

2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR THE FORT PAYNE WATER BOARD

ATTENTION:

**PLEASE CALL 256-845-0449, TO UPDATE OUR
RECORDS WITH YOUR CURRENT TELEPHONE
NUMBER IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY.**

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

SOURCE WATER ASSESMENT AND AVAILABILITY

The Source Water Assessment for the Fort Payne Water Board on Allen Branch Reservoir, Big Wills Creek Reservoir, and the Tennessee River is the identification of contaminant sources within a watershed area and the relative susceptibility to these contamination sources. The susceptibility to each contaminant was evaluated and determined jointly with representatives from ADEM, and the Fort Payne Water Works Board. Review of all three sources resulted in a Low Susceptibility Rating. The Source Water Assessment was updated in 2015 and will be updated every 4 years. The public can review this document at the Fort Payne Water Board main office. Copies may be obtained after payment of a reproduction fee.

IS MY WATER SAFE?

The Fort Payne Water Board is proud to notify and report to the public the quality of water we have distributed in the past year. If there are any questions, feel free to contact Paul Nail, Executive Director/General Manager at 256-845-0449 or Brandon Light, Water Plant Manager at 256-845-4661. The Fort Payne Water Board meets the first Thursday of each month at 12:00 noon at 153 20th St NE in Fort Payne.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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/Centers for Disease Control (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 (800-426-4791).

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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 (EPA) 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, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Examples include:

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- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA specifies 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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

A WORD ABOUT LEAD/COPPER

If present, elevated levels of lead or copper 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. Fort Payne Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing connections. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize potential for lead/copper exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead/copper in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. You may call Paul Nail, Executive Director/General Manager at 256-845-0449 or Brandon Light, Water Plant Manager at 256-845-4661. Information on lead/copper in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.

FORT PAYNE WATERWORKS BOARD MEMBERS

Terry Camp: Chairman. Retired from the Fort Payne City School System, self-employed businessman who owned and operated Fort Payne Shell Station for 21 years.

Gerald (Red) Taylor: Vice Chairman. Fort Payne City Council Member, and Retired State Trooper.

Dana Goggans: Secretary, Lawyer

Tony Dobbs: Board Member, Retired Accountant

Wade Hill: Board Member, Employed by the District Attorney office for Dekalb and Cherokee Counties, Retired Fort Payne Fire Chief.

FORT PAYNE WATER BOARD MANAGEMENT TEAM

Executive Director/General Manager: Paul A. Nail

Water Treatment Plant Manager: Brandon Light

Office Manager: Sharon Stone

Distribution Manager: Derrick Templeton

CONSULTANTS

Attorney: Rocky Watson, partner at law firm of Watson and Neeley, PC in Fort Payne.

Engineering: Greenhill Engineering

FORT PAYNE WATER BOARD INFORMATION TABLE

Number of water service connections	8,527
Population served.....	25,481
Water Treatment Plant Capacity	9 MGD
Number of Finished Water Tanks.....	9
Number of Finished Water Pump Stations	7
Number of Raw Water Storage Tanks	2
Number of Raw Water Pump Stations.....	3
Miles of Water Lines	669
Number of Fire Hydrants	762

THE FORT PAYNE WATER WORKS BOARD WOULD LIKE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF ALL THE MISINFORMATION GOING AROUND SOCIAL MEDIA AND NEWS OUTLETS. PFOA AND PFOS COMPOUNDS FOUND IN SOME DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS WAS NOT DETECTED IN FORT PAYNE WATER BOARD DRINKING WATER SYSTEM. WE TEST OUR DRINKING WATER IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND THE PFOA AND PFOS TESTS WERE EVALUTATED BY A THIRD PARTY. WE WILL TRY AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE ON THESE CONTAMINATES IN THE FUTURE.

INVOLVING THE PUBLIC

The involvement the public can have with the Water Board is the conservation of water, calling in leaks, and keeping a close eye on suspicious things going on around your water system.

MENTONE SERVICES

Fort Payne Water has incorporated the Mentone Water System into our existing coverage area.

What does this mean:

This does not affect any existing Fort Payne Water customers or Mentone customers. Fort Payne Water will be able to cover and fix any problems that may arise in all areas of our system. Please contact Fort Payne Water at 256-845-0449 for any billing questions or daytime problems, or in the Mentone area at 256-634-9106. Fort Payne Water after hours number is 256-845-7248.

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 that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

Turbidity: Utilities who treat surface water are required to report on turbidity as an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. The turbidity set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time.

The < symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system shall follow.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these. Lead and Copper are sampled every 3 years and we had no violations during this sampling period.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> <u>TT, or</u> <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>		<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	2	1.54	2.67	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	10	1.10	26.5	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	39.8	12.1	45.9	2018	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.41	0.40	0.67	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.51	NA	.51	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	1	NA	1	2018	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) 100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.04. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.099. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.399	2017	0	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2017	0	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants					
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	ND	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Radioactive Contaminants					
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides

2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Alachlor (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	ND	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	0	400	ND	No	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	0	500	ND	No	Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	500	500	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Contaminants

1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills

Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants (continued)					
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Total Alkalinity	NA	NA	139	No	The Quantitative Capacity of Water To Neutralize an Acid

Executive Director:
Paul Nail 256-845-0449

Office Manager:
Sharon Stone 256-845-0449

Plant Manager
Brandon Light 256-845-4661
