

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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 (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 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 runoff, 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, urban storm water runoff, 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. We are required to monitor for each of these contaminants according to a schedule set by the EPA and the State.

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, are more than one year old. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule.

Table of Detected Primary Drinking Water Contaminants								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected			Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
		City System	Talladega/Shelby WTP	Shelby South WTP				
Turbidity	N	0.05-0.48	0.21	0.26	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Barium	N	ND - 0.035	ND	0.035	pCi/L	0	15	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.85-1.14	0.42	0.18	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TOC	N	1.30-2.20	2.20	1.30	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride	N	0.85-1.08	0.85	1.08	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes (RAA))	N	13.7-64.8	14.33	44.00	ppb	80	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic acids) (RAA)	N	19-44	8.20	5.70	ppb	60	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite	N	ND - 880	880	N/A	ppb	MRDLG=800	MRDL = 1000	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	N	0.52-1.84	2.44	2.82	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants								
Chloride	N	4.44-10.50	4.44	10.50	ppm		250	Effect salty taste
Magnesium	N	2.98-4.50	2.98	4.50	ppm			Black to brown color; black staining; bitter metallic taste
pH	N	6.5-8.14	6.83-8.14	6.5-7.5				Low pH: bitter metallic taste; corrosion High pH: slippery feel; soda taste; deposits
Sodium	N	2.37-5.40	2.37	5.40	ppm			Effect Salt taste
Sulfate	N	22-32.5	32.5	22	ppm		250	Salty taste
Total Dissolved Solids	N	102-248	248	102	ppm		500	Hardness; deposits; colored water; staining; salty taste

Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants

Secondary Drinking Water Standards regulate constituents that cause offensive taste, odor, color, corrosivity, foaming and staining. The concentration limit is called the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL). Secondary Standards are not enforceable. Public water systems are not required to test for or remove secondary contaminants. Secondary Standards are guidelines used to provide communities with the best quality water possible.

Contaminant	City System	Unit Measurement	Level Detected		Noticeable Effects Above SMCL
			MCL		
Aluminum	ND	ppm	0.2		Colored water
Chloride	4.44-10.50	ppm	250		Salty taste
Color, APHA	ND	PCU	15 color units		Visible tint
Copper	ND	ppm	1		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	0.85-1.08	ppm	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Foaming Agents (Surfactants)	ND	ppm	0.5		Frothy, cloudy; bitter taste; odor
Iron	ND	ppm	0.3		Rusty color; sediment; metallic taste; reddish or orange staining
Manganese	ND	ppm	0.05		Black to brown color; black staining; bitter metallic taste
Odor	ND	T.O.N.	3 T.O.N.		"rotten egg", musty or chemical smell
pH	6.5-8.14		Monitored		Low pH: bitter metallic taste; corrosion
Silver	ND	ppm	0.1		High pH: slippery feel; soda taste; deposits
Sulfate	22-32.5	ppm	250		Skin discoloration; graying of the white part of the eye
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	219	ppm	500		Salty taste
Zinc	ND	ppm	5		Hardness; deposits; colored water; staining; salty taste
Corrosivity	Non-corrosive	N/A	Non-corrosive		Metallic taste; corroded pipes/fixtures staining

Important Information About Lead:

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. Pelham Water Works 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>.

Note:

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

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.

P.O. Box 1479
Pelham, AL 35124
205.620.6420

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PELHAM WATER WORKS

We are pleased to provide you with the 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st of 2019. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we deliver to you each year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you a safe, clean and dependable supply of drinking water.

Pelham Water Works routinely monitors for contaminants in our drinking water in accordance of Federal and State Laws. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standards.

Our water sources consist of five wells that draw from Copper Ridge Dolomite and Longview Limestone Aquifers and purchase water from Shelby County Water Services whose sources are the Talladega/Shelby Water Treatment Plant (TSWTP) and the Shelby South Water Treatment Plant (SWTP). The water treated at these facilities comes from Coosa River/Lay Lake. We treat our well water by adding chlorine at each well before distribution and treatment of the water purchase from Shelby County Water Services is typical of surface water plants which includes flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and the addition of copper sulfate, potassium permanganate, hydrogen peroxide, powdered activated carbon, chlorine dioxide, alum-based coagulant, ferric-based coagulant, calcium carbonate, granular activated, carbon, chlorine for disinfection and fluoride for dental health.

Pelham Water Works has completed a Source Water Assessment Program as required by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) and a copy is available for viewing at the Water Works office and online at City of Pelham website, pelhamalabama.gov.

Pelham Water Works, works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the City of Pelham's Director of Development Services and Public Works, Mr. Andre Bittas at (205) 620-6413. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council Meetings, they are on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month.

Mayor Gary W. Waters is the Superintendent of the Water Works and the City Council members serve as the Water Board. The City Council Members include: Rick Hayes, Ron Scott, Beth McMillan, Maurice Mercer and Mildred Lanier.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 (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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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.

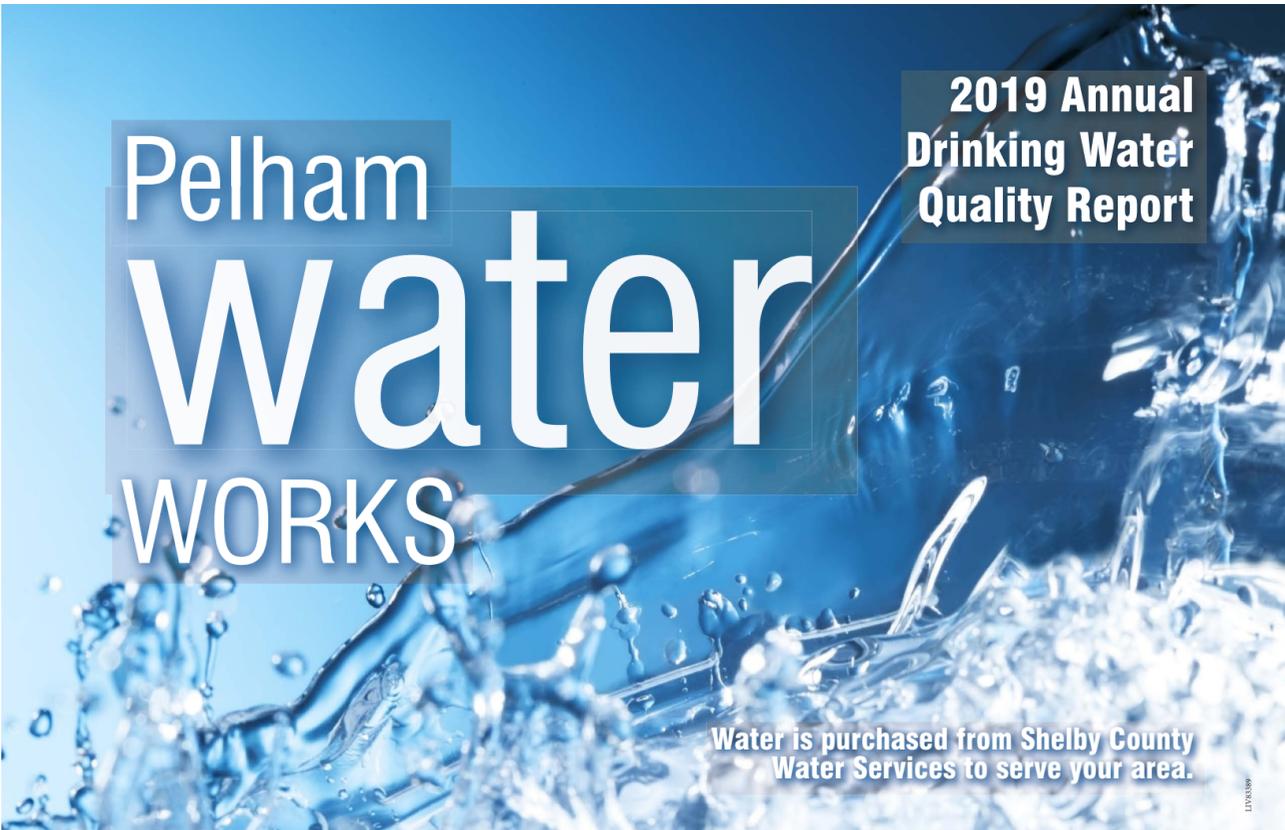
Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of clarity.

Variations and Exemptions: ADEM or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. Non-Detect (ND): Not detectable at testing limits.

Parts per Million (PPM): milligrams per liter (mg/l). One part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000. Parts per Billion (PPB): micrograms per liter (ug/l). One part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per Trillion (PPT): nanograms per liter (nanograms/l). One part per trillion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000,000. Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.



CONTAMINANTS MONITORED							Date Monitored		
Inorganic Compounds							2019		
Lead and Copper							2019		
Microbiological Contaminants							Current		
Nitrates							2019		
Radioactive Contaminants							2017 & 2018		
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides)							2019		
Volatile Organic Contaminants							2019		
Disinfection By-products (TTHM and HAA5)							2019		
		LEVEL DETECTED							
CONTAMINANT	Viola-tion Y/N	City System	Talladega/ Shelby WTP	Shelby South WTP	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Bacteriological									
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	ND	ND	Presence or Absence	MCLG=0	MCL-presence of coliform bacteria in ≤5% of monthly samples, or if a routine sample and a follow up repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive		Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	N/A	ND	ND	Presence or Absence			Human and animal fecal waste	
Turbidity	N	.48	0.21	0.26	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff	
Radiological									
Beta/photon emitters	N	ND	ND 2008	ND in 2012	mrem/yr	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	
Alpha emitters	N	ND	0.8+/-0.6	0.0+/-0.5	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined radium-226/228	N	ND	0.5+/-0.4	ND	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Chemicals									
Antimony	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	
Arsenic	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Asbestos	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits	
Barium	N	0.035	ND	0.035	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Beryllium	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	
Cadmium	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	
Chloramines	N	NT	NT	NT	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes	
Chlorine	N	0.52-1.84	2.44	2.82	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water Additive used to control microbes	
Chlorine Dioxide	N	NT	780	N/A	ppb	MRDLG=800	MRDL=800	Water additive used to control microbes	
Chlorite	N	880	880	N/A	ppb	800	1000	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Chromium	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper*	N	ND	ND	0.005	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Cyanide	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	
Fluoride	N	1.08	0.85	1.08	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Lead*	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	1.14	0.42	0.18	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	ND	ND	ND	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	N	1.14	0.42	0.18	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
Thallium	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	
*90 th percentile of the most recent sampling event.									

Organic Chemicals									
2,4-D	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide	
Acrylamide	N	ND	N/A	N/A	ppb	0	TT	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment	
Alachlor	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	
Atrazine	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	N	ND	ND	ND	ppt	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines	
Carbofuran	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa	
Chlordane	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide	
Dalapon	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way	
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories	
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	
Dibromochloropropane	N	ND	ND	ND	ppt	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards	
Dinoseb	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables	
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	N	N/A	ND	ND	ppq	0	30	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories	
Diquat	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use	
Endothal	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	100	100	Runoff from herbicide use	
Endrin	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide	
Epichlorohydrin	N	ND	N/A	N/A	ppb	0	TT	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals	
Glyphosate	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	700	700	Runoff from herbicide use	
Heptachlor	N	ND	ND	ND	ppt	0	400	Residue of banned termiticide	
Heptachlor epoxide	N	ND	ND	ND	ppt	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor	
Hexachlorobenzene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories	
Lindane	N	ND	ND	ND	ppt	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens	
Methoxychlor	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock	
Oxamyl (Vydate)	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes	
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	N	ND	ND	ND	ppt	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals	
Pentachlorophenol	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories	
Picloram	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	500	500	Herbicide runoff	
Simazine	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff	
Toxaphene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle	
Volatile Organic Contaminants									
Benzene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	
Carbon tetrachloride	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	
Chlorobenzene or Monochlorobenzene (MCB)	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories	
o-Dichlorobenzene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
p-Dichlorobenzene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
1,2 - Dichloroethane	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
1,1 - Dichloroethylene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
trans - 1,2 -Dichloroethylene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
Dichloromethane or Methylene Chloride (DCM)	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories	

1,2-Dichloropropane	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
Ethylbenzene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries	
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	N	ND	ND	ND	ppt	0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries	
Styrene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills	
Tetrachloroethylene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners	
Toluene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppm	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories	
1,2,4 -Trichlorobenzene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories	
1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	
1,1,2 -Trichloroethane	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
Trichloroethylene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	
Vinyl Chloride	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories	
Xylenes	N	ND	ND	ND	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N	2.20	2.20	1.30	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (RAA)	N	64.8	14.33	44.00	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (LRAA)	N	44	8.20	5.7	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	

Table of Unregulated Drinking Water Contaminants															
Contaminant	Average	Range		Contaminant	Average	Range		Contaminant	Average	Range		Contaminant	Average	Range	
1,1 - Dichloropropene	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Aldicarb	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Chloroform	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Metolachlor	ND	0.000	- 0.000
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Aldicarb Sulfone	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Chloromethane	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Metribuzin	ND	0.000	- 0.000
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Dibromochloromethane	ND	0.000	- 0.000	N - Butylbenzene	ND	0.000	- 0.000
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Aldrin	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Dibromomethane	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Naphthalene	ND	0.000	- 0.000
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Bromobenzene	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Dicamba	ND	0.000	- 0.000	N-Propylbenzene	ND	0.000	- 0.000
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Bromochloromethane	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND	0.000	- 0.000	O-Chlorotoluene	ND	0.000	- 0.000
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Bromodichloromethane	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Dieldrin	ND	0.000	- 0.000	P-Chlorotoluene	ND	0.000	- 0.000
1,3 - Dichloropropane	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Bromoform	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	0.000	- 0.000	P-Isopropyltoluene	ND	0.000	- 0.000
1,3 - Dichloropropene	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Bromomethane	ND	0.000	- 0.000	p-Isopropylbenzene	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Propachlor	ND	0.000	- 0.000
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Butachlor	ND	0.000	- 0.000	M-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Sec - Butylbenzene	ND	0.000	- 0.000
2,2 - Dichloropropane	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Carbaryl	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Methylol	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Tert - Butylbenzene	ND	0.000	- 0.000
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Chloroethane	ND	0.000	- 0.000	MTBE	ND	0.000	- 0.000	Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	0.000	- 0.000

Water Systems are selected by The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to participate in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR) program to collect nationally representative data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water. These contaminants do not have regulatory standards. The monitoring period is between 2018 – 2020. This monitoring is used by the EPA to understand the frequency and level of occurrence of unregulated contaminants in the nation's public water systems. Every five years the EPA develops a new list of UCMR contaminants, largely based on the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL). The detection of a UCMR contaminant does not represent cause for concern, in and of itself.

Table of Detected UCMR 4 Contaminants									
Contaminant	Minimum Reporting Level (MRL/ug/L)	Reference Concentration (ug/l)	Range Detected			Additional Information			
Manganese	0.4	300	ND	-	14.9	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and materials; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber optic systems, electronics and solar applications			
Bromochloroacetic Acid	NA	NA	2.1	-	5.3	By-products of drinking water chlorination			
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	NA	NA	1.24	-	4.2	By-products of drinking water chlorination			
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	NA	NA	0.3	-	1.4	By-products of drinking water chlorination			
Dibromoacetic Acid	NA	NA	ND	-	1.1	By-products of drinking water chlorination			
Dichloroacetic Acid	NA	NA	5.99	-	13	By-products of drinking water chlorination			
Monobromoacetic Acid	NA	NA	ND	-	0.38	By-products of drinking water chlorination			
Monochloroacetic Acid	NA	NA	ND	-	2.7	By-products of drinking water chlorination			
Trichloroacetic Acid	NA	NA	3.6	-	11	By-products of drinking water chlorination			

The purpose of Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) monitoring is to identify Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products compliance monitoring of sites that represent each water system's highest levels of Disinfection By-Products. By identifying compliance monitoring sites with the highest concentrations of TTHM and HAA5 in each systems' distribution system, this testing will offer increased assurance the MCLs are being met across the distribution system and therefore, customers are receiving more equitable public health protection.

IDSE Standard Monitoring Results - TTHM in µg/L (ppb)					IDSE Standard Monitoring Results - HAA5 in µg/L (ppb)				
Site ID	Sample Date:			Average	Site ID	Sample Date:			Average
	1/23/2019	3/18/2019	5/20/2019			1/23/2019	3/18/2019	5/20/2019	
001	30	22.4	32.2	28.2	001	20	16	15	17
002	37.8	28.1	34.4	33.4	002	31	15	15	20
003	0	19.3	0	6.4	003	0	0	0	0
004	2.8	0	3.8	2.2	004	0	0	0	0
005	49.5	45.9	54.3	49.9	005	37	17	19	24