# CITY OF MARGARET
# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

POST OFFICE BOX 207
MARGARET, ALABAMA 35112
TELEPHONE (205 629-7001)

# 2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT INFORMATION

**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**
MAYOR Issac Howard
DARYL McINTYRE
DARIUS CRUMP
JAMES CHAPMAN
MATTHEW TORTORICE
JONATHAN RAY

**WATER CLERK:**
Amanda McCurdy

**THE CITY OF MARGARET**
**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**
**P.O. BOX 207**
**MARGARET, ALABAMA 35112**
**ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2023**

Dear Resident:

We are pleased to present to you this year's ***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.*** This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We purchase a portion of our water from Odenville Utility Board, Trussville Gas and Water, and Coosa Valley Water Supply District. We draw ground water from six of their wells. Locations are Well #3 Section 29, T16-S. R-2-E St. Clair County, AL. Well #4 Section 31, T-15-S, R-3-E St. Clair County, AL Well #5 Section 12, T-16-S R-2-E St. Clair County, AL. Well #7 Section 29, T-15-S, R-3-E St. Clair County, AL. Well #8 Section 14, T-16-S, R-2-E, St. Clair County, AL. Well #9 Section 20, T-14-S, R-5-E St. Clair County, AL.

Well Aquifer's Listing: Well #3 Fort Payne, chert-Tuscumbia Limestone, Well #4 Bangor Limestone. Well #5 Bagor Limestone-Hartselle Sandstone. Well #7 Hartselle Sandstone. Well #8 Floyd Shale. Well #9 Floyd Shale.

The City of Margaret Public Works Dept. routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of Jan 1st to December 31, 2021. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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.

Please contact **Isaac C. Howard III, Water Operator** (205 629-7001), if you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Council meetings, held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month, at 6:00 p.m. at the Margaret City Hall.

We at The City of Margaret Public Works Department 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.

A source water assessment plan has been completed and is available for inspection at the Odenville Utility Board during regular business hours.

A Wellhead Protection Plan has been completed and is available for inspection at the Odenville Utilities Board.

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 any of these contaminants was not required. Two voluntary samples were taken by Odenville Utility Board in 1991 with both samples being negative for asbestos fibers.

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 (Environmental Protection Agency)/CDC (Center of Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). All Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Sincerely,
Isaac C. Howard III
Water Operator

Mayor: Issac Howard
Council Members: Matthew Tortorice, Jonathan Ray, Darius Crump., Daryl McIntyre and James Chapman

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

| *PLAIN LANGUAGE DEFINITION* | |
|---|---|
| Not Required (NR) | Laboratory analysis not required due to waiver granted by the Environmental Protection Agency for the State of Alabama. |
| Parts per million (ppm) | One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000. |
| Parts per billion (ppb) | One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000. |
| Parts per trillion (ppt) | One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in 10,000,000,000. |
| Parts per quadrillion (ppq) | One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000 |
| Picocuries per liter (pC/L) | Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water. |
| Millirems per year (mrem/yr) | Measure of radiation absorbed by the body. |
| Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) | Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. |
| Variances & Exemptions (V&E) | State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| Action Level – (AL) | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Treatment Technique (TT) | A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) | The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 "Goal"(MCLG) is 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. |
| ***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 oper | |
| Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, industrial or domes | |
| 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 p | |
| Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. | |

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that were 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 ADEM requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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 City of Margaret Public Works Department 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 .

# Table of Primary Contaminants

At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risks to humans. This table provides a quick glance of any primary contaminant detections

| CONTAMINANT | MCL | AMOUNT DETECTED | CONTAMINANT | MCL | AMOUNT DETECTED | CONTAMINANT | MCL | AMOUNT DETECTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bacteriological** | | | Selenium(ppb) | 50 | ND | Epichlorohydrin | TT | ND |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | < 5% | ND | Thallium(ppb) | 2 | ND | Ethylbenzene(ppb) | 700 | ND |
| Turbidity | TT | 0.26 | **Organic Chemicals** | | | Ethylene dibromide(ppt) | 50 | ND |
| Fecal Coliform & E. coli | 0 | ND | Acrylamide | TT | ND | Glyphosate(ppb) | 700 | ND |
| **Radiological** | | | Alachlor(ppb) | 2 | ND | Haloacetic Acids(ppb) | 60 | ND |
| Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr) | 4 | ND | Atrazine(ppb) | 3 | ND | Heptachlor(ppt) | 400 | ND |
| Alpha emitters (pci/l) | 15 | 0.56 | Benzene(ppb) | 5 | ND | Heptachlor epoxide(ppt) | 200 | ND |
| Combined radium (pci/l) | 5 | 1.5 | Benzo(a)pyrene[PHAs](ppt) | 200 | ND | Hexachlorobenzene(ppb) | 1 | ND |
| Uranium(pci/l) | 30 | ND | Carbofuran(ppb) | 40 | ND | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene(ppb) | 50 | ND |
| **Inorganic** | | | Carbon Tetrachloride(ppb) | 5 | ND | Lindane(ppt) | 200 | ND |
| Antimony (ppb) | 6 | ND | Chlordane(ppb) | 2 | ND | Methoxychlor(ppb) | 40 | ND |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | ND | Chlorobenzene(ppb) | 100 | ND | Oxamyl [Vydate](ppb) | 200 | ND |
| Asbestos (MFL) | 7 | ND | 2,4-D | 70 | ND | Pentachlorophenol(ppb) | 1 | ND |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 0.47 | Dalapon(ppb) | 200 | ND | Picloram(ppb) | 500 | ND |
| Beryllium (ppb) | 4 | ND | Dibromochloropropane(ppt) | 200 | ND | PCBs(ppt) | 500 | ND |
| Bromate(ppb) | 10 | ND | 0-Dichlorobenzene(ppb) | 600 | ND | Simazine(ppb) | 4 | ND |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 5 | ND | p-Dichlorobenzene(ppb) | 75 | ND | Styrene(ppb) | 100 | ND |
| Chloramines(ppm) | 4 | ND | 1,2-Dichloroethane(ppb) | 5 | ND | Tetrachloroethylene(ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Chlorine(ppm) | 4 | 1.53 | 1,1-Dichloroethylene(ppb) | 7 | ND | Toluene(ppm) | 1 | ND |
| Chlorine dioxide(ppb) | 800 | ND | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb) | 70 | ND | TOC | TT | 1.90 |
| Chlorite(ppm) | 1 | ND | trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb) | 100 | ND | TTHM(ppb) | 80 | 8.1 |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | ND | Dichloromethane(ppb) | 5 | ND | Toxaphene(ppb) | 3 | ND |
| Copper (ppm) | AL=1.3 | 0.42 | 1,2-Dichloropropane(ppb) | 5 | ND | 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)(ppb) | 50 | ND |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 200 | ND | Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate(ppb) | 400 | ND | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene(ppb) | 70 | ND |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | .96 | Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthlates(ppb) | 6 | ND | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane(ppb) | 200 | ND |
| Lead (ppb) | AL=15 | 0.005 | Dinoseb(ppb) | 7 | ND | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane(ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Mercury (ppb) | 2 | ND | Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD](ppq) | 30 | ND | Trichloroethylene(ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 0.55 | Diquat(ppb) | 20 | ND | Vinyl Chloride(ppb) | 2 | ND |
| Nitrite (ppm) | 1 | ND | Endothall(ppb) | 100 | ND | Xylenes(ppm) | 10 | ND |
| Total Nitrate & Nitrite | 10 | 0.55 | Endrin(ppb) | 2 | ND | | | |

# Table of Secondary and Unregulated Contaminants

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards** are guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. ADEM has Secondary Drinking Water Standards established in state regulations applicable to water systems required to monitor for the various components. **Unregulated contaminants** are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurance of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

| CONTAMINANT | MCL | DETECT | CONTAMINANT | MCL | DETECT | CONTAMINANT | MCL | DETECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Secondary** | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | 0.2 | 0.34 | Foaming Agents | 0.5 | ND | Silver | 7 | ND |
| Chloride | 250 | 34.3 | Iron | 0.3 | ND | Sulfate | 70 | 10.3 |
| Color (PCU) | 15 | ND | Magnesium | 75 | ND | Total Dissolved Solids | 500 | 256.00 |
| Copper | 1 | 0.38 | Odor (T.O.N.) | 5 | ND | Zinc | 5 | 0.24 |
| **Special** | | | | | | | | |
| Calcium | N/A | ND | pH (SU) | N/A | 7.99 | Temperature (*C) | N/A | ND |
| Carbon Dioxide | N/A | ND | Sodium | N/A | 7.59 | Total Alkalinity | N/A | ND |
| Manganese | 0.05 | ND | Specific Conductance (umhos) | <500 | ND | Total Hardness (as CaCO3) | N/A | 161.00 |
| **Unregulated** | | | | | | | | |
| 1,1 - Dichloropropene | N/A | ND | Bromobenzene | N/A | ND | Hexachlorobutadiene | N/A | ND |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | N/A | ND | Bromochloromethane | N/A | ND | Isoprpylbenzene | N/A | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | N/A | ND | Bromodichloromethane | N/A | 0.51 | M-Dichlorobenzene | N/A | ND |
| 1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene | N/A | ND | Bromoform | N/A | ND | Methomyl | N/A | ND |
| 1,2,3 - Trichloropropane | N/A | ND | Bromomethane | N/A | ND | Metolachlor | N/A | ND |
| 1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene | N/A | ND | Butachlor | N/A | ND | Metribuzin | N/A | ND |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | N/A | ND | Carbaryl | N/A | ND | MTBE | N/A | ND |
| 1,3 - Dichloropropane | N/A | ND | Chloroethane | N/A | ND | N - Butylbenzene | N/A | ND |
| 1,3 - Dichloropropene | N/A | ND | Chlorodibromomethane | N/A | 0.18 | Naphthalene | N/A | ND |
| 1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene | N/A | ND | Chloroform | N/A | 0.017 | N-Propylbenzene | N/A | ND |
| 2,2 - Dichloropropane | N/A | ND | Chloromethane | N/A | ND | O-Chlorotoluene | N/A | ND |
| 3-Hydroxycarbofuran | N/A | ND | Dibromochloromethane | N/A | 0.008 | P-Chlorotoluene | N/A | ND |
| Aldicarb | N/A | ND | Dibromomethane | N/A | ND | P-Isopropyltoluene | N/A | ND |
| Aldicarb Sulfone | N/A | ND | Dichlorodifluoromethane | N/A | ND | Propachlor | N/A | ND |
| Aldicarb Sulfoxide | N/A | ND | Dieldrin | N/A | ND | Sec - Butylbenzene | N/A | ND |
| Aldrin | N/A | ND | Fluorotrichloromethan | N/A | ND | Tert - Butylbenzene | N/A | ND |

| Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CONTAMINANT** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Range** | | | **Amount Detected** | | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| **Bacteriological Contaminants January - December** | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 0 | < 5% | 0 | - | 0 | ND | Present or Absent | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity | 0 | TT | | | | 0.26 | NTU | Soil runoff |
| **Radiological Contaminants January - December** | | | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium 226 & 228 | 0 | 5 | 0 | - | 0.75 | 1.5 | pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Inorganic Contaminants January - December** | | | | | | | | |
| Barium | 2 | 2 | .017 | - | .047 | .03 | ppm | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine | MRDLG 4 | MRDL 4 | 1.04 | - | 1.53 | 1.27 | ppm | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Copper | 1.3 | 10 Sites AL=1.3 | No. of Sites above action level 0 | | | 0.42 | ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Fluoride | 4 | 4 | 0.31 | - | .96 | 0.63 | ppm | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead | 0 | 10 Sites AL=15 | No. of Sites above action level 0 | | | 0.005 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate | 10 | 10 | 0.47 | - | 0.55 | 0.51 | ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Nitrate & Nitrite | 10 | 10 | 0.47 | - | 0.55 | 0.51 | ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 0 | 60 | ND | - | ND | ND | ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | N/A | TT | 0.4 | - | 1.9 | 1.15 | TT | Naturally present in the environment |
| Total trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 0 | 80 | ND | - | 8.1 | 4.05 | ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| **Secondary Contaminants January - December** | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | N/A | 0.2 | 0.18 | - | .034 | .034 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives |
| Chloride | N/A | 250 | 4.1 | - | 34.3 | 34.3 | ppm | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | N/A | 1 | ND | - | 1.5 | 1.5 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes |
| Iron | N/A | 0.3 | ND | - | ND | ND | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sulfate | N/A | 250 | 3.58 | - | 10.9 | 10.9 | ppm | Naturally occurring in the environment |
| Total Dissolved Solids | N/A | 500 | 152.00 | - | 258.00 | 258.00 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Zinc | N/A | 5 | ND | - | .24 | .24 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Special Contaminants January - December** | | | | | | | | |
| Manganese | N/A | N/A | ND | - | ND | ND | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |
| pH | N/A | N/A | 6.00 | - | 7.99 | 7.99 | SU | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives |
| Sodium | N/A | N/A | 2.09 | - | 9.30 | 7.59 | ppm | Naturally occurring in the environment |
| Total Hardness (as CaCO3) | N/A | N/A | 152.00 | - | 152.00 | 152.00 | ppm | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives |
| **Unregulated Contaminants January - December** | | | | | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | N/A | N/A | .002 | - | .051 | 0.51 | ppb | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by-product of chlorination |
| Chlorodibromomethane | N/A | N/A | ND | - | 0.18 | 0.18 | ppb | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by-product of chlorination |
| Chloroform | N/A | N/A | 0.05 | - | 0.017 | .017 | ppb | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by-product of chlorination |
| Dibromochloromethane | N/A | N/A | 0.001 | - | .0008 | 0.008 | ppm | Naturally occurring in the environment |