

We are pleased to bring you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. We are committed to the quality of your drinking water. Your drinking water has been and remains safe to drink in 2024. We have tried to assemble a report that paints a brief but accurate picture of the quality of water you get every day from your tap. If you have any questions regarding this report, feel free to contact us at (251) 937-2430.

In 1974, the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was signed into law requiring all water systems that serve the public to meet national standards for water quality. These standards set the limits for certain contaminants and require all public water systems to monitor for these contaminants. NBU routinely test for these constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables in this report show the monitoring results of the Calendar Year 2023 Sampling Schedule beginning January 1st through December 31st of 2023 unless otherwise noted.



2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE WATER QUALITY REPORT

SAMPLING FROM 1/1/2023 THROUGH 12/31/2023

WATER SOURCES

Not in use since September of 2023, White House Water System (WHWS) has one well with a capacity of 200 Gallons per minute. Chlorine is added to maintain safe water supply. In addition, WHWS purchases water from NBU. North Baldwin Utilities (NBU) obtains its drinking water using ten public water supply wells. Each well produces groundwater from sand units of the regional aquifer known as the Pliocene-Miocene Aquifer System.

In the Bay Minette area, the sands are identified as the Bay Minette Middle Aquifer supplying groundwater to Wells #2, #3, #4 and #5, the Bay Minette Lower Aquifer supplying groundwater to Wells #5 and #6. Well #8 is supplied by a deep Miocene sand aquifer identified as the North Baldwin Rabun Aquifer. Well #9A and #9B are supplied by a Miocene Undifferentiated Aquifer. Well #11 is supplied by a deep Miocene sand aquifer identified as the Tensaw Aquifer. Well #12 is supplied by the Stapleton 275-foot Aquifer.

The source of recharge to the aquifers is precipitation. The produced groundwater is treated with aeration, chlorination, fluoridation and corrosion control prior to distribution. NBU implements and maintains a Source Water Assessment Program in compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. The Program is a pro-active measure taken by the system to protect its sources of drinking water.

White House Water System meets in the Board Room at 11120 White House Fork Rd. Ext on the last Monday of each month at 6p. Board and contact personnel are Lloyd Heard, William Camp, Dewayne Holley, Rick Bullard and Edward Pickle.

Your water safe to drink.

Your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We've learned through monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected (Table #4). The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

When to take special precautions.

Some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants than the general population. Immune-compromised people undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplants, 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 physicians. Environmental Protection Agency / 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's important to remember the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Protect your water supply.

There are several things you can do to help protect your water system's source of supply. Here are two:

1. Always dispose of chemicals properly as outlined on the original container.
2. Be vigilant of our system's wells, water towers and hydrants. Report all suspicious activity at these facilities to the police.

DEFINITIONS

This report contains many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. The following is provided to help you better understand these terms.

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

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

Not Detected (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm)/Milligrams per liter (mg/l): One part per million corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) / Micrograms per liter: One part per billion corresponds to 1 minute in 2000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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 Contaminant Level (MCL): Highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

CONTAMINANTS & MONITORING

SECTION 3 - TABLE OF PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS: At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risks to humans. Below is a quick glance of any primary contaminant detections*. *Previous sampling cycle; if not required this cycle; t=trillion; q=quadrillion; Waived = Statewide waiver; ND=Non-detect

CONTAMINANT	MCL	DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	DETECTED
Bacteriological			Dinoseb (ppb)	7	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	ND	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	30	Waived
Turbidity	TT	0.23	Diquat (ppb)	20	ND
Fecal coliform and E. coli	0	ND	Endothal (ppb)	100	ND
Fecal Indicators	TT	ND	Endrin (ppb)	2	ND
Radiological			Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND	Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	ND
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	15	1.25	Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	50	ND
Combined radium (pCi/l)	5	0.72	Glyphosate (ppb)	700	ND
Uranium ppb	30	ND	Haloacetic acids (ppb)	60	1.90
Inorganic Chemicals			Heptachlor (ppt)	400	ND
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND	Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	200	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	50	ND	Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	1	ND
Asbestos (Million fibers/liter)	7	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	ND
Barium (ppm)	2	0.02	Lindane (ppt)	200	ND
Beryllium (ppb)	4	0.00013	Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	ND
Bromate (ppb)	10	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	ND
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	1	ND
Chloramines (ppm)	4	ND	Picloram (ppb)	500	ND
Chlorine (ppm)	4	ND	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (ppt)	500	ND
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)	800	ND	Simazine (ppb)	4	ND
Chlorite (ppm)	1	ND	Styrene (ppb)	100	ND
Chromium (ppb)	100	ND	Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	ND
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.51	Toluene (ppm)	1	ND
Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND	TOC (Total Organic Carbon)	TT	ND
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.43	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	5.70
Lead (ppb)	15	0.0028	Toxaphene (ppb)	3	ND
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND	2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	ND
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	0.54	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	ND
Nitrite (ppm)	1	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	ND
Chlordane (ppb)	2	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	5	ND
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	ND	Trichloroethylene (ppb)	5	ND
2,4-D (ppb)	70	ND	Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	2	ND
Dalapon (ppb)	200	ND	Xylenes (ppm)	10	7.20
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	200	ND			
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	ND			
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	ND			
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	ND			
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	ND			
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	ND			
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	ND			
Dichloromethane (ppb)	5	ND			
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	5	ND			
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	ND			
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalates (ppb)	6	ND			

PFAS* Monitoring Results	Well #2 TP	Well #5 TP
	Oct 23	Oct 23
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	0.0046	0.0089
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0.0094	0.01
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	NA	0.0021
Perfluorooctanoic acid	NA	0.0021
Total PFASs	0.0140	0.0231

*Group of chemicals used to make fluoropolymer coatings in variety of products to resist heat, oil, stains, grease & water. *PPB

Tap & bottled drinking water sources include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs & wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activities. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents naturally occurring or man-made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals or radioactive materials. The presence of contaminants doesn't necessarily indicate a health risk. For contaminant and potential health effect details, call the Environmental Protection Agency's SDW Hotline-800-426-4791.

LEAD NOTICE: Every report contains the following lead-specific info: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women & young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. WHWS is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can't 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're concerned about lead in your water, you may have your water tested. Info 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

RADON MONITORING: Radon, a radioactive gas you can't see, taste or smell, is found throughout the United States. Radon can move into a home through cracks or holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes and can also get into indoor air from tap water when showering, washing dishes and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may increase risk of stomach cancer. If concerned about residential radon, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For more info, call the state radon program or EPA's Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

DIOXIN AND ASBESTOS: 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 is not required.

UCMR-5: We continue to monitor the for non-regulated UCMR-5 contaminates as required by EPA.

SECTION 4A - TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

UR = unregulated; Dist = distribution; PDWS = Primary Drinking Water Standard; SDWS = Secondary Drinking Water Standard; TT = treatment technique

PARAMETER	MCL	RESULTS	AVERAGE	UNITS	WHWS	NBU	DATE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	LISTING
Aluminum	0.2	0.011 to 0.02	<0.02	ppm	0.011	0.02	2022	Naturally occurring	SDWS
Barium	2	.012 to .04	0.020	ppm	0.0016	0.02	2022	Naturally occurring	PDWS
Beryllium	0.004	ND to .00013	< 0.00013	ppb	0.00013	ND	2022	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	PDWS
Calcium		ND to 7	<7	ppm	ND	7	2022	Naturally occurring	UR
Carbon Dioxide		3.15 to 30.50	<30.50	ppm	30.5	3.15	2022	Naturally occurring	UR
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	ND to 1.46	<1.46	ppb	ND	1.46	2022	Discharges from chemical factories/industrial activities	PDWS
Chloride	250	5.1 to 6.2	<6.2	ppm	5.1	6.2	2022	Naturally occurring	SDWS
Chromium	100	ND to .4	<.4	ppb	ND	0.4	2022	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	PDWS
Combined Radium 226+228	5	.49 to .72	<0.72	pCi/l	0.72	0.49	2022	Naturally occurring	PDWS
Copper	(AL) 1.3	.006 to .51	<0.51	ppm	0.51	0.006	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	PDWS
Fluoride	4	ND to .43	<0.43	ppm	ND	0.43	2022	Water additive to promote strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories	PDWS
Alpha Emitters (Gross Alpha)	15	.82 to 1.25	<1.25	pCi/l	1.25	0.82	2022	Naturally occurring	PDWS
Haloacetic Acids/Dichloroacetic Acid	60	ND to 1.9	< 1.9	ppb	ND	1.9	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection	PDWS
Iron	0.3	ND to .09	<0.09	ppm	ND	0.09	2022	Naturally occurring	SDWS
Lead	15	ND to 0.0028	<0.0028	ppb	ND	0.0028	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	PDWS
Magnesium		ND to 0.81	<0.81	ppm	ND	0.81	2022	Naturally occurring	UCMR-4
Manganese	0.05	.0072 to .02	<0.02	ppm	0.0072	0.02	2022	Naturally occurring	SDWS
Nitrate as N	10	0.19 to 0.54	<0.54	ppm	0.19	0.54	2023-WH 2022-NBU	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	PDWS
Sodium		29.5 to 119	<119	ppm	29.5	119	2022	Naturally occurring	UR
Specific Conductance		116.33 to 149	< 149	umhos/cm	149	116.33	2022	Naturally occurring	SDWS
Sulfate	500	ND to 2.6	<2.6	ppm	ND	2.6	2022	Naturally occurring	SDWS
Total Alkalinity		22.10 to 77.5	<77.5	ppm	77.5	22.1	2022	Naturally occurring	SDWS
Total Dissolved Solids	500	44 to 97	<97	ppm	97	44	2022	Naturally occurring	SDWS
Total Hardness		22 to 28	<28	ppm	22	28	2022	Naturally occurring	UR
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	11	.19 to .54	< 0.54	ppm	0.19	0.54	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	PDWS
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	2.7 to 5.7	<5.7	ppb	2.7	5.7	2023-WH 2022-NBU	By-product of drinking water chlorination	PDWS
Turbidity	5	ND to 0.23	<0.23	NTU	ND	0.23	2022	Soil erosion	PDWS
Xylenes (total)	10	ND to 7.2	<7.2	ppm	ND	7.2	2022	Discharges from petroleum and/or chemical factories	PDWS
Zinc	5	ND to 0.29	<0.29	ppm	ND	0.29	2022	Used in the production of corrosion-resistant alloys and brass, and for galvanizing steel and iron products	SDWS