

## List of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminant	Highest Level/ (Range)	Unit of Measure	MCL/ MRD L	Contaminant	ND	ppb	70
<b>Bacteriological Contaminants</b>				cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND	ppb	70
Total Coliform Bacteria	1.39%	%	<5%	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND	ppb	100
Turbidity	0.856 (0.009 - 0.856)	NTU	<0.3	Dichloromethane	ND	ppb	5
Fecal Coliform/ E coli	ND	n/a	0	1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	ppb	5
Fecal Indicators enterococci/coliphage	ND	n/a	TT	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	ND	ppb	400
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>				Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalates	ND	ppb	6
Beta/ photon emitters	N/A	mrem/ year	4	Dinoseb	ND	ppb	7
Alpha emitters	0.59±1.10	pCi/l	15	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	ND	ppq	30
Combined radium	0.868±0.331	pCi/l	N/A	Diquat	ND	ppb	20
Uranium	N/A	pCi/l	30	Endothall	ND	ppb	100
<b>Inorganic Chemical Contaminants</b>				Endrin	ND	ppb	2
Antimony	ND	ppb	6	Epichlorohydrin	ND	TT	
Arsenic	ND	ppb	10	Ethylbenzene	ND	ppb	700
Asbestos	NR	MFL	7	Ethylene dibromide	ND	ppt	50
Barium	ND	ppm	2	Glyphosate	ND	ppb	700
Beryllium	ND	ppb	4	HAA5	71.0 (26.0 - 71.0)	ppb	60
Bromate	ND	ppb	10	Heptachlor	ND	ppt	400
Cadmium	ND	ppb	5	Heptachlor epoxide	ND	ppt	200
Chloramines	ND	ppm	4	Hexachlorobenzene	ND	ppb	1
Chlorine	1.2 (0.2 - 1.2)	ppm	4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ND	ppm	50
Chlorine Dioxide	0.69 (0.02 - 0.69)	ppb	800	Lindane	ND	ppt	200
Chlorite	0.770 (0.310 - 0.770)	ppm	1	Methoxychlor	ND	ppb	40
Chromium	ND	ppb	100	Oxamyl [Vydate]	ND	ppb	200
Copper	0.10 (0.0057-0.14)	ppm	AL=1.3	Pentachlorophenol	ND	ppb	1
Cyanide	ND	ppb	200	Picloram	ND	ppb	500
Fluoride	0.86 (0.02 – 0.86)	ppm	4	PCB's	ND	ppt	500
Lead	0.0019 (<0.001-0.0032)	ppm	AL=15	Simazine	ND	ppb	4
Mercury	ND	ppb	2	Styrene	ND	ppb	100
Nitrate	0.27 (0.23-0.27)	ppm	10	Tetrachloroethylene	ND	ppb	5
Nitrite	ND	ppm	1	Toluene	ND	ppm	1
Selenium	ND	ppb	50	Total Organic Carbon	1.7 (0.8 - 1.7)	TT	
Thallium	ND	ppb	2	TTTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	68.0 (36.0 - 68.0)	ppb	80
<b>Organic Chemical Contaminants</b>				Toxaphene	ND	ppb	3
Acrylamide	ND	TT		2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ND	ppb	50
Alachlor	ND	ppb	2	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	ppb	70
Atrazine	ND	ppb	3	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	ppb	200
Benzene	ND	ppb	5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	ppb	5
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH's]	ND	ppt	200	Trichloroethylene	ND	ppb	5
Carbofuran	ND	ppb	40	Vinyl chloride	ND	ppb	2
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	ppb	5	Xylenes	ND	ppm	10
Chlordane	ND	ppb	2	<b>UCMR4 Chemicals</b>			
Chlorobenzene	ND	ppb	100	Germanium	ND	ppb	0.3
2,4-D	ND	ppb	70	Manganese	ND	ppb	0.4
Dalapon	ND	ppb	200	Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane	ND	ppb	0.01
Dibromochloropropane	ND	ppt	200	Chloropyrifos	ND	ppb	0.03
o-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ppb	600	Dimethipin	ND	ppb	0.2
p-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ppb	75	Ethoprop	ND	ppb	0.03
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	ppb	5	Oxyfluorfen	ND	ppb	0.05
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ND	ppb	7	Anatoxin-a	ND	ppb	0.03
				Cylindropemopsin	ND	ppb	0.09
				Total Microcystins	ND	ppb	0.30

## List of Detected Contaminants in Our System

Contaminant	Violation?	OEL / Range	Unit of Measurement	MCL/MRDL	MCLG/ MRDLG	Likely Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	No	0.86 (0.02 - 0.86)	ppm	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	No	0.27 (0.23 - 0.27)	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer use runoff; leaching of septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	No	34.9 (13.9 - 34.9)	ppm	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	No	68.0 (36.0 - 68.0)	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	No	71.0 (26.0 - 71.0)	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (Cl2)	No	1.2 (0.2 - 1.2)	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (Clo2)	No	0.69 (0.02 - 0.69)	ppm	0.8	0.8	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (Clo2)	No	0.770 (0.310 - 0.770)	ppm	1	1	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	1.39%	n/a	presence in >1 sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon	No	1.7 (0.8 - 1.7)	ppm	TT	n/a	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	No	0.856 (0.009 - 0.856)	NTU	0.3	n/a	Soil erosion; Turbidity can interfere with disinfection
Lead	No	0.0019 (<0.001 - 0.0032)	ppm	0.015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	0.10 (0.0057 - 0.14)	ppm	1.3 (action level)	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Chloroform	No	8.90 (6.70 - 8.90)	ppb	none	none	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	No	2.70 (<1.00 - 2.70)	ppb	none	none	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	No	<1.00 (<1.00 - <1.00)	ppm	none	none	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radionuclides (Gross Alpha)	No	0.59±1.10	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

\* 90th percentile = 0.070 and # of sites above action level = 0

### Helpful Definitions

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.  
**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL** – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.  
**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL** - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.  
**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG** - The level of 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.  
**ND** – Not Detected; **NR** – Not Required; **N/A** – Not Applicable; **ppm (b.t.q)** – parts per million (billion, trillion, quadrillion)  
**pCi/L** – *Picocuries per liter*, the measure of radioactivity in water; **NTU** – Measurement of the clarity of water; **Action Level or AL** – The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement a water system shall follow; **Treatment Technique or TT** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water; **MFL** - million fibers per liter **UCMR**— Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

### Treatment Technique of Our Water

Our water is purchased from the City of Tuscaloosa. Raw water for treatment is from Lake Tuscaloosa. Lake Nicol and Lake Harris are alternate sources. The City has completed a Source Water Assessment for its source. A copy may be viewed at its office. The City of Tuscaloosa operates two water treatment plants that filter water in similar processes. The raw water is mixed with aluminum sulfate and lime or poly aluminum chloride to aid coagulation, potassium permanganate to aid in the removal of iron, and manganese for taste and odor control. The water is then flocculated and settled. Next it is filtered through conventional filters or through membranes, lime is added for pH and corrosion control, chlorine is added for disinfection, fluoride is added for the prevention of tooth decay, and ortho-phosphosphate is added for corrosion control. The water is then distributed to the City's customers including us.

# Carroll's Creek Water Authority 2021 SAFE DRINKING WATER REPORT

## Board of Directors

Louis N. Lambert, Chairman  
James Randolph, Vice – Chairman  
J. Gary Falls, Sec./Treas.

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### Extensions:

- 1 - Water Emergencies
- 2 - Pay by Phone
- 3 - Customer Service
- 4 - Directions
- 5 - Office Hours

Shawn Kendrick  
General Manager

## Carroll's Creek Water Authority, Inc. 2021 Safe Drinking Water Report

We are pleased to present to you this year's Safe Drinking Water Report. This report shows you the high quality of water and service we deliver as your water authority. Our goal is to always provide safe and dependable drinking water and we are pleased to report another successful year. We want you to understand our commitment to continually improving and protecting our water resources.

All of our water is purchased from the City of Tuscaloosa which is treated water from Lake Tuscaloosa. This is water of the highest quality and meets all standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

Carroll's Creek Water Authority routinely monitors the quality of your water as it relates to delivery to your home. The City of Tuscaloosa provides us with reports of the quality of the water as it relates to the treatment. Public water systems must monitor over 80 contaminants. The table provided summarizes the results. Please note that a detected contaminant does not mean a health risk is present, it simply means that it was detected in the tests. Only contaminants in excess of the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) are considered a violation. The table shows the results for our monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2020.

**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.**

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.** 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 human activity.

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. Carroll's Creek Water Authority 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>.

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immune-compromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, HIV/AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

If you have any questions about this report or the quality of your water, please contact Mr. Shawn Kendrick at (205)333-1140. We value the input of our customers and invite you to attend our regularly scheduled board meetings. Please contact our office for the date and time of our next board meeting.