

General Information

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. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs - defined in the 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 level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 run-off, 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, 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.

Northport Utilities also tests your source water for pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. All test results were well within state and federal standards. For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the EPA and the Center for

Disease Control is available online at http://water.epa.gov/aboutow/ogwdw/upload/2001_11_15_consumer_crypto.pdf or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. (This language about cryptosporidium does not indicate the presence of cryptosporidium in our drinking water.)

Lead in Drinking Water

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. Your water system 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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.

Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), **Northport Utilities Department** has developed a Source Water Assessment Plan that assists in protecting our water sources. This plan provides information regarding potential sources of contamination and includes a "susceptibility analysis" which classifies potential contaminants as: high, moderate, or non-susceptible (low) to contaminating our water source. The assessment and the required public notification have been completed. The plan is available for review at the Northport Water Treatment Plant. To help protect our source water, carefully follow instructions on the use of herbicides and pesticides and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints and waste oils.

Monitoring Results

This report contains results from the most recent monitoring as required by the regulatory schedule.

Contaminants Monitored	Date
Inorganic Contaminants	2017
Lead/Copper	2017
Microbiological Contaminants	Monthly
Nitrates	2017
Radioactive Contaminants	2012
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	2017
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2017
Disinfection By-products	2017
Cryptosporidium	2017
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 Contaminants	2015
Distribution System Evaluation -DSE	2017

Important Phone Numbers

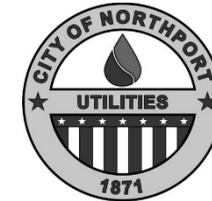
Utility Operations	342-3636
Water Treatment Plant	333-3017
Wastewater Treatment Plant	752-5907
Billing Office	339-7024
City Hall	339-7000
After hours (water, wastewater)	333-3017
Emergency	911

Tips on Becoming Water-Wise

- Verify that your home is leak free. Read your water meter before and after a 2 hour period when no water is being used.
- Repair dripping faucets by replacing washers. A drip at the rate of 1 drop/second could waste 2,700 gal/yr.
- Check for toilet leaks by adding food coloring to the tank. If there is a leak, color will appear in the bowl within 30 minutes.
- Replace worn out, corroded, or bent parts.
- Replace the toilet handle if it frequently sticks in the flush position.
- Operate dishwashers and clothes washers only when they are full.
- Store drinking water in the refrigerator instead of running the water until it is cool.
- Don't allow water to run needlessly while you are shaving or brushing your teeth.
- Adjust sprinklers so that you are not watering sidewalks and driveways as well as your lawn.
- Only water your lawn during the cool part of the day to minimize evaporation.

2018 Annual Water Quality Report (Testing Performed January through December 2017)

THE CITY OF
NORTHPORT
ALABAMA



Utility Operations
3521 3rd St. South
Northport, AL 35476

Water Treatment Plant
11405 Lary Lake Rd.
Northport, AL 35475

AL PWSID# AL0001307
www.cityofnorthport.org
Phone 205-333-3017

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report which is designed to inform you about the quality of your water. Our goal is to continually improve the water treatment process, protect our water resources and provide you with a safe, dependable supply of drinking water.

Water Source	Surface water from Lake Tuscaloosa
Storage Capacity	Six tanks - 6.7 million gallons
Inter-Connections	Coker Water Authority
Water Treatment	Chlorination, multi-media filtration, corrosion control, and fluoridation
Population Served	Approximately 32,575
Council Members	Donna Aaron, Mayor
	Lee Boozer, District 1
	Jay Logan, District 2, Council President
	Rodney Sullivan, District 3
	Robby Davis, District 4
	Jeff Hogg, District 5

Questions?

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Chris Pickens at the Northport Water Treatment Plant, 205-333-3017, or contact us via email at cpickens@cityofnorthport.org.

You are welcome to attend the regularly scheduled city council meetings held on the first and third Monday's of each month at 6:00 p.m. in the council chambers of Northport City Hall located at 3500 McFarland Boulevard.

1364-25681

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds 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	1.9-2.2	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NO	Highest 0.24 100%<0.5	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	NO	1.33-2.16	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Copper	NO	0.103 * 0 > AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	NO	0.42	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.24	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	RAA 49.4 18.5-82.8	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	RAA 40.2 18.0-61.7	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	6.08	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	2.90	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	0.53	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	6.03	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	41.0	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
pH	NO	5.96	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Sodium	NO	3.88	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	28.2	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	72.0	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff

*Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above action level (1.3 ppm) = 0

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) Contaminants			
Contaminants	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Msmt.	Likely Source of Contamination
Chromium	ND-0.20	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge
Strontium	28.0-37.0	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of discharge
Vanadium	ND-0.20	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of runoff from mining or industrial discharge
Chromium, Hexavalent	ND-0.10	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge

Distribution System Evaluation (DSE) 2017			
Contaminants	Level	Unit	Likely Source of Contamination
	Detected	Msmt.	
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	22.7-105	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Total haloacetic acids)	19.0-75.3	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination

DEFINITIONS

Action Level- the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Coliform Absent (ca)- Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs)- are formed when disinfectants used in water treatment plants react with bromide and/or natural organic matter (i.e., decaying vegetation) present in the source water. Different disinfectants produce different types or amounts of disinfection byproducts. Disinfection byproducts for which regulations have been established include trihalomethanes (TTHM), haloacetic acids (HAA5), bromate, and chlorite.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)-a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)-yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system. The highest distribution site LRAA is reported in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level-(mandatory language) 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-(mandatory language) 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 (MRDL)-the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Millirems per year (mrem/yr)-measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)-a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Non-Detects (ND)- laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above detection limits of lab equipment.

Not Reported (NR)-laboratory analysis, usually Secondary Contaminants, not reported by water system. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)-one part per billion 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)-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)-one part per quadrillion 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)-one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)-picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

RAA-Running annual average

Standard Units (S.U.)-pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases and is affected by temperature and carbon dioxide gas. 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.

Treatment Technique (TT)- a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

The following table is a list of *Primary Drinking Water Contaminants* and a list of *Unregulated Contaminants* for which our water system routinely monitors. These contaminants were *not* detected in your drinking water unless they are listed in the *Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants*.

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	Endothal	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	Bromoform	Hexachlorobutadiene	P-Isopropyltoluene		
1,3 - Dichloropropene	Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene	Propachlor		
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	Butachlor	M-Dichlorobenzene	Sec - Butylbenzene		
2,2 - Dichloropropane	Carbaryl	Methomyl	Tert - Butylbenzene		
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Chloroethane	MTBE	Trichlorofluoromethane		