your water system by running the kitchen tap (or any other tap you take drinking or cooking water from) on COLD for 1–2 minutes. Flushing can minimize the potential for lead exposure, especially if the water has been sitting undisturbed for several hours, as in overnight.
- In all situations, especially for making baby formula, drink or cook only with water that comes out of the cold tap. Warm or hot tap water is more likely to cause lead to leach from plumbing materials.
- Periodically remove the aerator on the tip of the faucet and wash out any debris such as metal particles.

#### **LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY:**

Our Lead Service Line Inventory was completed and submitted and a copy of it is in our office as required by EPA. If any would like to view it or has any questions, please feel free to contact our office.

#### ***UCMR Definitions:***

**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 capability of the analytical method, not based on a level established as “significant” or “harmful.” **UCMR Reference Concentration:** The reference concentrations are based on publicly available health information found in the following EPA resources: 2018 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories Tables [i.e., Health advisories (HA)] and the CCL 4 Contaminant Information Sheets (i.e., **Health Reference Levels (HRLs)**). The primary sources of the health information used to derive the guideline values in the resources referenced above are peer-reviewed assessments from EPA or other governmental agencies. The reference concentrations are subject to change as new health assessments are completed. Reference Concentrations are not legally enforceable federal standards. **Health Reference Levels (HRL):** The CCL process derives HRLs for screening purposes using available data and can be used in the Regulatory Determination process as risk-derived concentrations against which to evaluate the occurrence data to determine if contaminants may occur at levels of public health concern. HRLs are not final determinations about the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is necessary to protect any particular population and, in some cases, are derived prior to development of a complete exposure assessment using the best available data. HRLs are not legally enforceable federal standards.

***Health Advisories (HA):*** Has provide information on contaminants that can cause human health effects and are known or anticipated to occur in drinking water. EPA's health advisories are non-enforceable and non-regulatory and provide technical information to State agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies and treatment technologies to assist with risk management decisions.

**Level 1 Assessment:** “A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.”

**Level 2 Assessment:** “A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.”

**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).**

### Monitoring Results

Weaver Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The EPA or ADEM requires us to monitor for certain 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.

As you can see by the table below, our system had no violations. 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. The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected.

<b>Weaver Water System Detected Drinking Water Contaminants</b>						
<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Unit Msmt</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Chlorine	NO	0.66-2.14	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NO	0.10 – 2.4	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Total Alkalinity	NO	159 - 169	ppm	n/a	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	0	Present/ Absent	0	5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Gross Alpha	NO	1.8	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium - 226	NO	0.988	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium - 228	NO	1.02	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium	NO	0.028 - 0.086	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	NO	0.0011 AL=0	ppm	0	AL=.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	0.21 AL=0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	NO	ND - 0.88	ppm	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate(as Nitrogen)	NO	1.2 – 1.4	ppm	10	10	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM -Total trihalomethanes	NO	ND	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 -Total haloacetic acids	NO	ND	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>						
Chloroform	NO	ND	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	ND	ppb	0	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
<b>Secondary Contaminants</b>						
Aluminum	NO	ND	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Calcium	NO	48.2 – 58.0	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Chloride	NO	5.9 – 6.8	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Color	NO	ND – 15.0	units	n/a	15	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Copper	NO	0.0012 – 0.0042	ppm	n/a	1	Erosion of natural deposits leaching from pipes
Hardness	NO	172 - 187	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Iron	NO	ND	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring, erosion, leaching from pipes
Magnesium	NO	6.7 – 16.2	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Manganese	NO	ND	ppb	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	NO	7.6 – 8.0	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Sodium	NO	3.0 – 3.6	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Specific Conductance	No	348 - 365	unhos	n/a	<500	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	ND	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	165 - 168	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Zinc	NO	ND	ppm	n/a	5	Erosion; refinery or factory discharge; landfill runoff

\* Figure shown is 90<sup>th</sup> percentile and # of sites above Action Level (AL) = 0

## Monitoring Schedule 2025

Constituents Monitored	Weaver
Inorganic Contaminants	2025
Lead/Copper	2025
Microbiological Contaminants	current
Nitrates	2025
Radioactive Contaminants	2025
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides)	2025
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2025
Disinfection By-products	2025
DSE Disinfection By-products	2025
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5)	2024-2025
PFAS Contaminants	2025

### UCMR5

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the EPA issues a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs).

The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) was published on December 27, 2021. UCMR5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025 using analytical methods developed by the EPA and consensus organizations. This action provides the agency and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the national occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Below is a list of the contaminants that are being tested for during the UCMR5 along with their results.

<b>Weaver Water System Unregulated Contaminant Rule 5 (UCMR5) Contaminants</b>					
Contaminants	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected
lithium	ppt	<MRL	PFHxA	ppt	<MRL
11Cl-PF3OUdS	ppt	<MRL	PFHxS	ppt	6.1
4:2 FTS	ppt	<MRL	PFMBA	ppt	<MRL
6:2 FTS	ppt	<MRL	PFMPA	ppt	<MRL
8:2 FTS	ppt	<MRL	PFNA	ppt	<MRL
9Cl-PF3ONS	ppt	<MRL	PFOA	ppt	5.0
ADONA	ppt	<MRL	PFOS	ppt	15.3
HFPO-DA	ppt	<MRL	PFPeA	ppt	35.5
NFDHA	ppt	<MRL	PFPeS	ppt	<MRL
PFBA	ppt	<MRL	PFUnA	ppt	<MRL
PFBS	ppt	3.8	NEtFOSAA	ppt	<MRL
PFDA	ppt	<MRL	NMeFOSAA	ppt	<MRL
PFDoA	ppt	<MRL	PFTA	ppt	<MRL
PFEESA	ppt	<MRL	PFTrDA	ppt	<MRL
PFHpA	ppt	<MRL			
PFHpS	ppt	<MRL			



## PFAS Detected in our Drinking Water

### PFAS National Drinking Water Regulation

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 section on PFAS). Limited testing in the City of Weaver has revealed water samples with trace levels of PFAS compounds that individually range from below detection limits to 27-28 parts per trillion (0.027-0.028 parts per billion). For perspective, one part per trillion is equal to one drop in 500,000 barrels of water. Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) has recommended the following information be provided to our consumers regarding PFAS.

#### What are PFAS?

PFAS are a group of man-made chemicals that have been in use since the 1940s. PFAS are (or have been) found in a wide variety of consumer products and as an ingredient in firefighting foam. PFAS manufacturing and processing facilities, airports, and military installations are some of the contributors of PFAS releases into the air, soil, and water. Because of their widespread use, most people have been exposed to PFAS, and there is evidence that exposure to certain PFAS may lead to adverse health effects.

#### What is being done?

The City of Weaver will be implementing routine monitoring for these compounds and sharing these results with you as they become available. We will also be examining available options to address PFAS in the drinking water supply and will keep you informed.

#### What Should I do?

- Review the EPA's "Meaningful and Achievable Steps You Can Take to Reduce Your Risk" at [www.epa.gov/pfas/meaningful-and-achievable-steps-you-can-take-reduce-your-risk](http://www.epa.gov/pfas/meaningful-and-achievable-steps-you-can-take-reduce-your-risk).
- Consider actions that may reduce your exposure, including installing a home water filter, if possible, while steps are being taken to further understand levels of concern and regulate PFAS at the national level.
- Note: Boiling, freezing, or letting water stand does NOT reduce PFAS levels.

#### For additional information about PFAS, including possible health outcomes, see these resources:

- For the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, visit [www.adem.alabama.gov](http://www.adem.alabama.gov).
- For the Environmental Protection Agency on PFAS in drinking water, visit [www.epa.gov/pfas](http://www.epa.gov/pfas).
- Even though we have very limited information, we will do our best to answer your questions and concerns at [PFASquestions@weaver-alabama.org](mailto:PFASquestions@weaver-alabama.org).

**PFAS:** Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are synthetic chemical compounds found throughout our environment.

PFAS are found in water, air, and soil. PFAS are used in many consumer and industrial products because they have the unique ability to repel oil, water, and grease.

<b>WEAVER WATER SYSTEM PFAS (in ppb)(Highest Avg.)</b>					
<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>Unit Msmt</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Unit Msmt</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>
9Cl-PF3ONS	ppb	ND	PFHxS	ppb	0.011
11Cl-PF3OUdS	ppb	ND	PFNA	ppb	ND
ADONA	ppb	ND	PFOA	ppb	0.0063
HFPO-DA	ppb	ND	PFOS	ppb	0.015
NFDHA	ppb	ND	PFUnA	ppb	ND
PFBS	ppb	0.0037	NEtFOSAA	ppb	ND
PFDA	ppb	ND	NMeFOSAA	ppb	ND
PFDoA	ppb	ND	PFTeDA	ppb	ND
PFHpA	ppb	ND	PFTrDA	ppb	ND
PFHxA	ppb	0.0020	Total PFAS	ppb	0.033

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
<b>Bacteriological Contaminants</b>			trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present/absent	Dichloromethane	5	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present/absent	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Fecal Indicators	0	present/absent	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calc.organisms/l	Dinoseb	7	ppb
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>			Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppb
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
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>			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	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	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
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>			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	<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection Byproducts</b>		
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 acids]	60	ppb
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb			
<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>					
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	

## Plain Language Definitions

**Action Level**- 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)**- formed when disinfectants react with bromide and/or natural organic matter (i.e., decaying vegetation) present in the source water. Disinfection byproducts for which regulations have been established include trihalomethanes (TTHM), haloacetic acids (HAA5), bromate, and chlorite.

**Distribution System Evaluation (DSE)**- a four-quarter study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of THMs and HAAs.

**Level 1 Assessment**- a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment**- a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**- 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**- 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)**- highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal**- (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.

**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)**- a 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.

**Not Detected (ND)**- laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above detection limits of lab equipment.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)**- 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)**- corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)**- 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)**- corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)**- a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Running Annual Average (RAA)**- yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system. The RAA, along with a range, is reported in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

**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.

**Variance Exemptions (V&E)**- State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

#### **UCMR Definitions:**

**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 capability of the analytical method, not based on a level established as "significant" or "harmful".

**UCMR Reference Concentration:** The reference concentrations are based on publicly available health information found in the following EPA resources: 2018 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories Tables [i.e., Health advisories (HA)] and the CCL 4 Contaminant Information Sheets [i.e., **Health Reference Levels (HRLs)**]. The primary sources of the health information used to derive the guideline values in the resources referenced above are peer-reviewed assessments from EPA or other governmental agencies. The reference concentrations are subject to change as new health assessments are completed. Reference Concentrations are not legally enforceable federal standards.

**Health Reference Levels (HRL):** The CCL process derives HRLs for screening purposes using available data and can be used in the Regulatory Determination process as risk-derived concentrations against which to evaluate the occurrence data to determine if contaminants may occur at levels of public health concern. HRLs are not final determinations about the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is necessary to protect any particular population and, in some cases, are derived prior to development of a complete exposure assessment using the best available data. HRLs are not legally enforceable federal standards

**Health Advisories (HA):** Has provide information on contaminants that can cause human health effects and are known or anticipated to occur in drinking water. EPA's health advisories are non-enforceable and non-regulatory and provide technical information to State agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies and treatment technologies to assist with risk management decisions.

**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).**

