

General Information



All drinking water, including bottled drinking 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. MCLs, 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 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.

Cryptosporidium and *Giardia* are microscopic organisms that are relatively widespread in the environment. Surface waters, such as lakes and rivers that contain a high amount of sewage contamination or animal wastes are more susceptible to increased numbers of these parasites. Your source water systems are taking steps to make sure these organisms do not pose a problem in your drinking water. Current protection measures include chlorination, filtration, and monitoring turbidity levels and particle sizes. Additionally, routine back-washing of the filters helps to eliminate the chances of finding these organisms in treated water. Occasionally, these organisms have been found in the raw (untreated) water, but neither *Cryptosporidium* nor *Giardia* have been found in the finished (treated) water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immunocompromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, HIV/AIDS positive 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. EPA/CDC 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).

Definitions

2023 Annual Water Quality Report (Testing Performed January through December 2022)



PWSID AL0000551
2909 Elmore Road
P.O. Box 69
Wetumpka, AL 36092
Phone 334-567-8404
www.wetumpkawater.com

Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Coliform Absent (ca): laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Detected contaminant: any regulated or unregulated contaminant detected at or above its method detection limit (or reportable limit)

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs): formed when disinfectants react with bromide and/or natural organic matter (i.e., decaying vegetation) present in the source water.

Distribution System Evaluation (DSE): 4-quarter study conducted by water systems to identify locations with high concentrations of THMs and HAAs.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): yearly average of all the DBP results at each specific sampling site

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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): highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water

Micrograms per liter (ug/L): equivalent to parts per billion (ppb) since one liter of water is equal in weight to one billion micrograms.

Microsiemens per centimeter (µS/cm): unit of measurement for Specific Conductance.

Milligrams per liter (mg/L): equivalent to parts per million

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): a 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.

90th Percentile: The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

Not Detected (ND): laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above detection limits of lab equipment.

NR (Not Reported): laboratory analysis, usually Secondary Contaminants, not reported by water system.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/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 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per quadrillion (pq) 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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L): corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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

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.

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

Unregulated Contaminants: contaminants for which the EPA has not established MCLs.

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

PFAS Monitoring Results

Contaminant	PFAS Contaminants (in ppb) - Five Star	Levels Detected
11-chloroerucosulfuro-3-oxanoundecane-1-sulfonic acid	ND	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	ND	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ND	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid/A	ND	ND
N-ethyl/perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	ND	ND
N-methyl/perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	ND	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	.029-.067	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	.015-.019	ND

Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Source Water Assessment Plans have been developed by each of the water systems that supply your drinking water. These plans assist in protecting our water sources. The plans provide additional information such as potential sources of contamination and a Susceptibility Analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. Please call our office to find out how to review a copy of any of these Plans.

Please help us make this effort worthwhile by protecting our source waters. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints and waste oil.

Contaminant	PFAS Contaminants (in ppb) - CEWA	Levels Detected	Constituent Monitored	Wetumpka	CEWA	Five Star
11-chloroerucosulfuro-3-oxanoundecane-1-sulfonic acid	ND	ND	Inorganic Contaminants	...	2022	2022
9-chloro-3H-perfluorooctane-1-sulfonic acid	ND	ND	Lead and Copper	2022	2022	2022
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid/A	ND	ND	Microbiological Contaminants	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
N-ethyl/perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	ND	ND	Nitrates	--	2022	2022
N-methyl/perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	ND-0.0099	ND	Radiochemical Contaminants	--	2022	2022
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND	ND	Synthetic Organic Contaminants	--	2022	2022
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ND-0.0013	ND	Volatile Organic Contaminants	--	2022	2022
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ND	ND	Disinfection By-products	2022	2022	2022
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	ND	ND	Cryptosporidium and Giardia	--	2017	2017
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	ND	ND	PFAS Contaminants	--	2022	2022
Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND-0.0018	ND	UCMR4 Contaminants	2018	2020	--
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ND-0.0014	ND				
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ND	ND				

Questions?

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ronnie Windham, General Manager, at 334-567-8404. 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 meetings. They are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 1:00 p.m. in the Water Works Office at 2909 Elmore Road.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. More information about contaminants to drinking water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

Information about Lead

Lead in drinking water is rarely found in source water but 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. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Use only water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is more likely to cause leaching of lead from plumbing materials. 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. These recommended actions are very important to the health of your family.

Lead levels in your drinking water are likely to be higher if your home or water system has lead pipes, or your home has brass fittings which contain some lead, or your home has copper pipes with lead solder and you have soft water, and water often sits in the pipes for several hours.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline (1-800-426-4791) or from the EPA's website, www.epa.gov/pfas.

PFAS Monitoring Results

Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our source water was monitored and the results of that monitoring. For more information on PFAS contaminants, please refer to www.epa.gov/pfas.

Monitoring Schedule and Results

Our source water is monitored for contaminants according to a schedule assigned by the ADEM, using EPA approved methods and a state certified laboratory. The ADEM allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently. 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.

Below is a table of 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 Detected Drinking Water Contaminants table elsewhere in this report.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Mgmt	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Mgmt	Unit of Mgmt
Bacteriological Contaminants			trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria			Dichloromethane	5	ppb	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli			1,2-Dichloropropane	5	present/absent	present/absent
Turbidity			Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	NTU	<5%
Cryptosporidium			Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	NTU	present/absent
Radiological Contaminants			Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	7	Calc.organisms/l	0
Beta/photon emitters			Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	pCi/l	present/absent
Alpha emitters			Diquat	15	pCi/l	present/absent
Combined radium			Endothall	100	pCi/l	0
Uranium			Endrin	5	pCi/l	0
Inorganic Chemicals			Epichlorohydrin	2		
Antimony			Ethylenbenzene	700	ppb	ppb
Arsenic			Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt	ppt
Asbestos			Glyphosate	700	MFL	ppb
Barium			Heptachlor	400	ppm	ppb
Beryllium			Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppb	ppb
Cadmium			Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	5	ppb	ppb
Chromium			Lindane	100	ppb	ppb
Copper			Methoxychlor	40	ppm	ppb
Fluoride			Oxamyl [Vudate]	200	ppm	ppb
Lead			Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb	ppb
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)			Pentachlorophenol	1	ppm	ppb
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)			Picloram	500	ppb	ppb
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)			Simazine	1	ppm	ppb
Unregulated Contaminants			Stryene	100	ppm	ppb
Chloroform	NO	2.8-56.1	18.3-42.0	ppb	70	ppm
Bromodichloromethane	NO	2.0-8.6	2.0-10.3	ppb	none	Naturally occurring or from runoff or industrial discharge
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	ND-1.7	ND-2.1	ppb	60	Naturally occurring or from runoff or industrial discharge
Secondary Contaminants			Toluene	1	ppm	ppb
Chloride	NO	8.8	5.44	ppm	70	ppb
Hardness	NO	12	NR	ppm	none	Naturally occurring or from runoff
Iron	NO	ND-0.07	0.01	ppm	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water treatment
Manganese	NO	0.0033	0.01	ppm	n/a	0.30 Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion
pH	NO	7.0	NR	S.U.	none	0.05 Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
Sodium	NO	16.1	NR	ppm	none	8.5 Naturally occurring or from water treatment
Sulfate	NO	14.5	20.2	ppm	none	250 Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	58.0	71.4	ppm	none	500 Naturally occurring or from runoff
Xinc	NO	0.01	ND	ppm	n/a	5 Erosion; discharge from refineries and factories; landfill runoff
* Level Detected is 90 th percentile of sample sites.						
LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS						
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co ₃)	Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co ₃)	Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co ₃)	Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co ₃)	Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co ₃)	Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co ₃)	Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co ₃)
Aluminum	Aluminum	Aluminum	Aluminum	Aluminum	Aluminum	Aluminum
Calcium, as Ca	Calcium, as Ca	Calcium, as Ca	Calcium, as Ca	Calcium, as Ca	Calcium, as Ca	Calcium, as Ca
Chloride	Chloride	Chloride	Chloride	Chloride	Chloride	Chloride
Color	Color	Color	Color	Color	Color	Color
LIST OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Aldicarb	Chloroethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	Propachlor	Propachlor	N-Propylbenzene	N-Propylbenzene
Dimethyltin	Chloroform	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Propachlor	Propachlor	Isopropylbenzene	Isopropylbenzene
Ethoprop	Chloromethane	1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Aldrin	Aldrin	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Oxyfluorfen	O-Chlorotoluene	p-isopropyltoluene	Bromoacetic Acid	Bromoacetic Acid	Tetrachloroethene	Tetrachloroethene
Profenofos	P-Chlorotoluene	M-Dichlorobenzene	Bromobenzene	Bromobenzene	Trichloroacetic Acid	Trichloroacetic Acid
Tebuconazole	Dibromochloromethane	Dibromomethane	Bromochloromethane	Bromochloromethane	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Total permethrin (cis- & trans)	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloropropane	Bromoform	Bromoform	Trichloroethene	Trichloroethene
	2-propen-1-ol	2,2-Dichloropropane	Metabolites	Metabolites	Trichlorofluoromethane	Trichlorofluoromethane
	Butylated hydroxyanisole	1,1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Metabolites	Metabolites	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
	1-butanol	1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE	MTBE	N-Butylbenzene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
	O-toluidine	Sec-Butylbenzene	Dicamba	Dicamba	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
	Quinoline	Methyl tert-butyl ether	Tert - Butylbenzene	Tert - Butylbenzene	1-Naphthol	1-Naphthol
	Total organic carbon	Trichlorodifluoromethane	Carbaryl	Carbaryl	Parquat	Parquat

Detected Drinking Water Contaminants: Wetumpka Water Works and Sewer Board						
Likely Source of Contamination						
Contaminants	Violation	Level Detected	Mgmt	MCLG	MCL	Mgmt
Copper	NO	0.050 *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion; leaching from wood preservatives
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	NO	LRAA Range 36.6-71.5	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total haloacetic acids (HAA5)	NO	LRAA Range 14.6-24.4	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Detected Drinking Water Contaminants: CEWA and Five Star						
Contaminants	Violation	Level Detected	CEWA	Five Star	Unit	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	NO	0.09	0.09	NTU	none	TT Soil runoff (Measure of cloudiness of the water)
Total Organic Carbon	NO	0.91-1.62	1.61	ppm	none	TT Soil runoff
Antimony	NO	0.28	ND	ppb	6	6 Petroleum refinery discharge; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	NO	ND	0.36	ppb	n/a	10 Erosion; runoff from orchards and glass & electronics production
Barium	NO	0.011	0.026	ppm	2	2 Drilling wastes; metal refineries discharge; erosion
Chromium	NO	0.42	1.1	ppb	100	100 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion
Copper	NO	0.0732 *	0.012 *	ppm	1.3	1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	NO	0.59	0.80	ppm	4	4 Erosion; water additive for tooth health; factory waste
Lead	NO	0.0004 *	ND	ppm	0	AL=0.015 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	ND	ND	ppm	10	10 Fertilizer run-off; septic tank leaching; sewage; erosion
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	NO	14.7-41.3	20.3-52.3	ppb	0	80 By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	NO	11.0-18.0	4.66-26.2	ppb	0	60 By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	2.8-56.1	18.3-42.0	ppb	70	Naturally occurring or from runoff or industrial discharge
Bromodichloromethane	NO	2.0-8.6	2.0-10.3	ppb	none	Naturally occurring or from runoff or industrial discharge
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	ND-1.7	ND-2.1	ppb	60	Naturally occurring or from runoff or industrial discharge
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	8.8	5.44	ppm	70	ppb
Hardness	NO	12	NR	ppm	none	Naturally occurring or from runoff
Iron	NO	ND-0.07	0.01	ppm	n/a	0.30 Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion
Manganese	NO	0.0033	0.01	ppm	n/a	0.05 Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	7.0	NR	S.U.	none	8.5 Naturally occurring or from water treatment
Sodium	NO	16.1	NR	ppm	none	250 Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion
Sulfate	NO	14.5	20.2	ppm	none	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	58.0	71.4	ppm	none	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)
Xinc	NO	0.01	ND	ppm	n/a	o-Dichlorobenzene
						1,2-Dichloroethane
						1,1-Dichloroethylene
						cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene

UCMR 4 Contaminants – Wetumpka and CEWA

Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co₃)

Contaminant	Unit	Wetumpka Mgmt	CEWA Detected	CEWA Mgmt	CEWA Detected	CEWA Mgmt	CEWA Detected
Germanium	ppb	ND	Tributols	ppb	ND	HAA5	ppb
Manganese	ppb</						