Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Double Springs Water & Sewer Board

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The Town of Double Springs Water & Sewer Board purchases water from two different sources. Our major supplier is Arley Water Works, Arley AL. They have a surface water treatment plant obtaining their water from Smith Lake. Our other supplier is the City of Haleyville Water Works and Sewer Board, Haleyville AL. They buy their water from the Upper Bear Creek Water, Sewer, and Fire Protection District, which have a surface water treatment plant obtaining water from Upper Bear Creek reservoir.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerns with your water utilities, please contact Ronald Padgett at (205) 489-5447. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utilities. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regular scheduled meetings, which are held the fourth Tuesday of each month in the Double Springs City Hall, 21 Main Street at 5:30 p.m.

Town of Double Springs Water Sewer Board routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018**.** All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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 billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

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

The following report is the test results conducted for the Town of Double Springs Water & Sewer Board

Disinfection By-Products Results *2018 Test Results*						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
TTHM	Y	72.6 (27.4-107)	Ppb	N/A	80	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	27.9 (20.5-34.7)	Ppb	N/A	60	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

Town of Double Springs Water 2018 Test Results						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	100 ML	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment.
Lead and Copper Results for 2017 *(Sampling every 3 years if granted by ADEM)*						
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper	N	.0356	Ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	<.0005	Ppm	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Double Springs Water & Sewer Board is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Due to taking the samples of the TTHM and HAA5 a week late we had a monitoring violation in the 1st quarter of 2018. This triggered monitoring violations for all 4 quarters due to the fact that quarter is used in determining compliance with the next 3 quarters. We did not monitor for disinfection byproducts during the required time frame and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of water for that time frame. However the following week when testing was performed all samples were safe.

Our water system violated a drinking water standard during 2018. We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results we received in August of 2018 show that our system exceeded the standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for total trihalomethanes (TTHM).

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

The following is from Arley Water Works, Arley AL, who is the major water supplier for the Town of Double Springs Water & Sewer Board.

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	NO	1.0-1.5	ppm	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NO	Highest 0.03	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	NO	1.13-2.12	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.29	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	LRAA 67.1 (39.6-108.8)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	LRAA 35.2 (18.9-49.2)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	19.4	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	2.85	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Alkalinity, Total (as Ca, CO_3)	NO	21.4	ppm	none	none	Caused by carbonates, bicarbonates and hydroxides. Phosphates and silicates contribute.
Aluminum	NO	0.09	ppm	none	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives
Chloride	NO	2.90	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	6.88	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Manganese	NO	0.02	ppm	none	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	7.34	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sodium	NO	12.2	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	9.23	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	64.0	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
DSE Disinfection Byproducts						
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	38.6-136	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	14.1-50.8	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination		

The following is from Upper Bear Creek Water, Sewer, and Fire Protection District, which supplies water to Haleyville Water and Sewer Board, who sells water to the Town of Double Springs Water and Sewer Board.

TABLE OF DETECTED OF WATER CONTAMINENTS						
Contaminents	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of contamination
Chlorine	NO	1.0-2.4	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	NO	0.24-0.98	ppm	0.80	1.00	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NO	Highest 0.25 100%<0.5	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon	NO	ND-2.31	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil Runoff
Combined Radium	NO	0.3 ± 0.5	Pci/l	0	5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Copper	NO	0.154 * 0 > AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	NO	0.67	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.39	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	NO	LRAA 19.4	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Total haloacetic acids)	NO	LRAA 15.7	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	22.6	ppb	none	none	Naturally occuring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	4.86	ppb	none	n/a	Naturally occuring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	0.73	ppb	60	none	Naturally occuring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	8.94	ppm	none	250	Naturally occuring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	30.7	ppm	none	none	Naturally occuring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
pH	NO	6.99	S.U.	none	none	Naturally occuring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sodium	NO	1.56	ppm	none	none	Naturally occuring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	11.3	ppm	none	none	Naturally occuring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	44.0	ppm	none	500	Naturally occuring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Zinc	NO	0.29	ppm	none	5	Erosion of natural discharges; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills

The sources of drinking water both tap 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.

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.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions at (205) 489-5447.
Office hours are Monday – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
1st Saturday of each month 8:00a.m. – 12:00p.m.

We at The Town of Double Springs Water & Sewer Board work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap, said Mayor Robinson. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

This report will not be delivered to personal addresses, but is available to anyone who wishes to acquire a copy at The Town of Double Springs Water Department located at City Hall, 21 Main Street, Double Springs, AL 35553.