

# Cleveland Water Works

PWSID: AL0000101

205-274-9650

## 2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

(For the 2022 Drinking Water Period)

## What's the Quality of My Water?

Cleveland Water Works is pleased to share our annual Water Quality Report with our customers. This Water Quality Report is meant to describe, in full detail, the quality of the water provided to you between January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2022. For this year, as in years past, Cleveland Water Works has surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Alabama and the U.S. EPA, which require all water suppliers to deliver this annual Water Quality Report.

In 2022, our water department distributed approximately 110,000,000 gallons to our customers. Our water source is ground water pumped from two wells with a total capacity of 650 gallons per minute. Our wells draw from the Pottsville (fractured sandstone) Aquifer. We also purchase pre-treated water from Blount County Water Authority. This is groundwater drawn from the Warren Spring, which comes from the Pride Mountain Aquifer. Your water is treated using disinfection and filtration to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water. Blount County Water Authority (from whom we purchase water) has reported the following information to us.

Blount County Water Authority is required to monitor and report your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. BCWA incurred a Lead Copper reporting non-compliance due to a failure to submit the June to September 2022 Lead Copper monitoring results by October 10, 2022, per ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-7-2-.20(1)(a).

Appropriate follow-up monitoring and reporting measures have been taken. BCWA has monitored and reported for the required contaminants properly since the non-compliance occurred. Should you have any questions concerning these non-compliances or monitoring and reporting requirements, please contact us at (205) 625-5100.

Douglas Water Authority (Wholesale provider to BCWA) incurred monitoring non-compliances due to a failure to monitor for Inorganic Compounds (IOC), Radiological Compounds (RAD), and Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC) during the January 2020 – December 2022 time period.

Note from Douglas Water Authority (DWA): DWA was 24 days late in gathering water samples for the IOC, RAD, and SOC compounds as reported above. We thought, in the best interests of our customers, we should report that there were no maximum contaminant levels exceeded on these tests. We apologize for our tardiness in gathering these samples. Rest assured that procedures have been re-evaluated to resolve any potential reporting violations in the future. Should you have any questions concerning this non-compliance or monitoring requirements, please contact David Smith (General Manager) at (256) 593-5010.

ADEM (Alabama Department of Environmental Management) has required that all water systems complete a SWAP (Source Water Assessment Plan). The SWAP is composed of four distinct activities: delineation of the source water assessment area, contaminant inventory, susceptibility analysis and public awareness. Cleveland Water Works has completed each required component of the SWAP and ADEM has approved our plan. Cleveland Water Works received a rating of low for susceptibility of contamination. You may view the SWAP at the Cleveland Water Department Office. Blount County Water Authority has also completed each required component of the SWAP and ADEM has approved their plan. Blount County Water Authority received a rating of low for susceptibility of contamination. The findings of the SWAP are available for your review at the office in Cleveland.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You can attend open water board meetings on the 2nd Thursday of each month at 7:00P.M. in the Town Hall.

### Governing Body: Jerry Jones, Mayor

James Bynum, Councilman, Donna McDougal, Councilwoman

Chad Pass, Councilman, Tommy Swindle, Councilman, James Sullivan, Councilman

The Town of Cleveland Utilities is again a proud sponsor of the annual Blount County Ground Water Festival. This is done for approximately 900 4th Grade students throughout Blount County Schools, and Oneonta City Schools. We also now accept Visa, Mastercard, Discover and Auto Bank Withdrawals are available. Ask for details.

\*\*We ask that you be considerate when accidents or Mother Nature hinder our efforts to supply your water. Regardless of the time or the weather our water works personnel are on call and working to keep your water flowing. Please help us to protect our water sources, which are a vital part of our lives, and our children's future.

## 2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (For the 2022 Drinking Water Period)

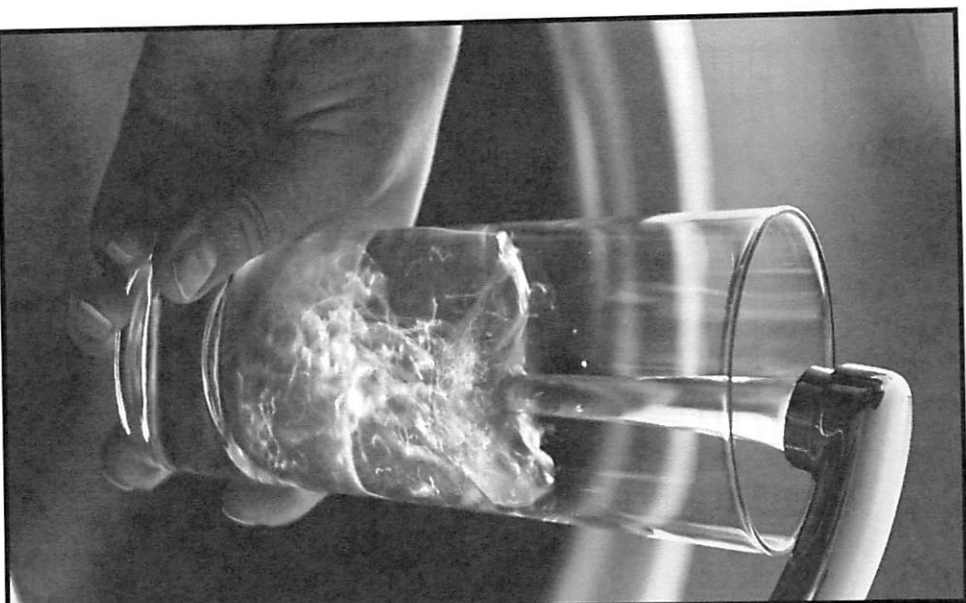
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know: In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limits the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits 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.

### 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. The Cleveland Water Works 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>.



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water. EPA's health advisories are non-enforceable and non-regulatory and provide technical information to State agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies and treatment technologies to assist with risk management decisions.

## 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.

**Variances and Exemptions:** ADEM or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**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.

**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.

**Standard Units (S.U.):** pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases. Water with less than 6.5 could be acidic, soft and corrosive. A pH greater than 8.5 could indicate that the water is hard.

N/A: Not applicable

**FDA:** Food and Drug Administration.

**CDC:** Centers for Disease Control.

**EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ADEM:** Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

|              |    |    |    |    |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|
| Bromomethane | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| Butachlor    | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| Carbaryl     | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| Chloroethane | ND | ND | ND | ND |

Table of Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants

| Parameters          | MCLG | MCL       | Low Result | High Result | Parameters (mg/L) | MCLG | MCL       | Low Result    | High Result |
|---------------------|------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------------|------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| pH                  | 7    | Monitored | 7.2        | 7.5         | Aluminum          | 0    | 0.2       | 0.015         | 0.031       |
| Color, APHA (units) | N/A  | 15        | ND         | ND          | Copper            | N/A  | 1         | 0.007         | 0.007       |
| Odor                | N/A  | 3         | ND         | ND          | Iron              | 0    | 0.3       | ND            | ND          |
| Foaming Agents      | N/A  | 0.5       | ND         | ND          | Manganese         | 0    | 0.05      | ND            | ND          |
| TDS                 | 0    | 500       | 178        | 240         | Silver            | 0    | 0.1       | ND            | ND          |
| Fluoride            | N/A  | 2.0       | ND         | 0.49        | Zinc              | 0    | 5         | ND            | ND          |
| Sulfate             | 0    | 250       | 3.77       | 29.0        | Total Hardness    | 0    | Monitored | 96            | ND          |
| Chloride            | N/A  | 250       | 5.92       | 10.5        | Corrosivity       | N/A  | N/A       | Non Corrosive | 152         |

Table of Detected Primary Drinking Water Contaminants

| CONTAMINANT     | MCLG    | MCL         | Range Detected |   |       | Likely Source of Contamination and Health Affects   |
|-----------------|---------|-------------|----------------|---|-------|---|
| Turbidity       | N/A     | TT          | ND             | - | 0.15  | Soil Runoff.  |
| Barium          | 2       | 2 ppm       | 0.018          | - | 0.263 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                  |
| Copper          | 1.3     | AL= 1.3 ppm | ND             | - | 0.38  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                    |
| Combined Radium | 0       | 5 pCi/L     | ND             | - | 1.    | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Lead            | 0       | AL= 15 ppb  | ND             | - | 2.    | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits  |
| HAA5            | N/A     | 60 ppb      | ND             | - | 14.   | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |
| TTHM            | N/A     | 80 ppb      | ND             | - | 11.4  | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| TOC             | N/A     | TT          | ND             | - | 0.9   | Naturally present in the environment  |
| Nitrate         | 10      | 10 ppm      | ND             | - | 1.3   | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits                               |
| Fluoride        | 4       | 4 ppm       | ND             | - | 0.49  | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Chlorine        | MRDLG=4 | MRDL= 4 ppm | 1.             | - | 2.    | Water additive used to control microbes   |

The Blount County Water Authority (which supplies water to Cleveland Water Works) was 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                     |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---|------|--|
| Dichloroacetic Acid        | NA                                 | NA                             | ND             | - | 3.0  | By-products of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | NA                                 | NA                             | 7.0            | - | 7.0  | Naturally Present in the Environment       |
| Monobromoacetic Acid       | NA                                 | NA                             | 2.0            | - | 2.0  | By-products of drinking water chlorination |
| Monochloroacetic Acid      | NA                                 | NA                             | 2.0            | - | 2.0  | By-products of drinking water chlorination |
| Tribromoacetic Acid        | NA                                 | NA                             | 0.67           | - | 0.67 | By-products of drinking water chlorination |
| Trichloroacetic Acid       | NA                                 | NA                             | 1.0            | - | 1.0  | By-products of drinking water chlorination |

## 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.*

## UCMR Definitions:

**UCMR Minimum Reporting Level (MRL):** The minimum concentration that may be reported by a laboratory as a quantified value for a method analyte following analysis. The MRLs were established based on the capability of the analytical method, not based on a level established as "significant" or "harmful".

**UCMR Reference Concentration:** The reference concentrations are based on publicly-available health information found in the following EPA resources: 2018 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories Tables [i.e., Health advisories (HA)] and the CCL 4 Contaminant Information Sheets [i.e., Health Reference Levels (HRLs)]. The primary sources of the health information used to derive the guideline values in the resources referenced above are peer-reviewed assessments from EPA or other governmental agencies. The reference concentrations are subject to change as new health assessments are completed. Reference Concentrations are not legally enforceable federal standards.

**Health Reference Levels (HRL):** The CCL process derives HRLs for screening purposes using available data and can be used in the Regulatory Determination process as risk-derived concentrations against which to evaluate the occurrence data to determine if contaminants may occur at levels of public health concern. HRLs are not final determinations about the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is necessary to protect any particular population and, in some cases, are derived prior to development of a complete exposure assessment using the best available data. HRLs are not legally enforceable federal standards.

**Health Advisories (HA):** HAs provide information on contaminants that can

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.

| Contaminants Monitored   | Date Monitored |
|--|----------------|
| Inorganic Compounds  | 2020 - 2022    |
| Lead and Copper  | 2020           |
| Microbiological Contaminants   | Current        |
| Nitrates   | 2021           |
| Radioactive Contaminants   | 2019           |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides) | 2020           |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants  | 2022           |
| Disinfection By-products (TTHM and HAA5)                             | 2022           |

| Table of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants            |                 |                  |                            |                 |                  |
|---|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| CONTAMINANT   | MCL             | Amount Detected  | CONTAMINANT                | MCL             | Amount Detected  |
| <b>Bacteriological</b>                                  |                 |                  |                            |                 |                  |
| Total Coliform Bacteria                                 | < 5%            | ND               | Endothall                  | 100 ppb         | ND               |
| Turbidity   | TT              | 0.15             | Endrin                     | 2 ppb           | ND               |
| <b>Radiological</b>                                     |                 |                  |                            |                 |                  |
| Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)                          | 4               | ND               | Epichlorohydrin            | TT              | ND               |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L)                                  | 15              | ND               | Glyphosate                 | 700 ppb         | ND               |
| Combined radium (pCi/L)                                 | 5               | 1.0              | Heptachlor                 | 400 ppt         | ND               |
| <b>Inorganic</b>  |                 |                  |                            |                 |                  |
| Antimony  | 6 ppb           | ND               | Heptachlor epoxide         | 200 ppt         | ND               |
| Arsenic   | 10 ppb          | ND               | Hexachlorobenzene          | 1 ppb           | ND               |
| Barium  | 2 ppm           | 0.263            | Lindane                    | 200 ppt         | ND               |
| Beryllium   | 4 ppb           | ND               | Methoxychlor               | 40 ppb          | ND               |
| Cadmium   | 5 ppb           | ND               | Oxamyl [Vydate]            | 200 ppb         | ND               |
| Chromium  | 100 ppb         | ND               | PCBs                       | 500 ppt         | ND               |
| Copper *  | AL=1.3 ppm      | 0.38             | Pentachlorophenol          | 1 ppb           | ND               |
| Cyanide   | 200 ppb         | ND               | Picloram                   | 500 ppb         | ND               |
| Fluoride  | 4 ppm           | 0.49             | Simazine                   | 4 ppb           | ND               |
| Lead *  | AL=15 ppb       | 2                | Toxaphene                  | 3 ppb           | ND               |
| Mercury   | 2 ppb           | ND               | Benzene                    | 5 ppb           | ND               |
| Nitrate   | 10 ppm          | 1.3              | Carbon Tetrachloride       | 5 ppb           | ND               |
| Nitrite   | 1 ppm           | ND               | Chlorobenzene              | 100 ppb         | ND               |
| Selenium  | 50 ppb          | ND               | Dibromochloropropane       | 200 ppt         | ND               |
| Thallium  | 2 ppb           | ND               | 0-Dichlorobenzene          | 600 ppb         | ND               |
| *90th percentile of the most recent sampling event.     |                 |                  |                            |                 |                  |
| <b>Organic Chemicals</b>                                |                 |                  |                            |                 |                  |
| 2,4-D   | 70 ppb          | ND               | p-Dichlorobenzene          | 75 ppb          | ND               |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)                                       | 50 ppb          | ND               | 1,2-Dichloroethane         | 5 ppb           | ND               |
| Acrylamide  | TT              | ND               | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene   | 70 ppb          | ND               |
| Alachlor  | 2 ppb           | ND               | trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 100 ppb         | ND               |
| Atrazine  | 3 ppb           | ND               | Dichloromethane            | 5 ppb           | ND               |
| Benzo(a)pyrene[PAHs]                                    | 200 ppt         | ND               | 1,2-Dichloropropane        | 5 ppb           | ND               |
| Carbofuran  | 40 ppb          | ND               | Ethylbenzene               | 700 ppb         | ND               |
| Chlordane   | 2 ppb           | ND               | Ethylene dibromide         | 50 ppt          | ND               |
| Dalapon   | 200 ppb         | ND               | Styrene                    | 100 ppb         | ND               |
| Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate                                | 400 ppb         | ND               | Tetrachloroethylene        | 5 ppb           | ND               |
| Di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates                             | 6 ppb           | ND               | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene     | 70 ppb          | ND               |
| Dinoseb   | 7 ppb           | ND               | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane      | 200 ppb         | ND               |
| Diquat  | 20 ppb          | ND               | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane      | 5 ppb           | ND               |
| Chloramines   | 4 ppm           | ND               | Trichloroethylene          | 5 ppb           | ND               |
| Chlorite  | 1 ppm           | ND               | TTHM                       | 80 ppb          | 11.4             |
| HAA5  | 60 ppb          | 14               | Toluene                    | 1 ppm           | ND               |
| <b>Table of Unregulated Drinking Water Contaminants</b> |                 |                  |                            |                 |                  |
| CONTAMINANT   | Low Result, PPM | High Result, PPM | CONTAMINANT, PPM           | Low Result, PPM | High Result, PPM |
| 1,1 - Dichloropropene                                   | ND              | ND               | Chloroform                 | ND              | 0.0057           |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane                               | ND              | ND               | Chloromethane              | ND              | ND               |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane                               | ND              | ND               | Dibromochloromethane       | ND              | 0.0016           |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane                                      | ND              | ND               | Dibromomethane             | ND              | ND               |
| 1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene                                | ND              | ND               | Dicamba                    | ND              | ND               |
| 1,2,3 - Trichloropropane                                | ND              | ND               | Dichlorodifluoromethane    | ND              | ND               |
| 1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene                                | ND              | ND               | Dieldrin                   | ND              | ND               |
| 1,3 - Dichloropropane                                   | ND              | ND               | Hexachlorobutadiene        | ND              | ND               |
| 1,3 - Dichloropropene                                   | ND              | ND               | p-Isopropylbenzene         | ND              | ND               |
| 1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene                                | ND              | ND               | M-Dichlorobenzene          | ND              | ND               |
| 2,2 - Dichloropropane                                   | ND              | ND               | Methomyl                   | ND              | ND               |
| 3-Hydroxycarbofuran                                     | ND              | ND               | MTBE                       | ND              | ND               |
| Aldicarb  | ND              | ND               | Metolachlor                | ND              | ND               |
| Aldicarb Sulfone  | ND              | ND               | Metribuzin                 | ND              | ND               |
| Aldicarb Sulfoxide                                      | ND              | ND               | N - Butylbenzene           | ND              | ND               |
| Aldrin  | ND              | ND               | Naphthalene                | ND              | ND               |
| Bromobenzene  | ND              | ND               | N-Propylbenzene            | ND              | ND               |
| Bromochloromethane                                      | ND              | ND               | O-Chlorotoluene            | ND              | ND               |