The Water Works Board of the City of Leeds

8651 Thornton Avenue; Leeds, Alabama 35094 PWSID # AL0000753

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration 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:

<u>Microbial contaminants</u>, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. <u>Inorganic contaminants</u>, 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. <u>Pesticides and herbicides</u>, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. <u>Organic chemical contaminants</u>, 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. <u>Radioactive contaminants</u>, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Leeds 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.

Notes:

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.

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.

	Date Monitored				
Inorganic Compounds Lead and Copper	2015				
Microbiological Contaminants	2016 Current				
Nitrates					017
Radioactive Contaminants		017			
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicic Volatile Organic Contaminants		017			
Disinfection By-products (TTHM and HAA5)		***************************************			917 917
	Table of Pr	imary Drinking W	ater Contaminants		
CONTAMINANT	MCL	Amount Detected	CONTAMINANT	MCL	Amount Detected
Bacteriological			Endothall	100 ppb	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	ND	Endrin	2 ppb	ND
Turbidity	Π	3.3	Epichlorohydrin	π	ND
Rediological			Glyphosate	700 ppb	ND
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr) Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	4 15	ND O	Heptachlor	400 ppt	ND ND
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	2.4 0.7	Heptachlor epoxide Hexachlorobenzene	200 ppt 1 ppb	ND ND
Inorganic			Lindane	200 ppt	ND
Anlimony	6 ppb	ND	Methoxychlor	40 ppb	ND
Arsenic	10 ppb	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200 ppb	ND
Barium Beryllium	2 ppm 4 ppb	0.039 ND	PCBs	500 ppt	ND ND
Cadmium	5 ppb	ND ND	Pentachlorophenol Picloram	1 ppb 500 ppb	ND ND
Chromium	100 ppb	ND ND	Simazine	4 ppb	ND
Copper *	AL=1.3 ppm	0.73	Toxaphene	3 ррю	ND
Cyanide	200 ppb	ND	Benzene	5 ppb	ND
Fluoride Lead *	4 ppm	ND ND	Carbon Tetrachloride	5 ppb	ND ND
Mercury	AL=15 ppb 2 ppb	ND ND	Chlorobenzene Dibromochloropropane	100 ppb 200 ppt	ND ND
Nitrate	10 ppm	1.06	0-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	ND ND
Nitrite	1 ppm	ND	p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	ND
Selenium	50 ppb	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ррь	ND
Thallium	2 ppb	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ррб	ND
*90th percentile of the m	nost recent sampling eve		Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	ND
Organic Chemicals			trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	ND
2,4·D	70 ppb	ND	Dichloromethane	5 ррб	ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) Acrylamide	50 ppb	ND ND	1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	ND
Alachlor	TT	ND ND	Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	ND
Atrazine	2 ppb	ND ND	Ethylene dibromide	50 ppt	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene[PAHs]	3 ppb 200 ppt	ND ND	Styrene Tetrachloroethylene	100 ppb	ND ND
Carboluran	40 ppb	ND ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5 ppb 70 ppb	ND ND
Chlordane	2 ppb	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	ND
Dalapon	200 ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400 ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates	6 ppb	1.3	TTHM	80 ppb	6.4
Dinoseb	7 ppb	ND	Toluene	1 ppm	ND
Diquat	20 ppb	ND ND	Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	ND
Chloramines	4 ppm	ND	Xylenes	10 ppm	ND
Chlorite	1 ppm	ND	TOC	IT	0.5
HAA5	60 ppb	ND	Chlorine	4 ppm	1.8
	*****	nregulated Drinking			
CONTAMINANT		···			
1,1 - Dichloropropene	Low Result, PPM ND	High Result, PPM ND	CONTAMINANT, PPM Chloroform	Low Result, PPM	High Result, PPM
1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND ND	ND ND	Chloromethane	ND ND	0.0034 ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	Dibromochloromethane	ND ND	0.0015
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	Dibromomethane	ND	ND
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene 1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	ND ND	ND	Dicamba	ND	ND
1,2,3 - Trimethylbenzene	ND ND	ND ND	Dichlorodifluoromethane Dieldrin	ND ND	ND ND
1,3 - Dichloropropane	ND ND	ND	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND ND	ND ND
1.0 Diablessans	ND	ND	p-Isoprpylbenzene	ND	ND
1,3 - Dichtoropropene					
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND	M-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene 2,2 - Dichloropropane	ND ND	ND	Methomyi	ND	ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	ND ND ND	ND ND	Methomyl MTBE	ND ND	ND ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene 2,2 - Dichloropropane 3-Hydroxycarbofuran Aldicarb Aldicarb Sulfone	ND ND	ND	Methomyl MTBE Metolachlor	ND ND ND	ND ND ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene 2,2 - Dichtoropropane 3-Hydroxycarbofuran Aldicarb Aldicarb Sulfone Aldicarb Sulfone	ND ND ND ND ND ND	ND ND ND ND ND	Methomyl MTBE	ND ND	ND ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene 2,2 - Dichloropropane 3-Hydroxycarbofuran Aldicarb Aldicarb Sulfone Aldicarb Sulfoxide Aldicarb Sulfoxide	ND ND ND ND ND ND	ND ND ND ND ND ND	Methomyi MTBE Metolachlor Metribuzin N - Butylbenzene Naphthalene	ND ND ND ND ND ND	ND ND ND ND ND ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene 2,2 - Dichloropropane 3-Hydroxycarbofuran Aldicarb Aldicarb Sulfone Aldicarb Sulfoxide Aldirin Bromobenzene	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	ND ND ND ND ND ND	Methomyl MTBE Metolachlor Metribuzin N - Butylbenzene Naphthalene N-Propylbenzene	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	ND ND ND ND ND ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene 2,2 - Dichloropropane 3-Hydroxycarbofuran Aldicarb Aldicarb Sulfone Aldicarb Sulfoxide Aldrin Bromobenzene Bromochloromethane	ND N	ND	Methomyl MTBE Metolachlor Metribuzin N - Butylbenzene Naphthalene N-Propylbenzene O-Chlorotoluene	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene 2,2 - Dichtoropropane 3-Hydroxycarbofuran Aldicarb Aldicarb Sulfone Aldicarb Sulfoxide Aldrin Bromobenzene	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	ND ND ND ND ND ND	Methomyl MTBE Metolachlor Metribuzin N - Butylbenzene Naphthalene N-Propylbenzene O-Chlorototuene P-Chlorototuene	ND N	ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene 2,2 - Dichtoropropane 3-Hydroxycarbofuran Aldicarb Aldicarb Sulfone Aldicarb Sulfoxide Aldrin Bromobenzene Bromochloromethane Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Bromomethane	ND N	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND N	Methomyl MTBE Metolachlor Metribuzin N - Butylbenzene Naphthalene N-Propylbenzene O-Chlorotoluene	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene 2,2 - Dichloropropane 3-Hydroxyearbofuran Aldicarb Aldicarb Sulfone Aldicarb Sulfoxide Aldrin Bromobenzene Bromochloromethane Bromoform	ND N	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND 0.0022	Methomyl MTBE Metolachlor Metribuzin N - Butylbenzene Naphthalene N-Propylbenzene O-Chlorototuene P-Chlorototuene P-Isopropyltoluene	ND N	ND N

Table of Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants									
Parameters	MCLG	MCL	Low Result	High Result	Parameters (mg/L)	MCLG	MCL	Low Result	High Result
pН	7	Monitored	6.25	7.48	Aluminum	0	0.2	ND	ND
Color, APHA (units)	N/A	15	ND	ND	Copper	N/A	1	ND	0.011
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	46	220	Silver	0	0.1	ND	ND
Fluoride	N/A	2.0	ND	ND	Zinc	0	5	ND	ND
Sulfate	. 0	250	2.18	41.8	Total Hardness	0	Monitored	105	170
Chloride	N/A	250	2.89	6.85	Corrosivity	N/A	N/A	Non Corrosive	Non Corrosive

Table of Detected Primary Drinking Water Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	МСГС	MCL	Range Detected		Amount Detected	Likely Source of Contamination and Health Affects	
Turbidity	N/A	π	0.06		3.3	1.68	Soil Runoff.
Alpha Emitters	0	15 pCi/l	ND	-	2.4	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	0	5 pCi/l	0.7	-	0.7	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2	2 ppm	ND	-	0.039	0.020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	AL= 1.3 ppm	0.03	-	1.10	0.56	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate	10	10 ppm	0.22	-	1.06	0.64	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0	6 ppb	ND	-	1.3	0.65	Discharge from chemical factories
TTHM	N/A	80 ppb	5.0	-	6.4	5.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
тос	N/A	π	0.3	-	0.5	0.4	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	MRDLG= 4	MRDL≃ 4 ppm	0.5	-	1.8	1.15	Water additive used to control microbes

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.

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

Leeds Water Works Board PWS ID #AL0000753 205-699-5151

What's the Quality of My Water?

The Leeds Water Works Board has been providing clean water to your community since 1943, helping to keep you and your family healthy. We take this mission very seriously. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2017. The Leeds Water Works drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Alabama and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to prepare reports like this every year.

Our water source is groundwater pumped from five wells and two springs located throughout the city. We treat your water with Chlorine to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water. During 2017 we experienced no violations.

At Leeds Water Works, we work 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. Please feel free to visit us during our working hours or call if you have questions regarding the contents of this report.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality or our monitoring, please contact Bill Morris at (205) 699-5151. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. Please feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings held on the third Thursday of each month at 9:00 AM at the Leeds Water Board Office at 8651 Thornton Ave, Leeds, AL.

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Visit our website at: www.lwwb.com

Leeds has completed a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP). The SWAP is designed to tell us certain information about our source water so that we as a water service and you as a water consumer can better preserve and protect our source water. For more information on the SWAP, please contact Bill Morris at 205-699-5151.