

Definitions: Terms and a you may not be familiar with that are used in water testing

PPM (parts per million) Milligrams per liter (mg/l) One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.	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.	Treatment Technique (TT) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	NR Not regulated
PPB (parts per billion) Micrograms per liter (ug/l) One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10, 000,000.	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG is to allow for a margin of safety.	90th Percentile 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.	Variance and Exemption State permission not to meet an MCL or perform a treatment technique under certain circumstances. 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, is more than one year old.
NTU (nephelometric turbidity unit) This is a measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.	Action Level (AL) The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.	PCi/L (picocuries per liter) measure of radioactivity	Turbidity 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.
ND Not detectable at testing levels.	EPA Environmental Protection Agency.	MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.	
		MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.	
		CDC Center for Disease Control.	
		ADEM Alabama Department of Environmental Management	

The City of Fairhope regularly monitors for contaminants in the water as regulated by ADEM. Of the many contaminants tested, only these few were at level of detection.

Contaminant	Average Detected	Range Detected	Likely Source of Contamination	MCL
Nitrate-N (mg/l)	2.9	0.49 to 5.5	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	10ppm
Lead	90% tile) below action level	0 of 30 samples above AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	AL = 15ug/l at 90th percentile
Copper	90% tile) below action level	0 of 30 samples above AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	AL = 1.3 ppm
UNREGULATED				
Calcium	8.9	5.1 to 15.2	Erosion of natural deposits	Corrosivity
Turbidity	1.3	0.2 to 3.8	Soil run off	TT
Phosphate (ppm)	1.28	1.19 to 1.37	Water additive to control the corrosion rate	Corrosivity
Magnesium	1.89	0.93 to 4.81	Erosion of natural deposits	Corrosivity
Zinc	0.37	0.26 to 0.69	Erosion of natural deposit	5 mg/L
Specific conductance	57	48.5 to 69.8	Substance that form ions when in water	Not regulate
INORGANICS				
Barium	0.100	0.038 to 0.132	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries;erosion of natural deposits	2mg/l
Aluminum	0.026	0.020 to 0.032	Erosion of natural deposits	0.2ml/l
SECONDARY REGULATION				
Hardness	30.0	18.4 to 46	Leaching from natural deposits	Not regulated
Sodium	3.70	2.76 to 5.17	Erosion of natural deposits	Not regulated
Chlorine (ppm)	1.1	0.91 to 1.33	Water Additive used to control microbes.	MRDL=4ppm
pH	7.8	7.3 to 8.4	The pH value is defined as the negative logarithm of the concentration of hydrogen ions measured in moles per liter.	Scale forming
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	13.9	8.8 to 26.1	A measure of water's capacity to neutralize acids. Also the buffer capacity of the water.	Corrosivity
Iron	0.15	0.15 to 0.15	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits	0.3mg/l
Fluoride (ppm)	0.83	0.78 to 0.88	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer.	4ppm
Manganese	0.018	0.003 to 0.056	Erosion of natural deposits	0.05ppm
Carbon dioxide, free	6.8	5.9 to 7.7	Naturally occurring in water	Corrosivity
Sulfate	8.3	8.3 to 8.3	Erosion of natural deposits	Not regulated
Total Dissolved Solids	37.3	27 to 50	Constituents in the water	500 mg/l
Chloride	8.26	5.5 to 14.1	Erosion of natural deposits	250mg/l
RADIONUCLIDES				
Gross Alpha	3.6 ± 0.7	2.4 ± 0.9	Erosion of natural deposits	15 pCi/L
Gross Beta	2.9 ± 0.6	2.4 ± 1.1	Erosion of natural deposits	15 pCi/L
Radium - 226	0.5 ± 0.1	0.2 ± 0.2	Erosion of natural deposits	5 pCi/L
MICROBIOLOGICAL				
Total Coliform	0	0 of 520 Samples	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment, as well as in feces, Fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.	<5%
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS				
THM [Total trihalomethanes]	1.10	1.10 to 1.10	By-product of drinking water disinfection	80ppb
HAA5 [Total Haloaectic Acids]	1.2	1.2 to 1.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection	60ppb
Dibromoacetic Acid	0.50	0.37 to 0.63	By-product of drinking water disinfection	60ppb
Dichloroacetic Acid	0.38	0.27 to 0.50	By-product of drinking water disinfection	60ppb
Bromochloroacetic Acid	0.49	0.31 to 0.70	By-product of drinking water disinfection	60ppb
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	0.64	0.61 to 0.72	By-product of drinking water disinfection	60ppb
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	0.36	0.30 to 0.48	By-product of drinking water disinfection	60ppb

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know: 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 at the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting in 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, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. Inorganic contaminants, such as

salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

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. 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)

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that may cause cancer, and may be found in drinking water and indoor air. Some people who are exposed to radon in drinking water may have increased risk of getting cancer over the course of their lifetime, especially lung cancer. Radon in soil under homes is the biggest source of radon in indoor air, and presents a greater risk of lung cancer than radon in drinking water.

Cryptosporidium is a parasite commonly found in lakes and rivers, especially when the water is contaminated with sewage and animal wastes. **Cryptosporidium** is very resistant to disinfection, and even a well-operated water treatment system cannot ensure that drinking water will be completely free of this parasite. **Nitrate** in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause Blue Baby Syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider. **Lead**, if present in elevated levels, 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 Fairhope Water 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The City of Fairhope has completed their source water assessment as regulated by A.D.E.M. In order to obtain or view information on this, please contact Jay Whitman, Water Department Supervisor, at 51-928-8003 or P.O. Box 429 Fairhope Al. 36533. The City of Fairhope also has a Wellhead Protection Plan in place to safeguard our valuable ground source watersystem.

Water Trivia. Did you know ... ?

- 97% of the earth's water is in the ocean and 2% is frozen in ice caps and glaciers. That means only 1% of the earth's water is suitable for drinking water.
- One gallon of water weighs 8.34 pounds.
- One cubic foot of water weighs 62.4 pounds.
- A dripping faucet can waste up to 3000 gallons of water a year and a leaky toilet can waste as much as 200 gallons of water a day.
- Washing clothes uses around 40 gallons of water, flushing the toilet uses 2 to 7 gallons of water, brushing teeth uses one to two gallons of water, and taking a shower uses 15 to 30 gallons of water.
- You can survive around a month without food but only about a week without water.
- For the price of a six pack of soda you can fill an 8 ounce glass of tap water 16,000 times.
- Between 1950 and 2000, the U.S. population grew by 89 percent; in that period our water use has grown by 200 percent.
- High-efficiency washing machines compared to the traditional models save 14 gallons of water or more per load.
- Easily corrected household water leaks account for 8 percent of the average water bill.

2019 Annual Water Quality Report



City of Fairhope Mayor and Council
Mayor Karin Wilson

Council Members

Kevin Boone, A.C.M.C. • Jimmy Conyers
Jack Burrell • Robert Brown
Jay Robinson

We are pleased to bring you this year's Water Quality Report. This Report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day.

We strive to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the endless efforts we make to improve the quality of the water through the treatment process and in protecting all our water resources.

For more information about your drinking water and for an opportunity to get involved, please contact Jay Whitman, Water & Wastewater Department Superintendent, Mike Allison, Director of Operations or Curtis Cooper, Chief Water Operator at 251-928-8003 or by writing to the City of Fairhope, P.O. Drawer 429 Fairhope, AL 36533. You are our valued customer, and we want you to be informed about the water that we serve you. Also, you are welcome and encouraged to attend the City of Fairhope Council meetings, which also serve as the utilities board meetings. The Council meets on the second and fourth Monday of the month at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall, located at 161 North Section Street in Fairhope.



How We Treat Our Water

The Fairhope Water Department treats your water first by pre-aeration before pumping it into a containment basin, which reduces the CO₂. This also is important in the removal of two minerals, iron and manganese. The rest of the treatment process continues in the containment basin. First, we add chlorine for the disinfecting process to remove and or reduce harmful contaminants that comes from the water source; second, we add a solution of hydrated lime to raise the pH level to a stable point; third, we add fluoride to help reduce tooth decay; fourth, we add phosphate to reduce the corrosion rate of the water; and finally, we add a liquid polyphosphate to control deposition of iron and manganese.

Where our Water Comes From

In 2019 the Fairhope Water Department pumped 2,131,806,000 gallons of water to you, our customers, for an average of 5,840,564 gallons per day. The City of Fairhope pumps water from ten well sources, all which are groundwater systems. The wells are located throughout our system: Wells #1, #7 and #8 are on Fairhope Avenue; wells #2 and #9 are on Highway 48 just east of Highway 181; wells #3 and #10 are on Highway 33; well #4 is on South Section Street at Dairy Road; well #5 is on Highway 32 by the Fairhope Airport; and well #6 is on Manley Road near Fairhope High School.

Contaminants Tested For But Not Detected in Our System

Monobromoacetic Acid	Bromochloromethane	Carbon Tetrachloride
Toxaphene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Chlorobenzene
Toluene	Isopropylbenzene	Tetrachloroethene
PCB's	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Trichloroacetic acid
n-Proylbenzene	4-Chlorotoluene	alpha-Chlorodane
2,4-D	Bromobenzene	Methoxychlor
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Benzene	Alachlor
Dalapon	n-Butylbenzene	Atrazine
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Bromomethane	Benzo[a]pryne
Dicamba	sec-Butylbenzene	gamma-Chlorodane
1,1,2-Trichlorethane	tert-Butylbenzene	bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate
Dinoseb	Chloroethane	Hexachlorobenzene
Trichloroethene	2-Chlorotoluene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Pentachlorophenol	Chloromethane	Metolachlor
Trichlorofluoromethane	Dibromomethane	Metribuzin
Picloram	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Propachlor
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Simazine
2,4,5-TP (silvex)	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Aldrin
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Dieldrin
Aldicarb	1,1-Dichloroethane	Endrin
Vinyl Chloride	1,2-Dichloroethane	gamma-BHC (Lindane)
Aldicarb sulfone	1,1-Dichloroethene	Heptachlor
Tribromoacetic Acid	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Heptachlor epoxide
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Monobromoactic Acid
Xylene	1,2-Dichloropropane	bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
Glyphosate	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Antimony
Carbaryl	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Arsenic
Oxamyl	Ethylbenzene	Beryllium
Carbofuran	1,3-Dichloropropane	Cadmium
Endothall	2,2-Dichloropropane	Chromium
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	1,1-Dichloropropene	Mercury
Diquat	Methylene Chloride	Nickel
Methomyl	Methyl-tert-butyl ether	Selenium
Monochloroacetic Acid	Naphthalene	Silver
Bromodichloromethane	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	Thallium
Bromoform	Styrene	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
Chloroform	p-Isopropyltoluene	1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)
Dibromochloromethane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Chlorodane
	Cyanide	