

2019 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Testing Performed January - December 2018

HUNTSVILLE UTILITIES

ELECTRICITY • NATURAL GAS • WATER



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Excellence Awards

Huntsville Utilities has been recognized numerous times over the past two decades for outstanding service, receiving several excellence awards over the years. The most recent awards are:



- AWPCA Best Operated Plant for the South Parkway Plant (3rd consecutive year)
- AWPCA Award of Excellence for the Southwest Plant (3rd consecutive year)
- AL/MS AWWA Water Treatment Plant of the year for Alabama for the South Parkway Plant
- ADEM 2018 plant optimization award for the Southwest Plant (11th consecutive year)
- ADEM 2018 plant optimization award for the South Parkway Plant

Office Hours: Monday - Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
www.hsvutil.org

DRINKING WATER INFO

All drinking water, including bottled 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 for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.



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 from urban storm water run-off, wastewater discharges, oil/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.

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

Huntsville Utilities also tests your source water for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. *Cryptosporidium* was detected in the raw source water in a range of 0 - 1.3 and *Giardia* in a range of 0 - 0.20 organisms/Liter. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. For people who may be immunocompromised, a general guidance document is available on the official website of the Center for Disease Control (CDC) at www.cdc.gov/parasites/crypto/gen_info/infect_ic.html or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. This language does not indicate the presence of *Cryptosporidium* or *Giardia* in our finished drinking water.

Huntsville Utilities also tests your source water for unregulated contaminants not listed in the tables contained in this report. Please refer to our website at www.hsvutil.org for results on pharmaceuticals, personal care products, endocrine disruptors, and perchlorate.

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.

Water systems using surface sources or groundwater under the influence of surface water must provide a filtration process to produce filtered water turbidity no greater than 0.3 turbidity units (NTU) in 95% of filtered water samples analyzed each month and at no time exceeds 1.0 NTU. Groundwater sources must produce treated water which at no time exceeds 5.0 NTU.

MONITORING SCHEDULE

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.

Constituents Monitored	Monitored
Inorganic Contaminants	2018
Lead/Copper	2018
Microbiological	current
Nitrates	2018
Radioactive Contaminants	2018
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	2018
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2018
Disinfection By-products	2018
Cryptosporidium	2018
Distribution System Evaluation (DSE) Contaminants	2018
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4)	2018

UCMR4

The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) requires some systems to monitor for 30 unregulated contaminants during January 2018 through December 2020 on an assigned schedule. The table below shows the results of our monitoring during 2018.

Table of UCMR4 Contaminants					
Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected
Germanium	ppb	ND	Tribufos	ppb	ND
Manganese	ppb	ND-12.5	1-butanol	ppb	ND
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane	ppb	ND	2-methoxyethanol	ppb	ND
Chlorpyrifos	ppb	ND	2-propen-1-ol	ppb	ND
Dimethipin	ppb	ND	Butylated hydroxyanisole	ppb	ND
Ethoprop	ppb	ND	O-toluidine	ppb	ND
Oxyfluorfen	ppb	ND	Quinoline	ppb	ND-0.02
Profenofos	ppb	ND	Total organic carbon (TOC)	ppb	1650-2600
Tebuconazole	ppb	ND	Bromide	ppb	21.3-28.2
Total permethrin (cis- & trans-)	ppb	ND			
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ppb	0.62-2.71	Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	ND
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0.52-3.52	Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	ND
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	ppb	ND-0.48	Tribromoacetic Acid	ppb	ND
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	ND-0.51	Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0.69-19.1
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	1.04-19.3			

As you can see by the Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants 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.

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	NO	2.0-3.6	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon	NO	0.94-2.76	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Turbidity (filtered)	NO	Highest 0.16	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Alpha emitters	NO	1.0 ± 0.8	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	0.105 * 0 > AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from preservatives
Fluoride - WTP	NO	0.55-0.81	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from factories
Lead	NO	ND ** 1 > AL	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.52-1.75	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene	NO	Avg. 0.06 ND-0.50	ppb	0	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	RAA 36.5 22.3 – 60.2	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	RAA 27.4 16.9 – 43.2	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	0.56-30.4	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	ND-7.73	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	ND-1.47	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
MTBE [Methyl tert-butyl ether]	NO	ND-18.9 ***	ppb	n/a	n/a	Gasoline runoff; tank spills or leaks
Secondary Contaminants						
Aluminum	NO	ND-0.07	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits: treatment with additives
Chloride	NO	9.16-9.96	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Hardness, as CaCO ₃	NO	72.8-84.6	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
MBAS [Methylene-Blue active Substances]	NO	ND-0.06	ppm	n/a	0.5	Discharge of surfactants from households or industry
pH	NO	7.60-8.39	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Sodium	NO	9.78-17.5	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	31.4-41.5	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	112-164	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
DSE Disinfection Byproducts						
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	1.50-55.9	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	ND-33.1	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

* Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above the Action Level (1.3 ppm) = 0

** The 90th percentile was a non-detect (ND) and # of sites above the Action Level (15.0 ppb) = 1

*** MTBE was detected at 18.9 ppb in one sample in August 2018. Location was re-sampled, and MTBE was not detected.

Huntsville Utilities has chosen to provide our water customers with a table of all contaminants for which the Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management require testing. These contaminants were *not detected* in your drinking water unless they are also listed in the Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants elsewhere in this report.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
Bacteriological Contaminants			trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present or absent	Dichloromethane	5	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present or absent	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calculated organisms/liter	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
Radiological Contaminants			Dinoseb	7	ppb
Beta/Photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppq
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	Diquat	20	ppb
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	Endothall	100	ppb
Uranium	30	pCi/l	Endrin	2	ppb
Inorganic Chemicals			Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT
Antimony	6	ppb	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Arsenic	10	ppb	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt
Asbestos	7	MFL	Glyphosate	700	ppb
Barium	2	ppm	Heptachlor	400	ppt
Beryllium	4	ppb	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt
Cadmium	5	ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Chromium	100	ppb	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	Lindane	200	ppt
Cyanide	200	ppb	Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb
Lead	AL=15	ppb	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.5	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	Picloram	500	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	Simazine	4	ppb
Selenium	.05	ppm	Styrene	100	ppb
Thallium	.002	ppm	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
Organic Contaminants			Toluene	1	ppm
2,4-D	70	ppb	Toxaphene	3	ppb
Acrylamide	TT	TT	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50	ppb
Alachlor	2	ppb	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppm
Benzene	5	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Carbofuran	40	ppb	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Chlordane	2	ppb	Xylenes	10	ppm
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts		
Dalapon	200	ppb	Chlorine	4	ppm
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Chloramines	4	ppm
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	Chlorite	1	ppm
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
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	Bromoforn	Hexachlorobutadiene	P-Isopropyltoluene		
1,3 - Dichloropropene	Bromomethane	Isoprylbenzene	Propachlor		
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	Butachlor	M-Dichlorobenzene	Sec - Butylbenzene		
2,2 - Dichloropropane	Carbaryl	Methomyl	Tert - Butylbenzene		
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Chloroethane	MTBE	Trichlorofluoromethane		



Huntsville Utilities Water Department is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This publication is our commitment to keep you, our customer, informed on issues related to water service. This report provides information concerning the source of your drinking water, treatment techniques, test results, as well as an explanation of the numbers and terms used in it.

Huntsville Utilities Water Department works diligently to provide high quality water at the lowest possible price. We are committed to providing a quality drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards.

WATER SOURCES

Huntsville Utilities supplies drinking water to approximately 97,000 customers from both surface water and groundwater sources. Surface water from the Tennessee River and Guntersville Lake is processed through three conventional surface water treatment plants, the South Parkway facility, Southwest Treatment Plant, and the Southeast Treatment Plant. Groundwater is supplied from the Lincoln and Dallas Well Treatment Plant, the Hampton Cove Well Treatment Plant, and Williams Well. All the groundwater wells produce from limestone aquifers.

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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Huntsville Utilities Water Department has developed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. In 2015 we updated the Source Water Assessment. These reports are available for review in our office during normal business hours by appointment.

Please help us make these efforts worthwhile by doing what you can to protect our source water. For example, carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints and waste oil. Please inform the Water Department if you observe actions that might compromise the quality of our drinking water.

LEAD AND DRINKING WATER

As required by federal and state agencies, we also have an outside laboratory monitor our distribution system for lead. Levels of lead in our system have always been well below the minimum standard. Even though we do not have a problem with lead, the following information about lead is required to be in this report: 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. Huntsville Utilities 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 on the EPA website at <https://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water> or by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

QUESTIONS?

Public interest and participation in decisions affecting drinking water or other utility issues is encouraged. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jim Reynolds in the Water Quality Lab at (256) 650-6374 or by email at waterlab@hsvutil.org.

If you would like to attend one of our regularly scheduled board meetings, you may check our website (www.hsvutil.org) for the meeting schedule. They are usually held on the last Tuesday of each month at 8:30 a.m. at Huntsville Utilities, 112 Spragins Street. Board members include Mr. Jim Batson, Dr. Dorothy W. Huston, and Dr. James S. Wall, Jr.

More information about contaminants in drinking water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Definitions

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers some follow-up action

ADEM - Alabama Department of Environmental Management - Alabama's environmental regulatory agency

AWPCA - Alabama Water Pollution Control Association

Disinfection byproducts - produced when disinfectants used in water treatment react with natural organic matter present in the source water

Distribution System Evaluation (DSE) - a one-year study conducted by water systems to monitor disinfection byproducts.

EPA - the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL) - either not detected or is smallest measured concentration that can be measured by using a given analytical method

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the clarity of water.

Not Applicable (NA) - Not applicable to water system because not required.

Non-Detect (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level; less than the MRL.

Not Required (NR) - laboratory analysis not required due to waiver.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$) - 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) - the required method of calculating compliance on disinfection byproducts, TTHM and HAA5.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process to reduce a contaminant.

UCMR - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule.

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



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Huntsville Utilities 2019 Water Quality Report

*Esta información acerca de su agua potable es muy importante.
Le recomendamos que alguien traducirlo para usted.*