

Enterprise Annual Water Quality Report Enterprise Water System

The Water Works Board of the City of Enterprise is proud to report to its residents that the drinking water meets and exceeds federal guidelines. This water quality report covers the period January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022, and is intended to provide everyone who receives water with a detailed explanation of the water quality.

The number one goal of the Water Board is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are constantly working hard to refine and improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report will show you how that hard work has paid off for our residents.

The Enterprise Water Works utilizes ground water taken from seventeen wells that tap into the Nanafalia, Salt Mountain Limestone, Providence, and Clayton Aquifers. These wells are distributed throughout the City with locations either inside or within close proximity to the city limits. A back-up water supply is available in the Clintonville area from the New Brockton Water and Sewer Board. This water comes from groundwater wells within the New Brockton system located in the Clayton Aquifer.

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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. For instance, microbial contaminants may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tanks, livestock operations, and wildlife. Pesticides and herbicides come from agricultural runoff and excess residential use. Other contaminants come from urban runoff, petroleum products, mining, and industrial wastewater. Radioactive materials can occur naturally or come from oil and gas production and mining.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) 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, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The public is always welcome and invited to attend Water Board meetings, which take place at City Hall on 501 South Main Street. Regular meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month at 12:00 pm. Any changes will be posted in advance at City Hall. Water Board Members are Chairman John L. Mitchell, Jr., Eugene Goolsby, Andy Shelton, Anthony Britt and Ben Beckham, Jr. Mayor William Cooper, Sr. serves the Board as Superintendent. For more information about your drinking water and for opportunities to get involved, please call the Field Superintendent, Alan Mahan, at 334-347-1211.

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 (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).

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 Enterprise 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, 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>.

Based on a study conducted by ADEM (Alabama Department of Environmental Management) with the approval of the EPA a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus monitoring for these contaminants is not required.

Enterprise Water Works is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During January 2022, we did not monitor for Disinfection Byproducts (DBP) at the correct location and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Enterprise Water Works also incurred reporting non-compliances from failure to submit March 2022 results by April 10th, 2022 (RTCR) and June – September 2022 results by October 10th 2022 (LAC.)

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. After becoming aware of this oversight, Disinfection Byproduct samples were collected as required by our compliance schedule and the results were well within the Standards established by the USEPA and the ADEM in the Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Should you have any questions concerning this non-compliance or monitoring requirements, please contact, Field Superintendent, Alan Mahan at 334-347-1211.

Table of Primary Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCL (Highest Level Allowed)	MCLG (Health Goal)	Potential Sources of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.18	0 of the 30 sites exceeded the action level	AL=1.0	1.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	4	0 of the 30 sites exceeded the action level	AL = 15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.12	1.09-1.12	4.0	N/A*	Water additive used to control microbial activity
Antimony (ppb)	N	1.0	0-1.0	6.0	6.0	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, and electronics
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	N	0.6	0.3-0.6	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	N	0.7	0-0.7	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	N	1.6	0-1.6	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	N	3.0	0-3.0	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.027	0.011-0.027	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes or metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	0.15	0-0.15	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks
Chromium (ppb)	N	1.0	0-1.0	100	N/A	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.89	0-0.89	4.0	N/A	Discharge from fertilizer or aluminum factories; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppm)	N	0.003	0.001-0.003	0.1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	N	12.7	7.81-12.7	500	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium (ppb)	N	3750	0-3750	20,000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Table of Secondary and Unregulated Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCL
Aluminum (ppm)	0.008	0.001-0.008	0.2
Iron (ppm)	0.09	0-0.09	0.3
Manganese (ppm)	0.06	0-0.05	0.05
Magnesium (ppm)	10.2	5.22-10.2	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	89.2	7.93-89.2	N/A
Chloride (ppm)	80.1	4.14-80.1	250
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	540	164-540	500
Chloroform (ppm)	3.4	0-3.4	N/A
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	3.1	0-3.1	N/A
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2	0-2.8	N/A
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	3	0-3	N/A
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFAS) (ppb)	0.0078	0-0.0078	N/A

The data presented above is from the most recent testing completed in accordance with applicable regulations.

Table of Primary Contaminants

At high levels, primary contaminants are known to pose a health risk to humans. This table provides a synopsis of any primary contaminant detections.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
Bacteriological/Disinfection By-Products			Endothall (ppb)	100	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	ND	Endrin (ppb)	2	ND
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	0.08	Epichlorohydrin (ppb)	TT	ND
Radiological			Glyphosate (ppb)	700	ND
Beta photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND	Heptachlor (ppb)	400	ND
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	1.4	Heptachlor epoxide (ppb)	200	ND
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	ND	Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	1	ND
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	5	0.7	Hexachloropentadiene (ppb)	1	ND
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	5	0.6	HAA5 (haloacetic acids) (ppb)	60	ND
Inorganic			Lindane (ppt)	200	ND
Antimony (ppb)	6	1.0	Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	10	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND	PCBs (ppb)	500	ND
Barium (ppm)	2	0.027	Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	1	ND
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND	Picloram (ppb)	500	ND
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	Simazine (ppb)	4	ND
Chromium (ppb)	100	1.0	Toxaphene (ppb)	3	ND
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.0	0.18	Benzene (ppb)	5	ND
Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND	Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	5	ND
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.89	Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	ND
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	4.0	Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	200	ND
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND	o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	ND
Nitrate (ppm)	10	0.15	p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	ND
Nitrite (ppm)	1	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	ND
Selenium (ppb)	50	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	ND
Thallium (ppb)	2	ND	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	ND
Organic Chemicals			trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	100	ND
2,4-D (ppb)	70	ND	Dichloromethane (ppb)	5	ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	ND	1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	5	ND
Acrylamide (ppb)	TT	ND	Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	ND
Alachlor (ppb)	2	ND	Ethylene dibromide (ppb)	50	ND
Atrazine (ppb)	3	ND	Styrene (ppb)	100	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene[PAHs] (ppb)	0.2	ND	Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	ND
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	ND
Chlordane (ppb)	2	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	ND
Dalapon (ppb)	200	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	5	ND
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (ppb)	400	ND	Trichloroethylene (ppb)	5	ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates (ppb)	6	ND	TTHM (ppb)	80	ND
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	ND	Toluene (ppb)	1	ND
Diquat (ppb)	20	ND	Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	2	ND
Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	30	ND	Xylenes (ppb)	10	ND

The following definitions are used in monitoring the drinking water. You will see their abbreviations in the chart above and on the previous pages.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.

mfl: million fibers per liter.

ppb: Parts per billion (micrograms per liter (ug/l)).

ppm: Parts per million (milligrams per liter (mg/l)).

pCi/L: Picouries per liter, a measure of radioactivity.

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

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of water clarity.

N/A: Not Applicable.

ND: Not Detected.