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, 2018 to December 31, 2018, 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 prescribes regulations which 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, 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 (Environmental Protection Agency)/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 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Level Detected	Range	MCL (Highest Level Allowed)	MCLG (Health Goal)	Potential Sources of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	0.36	0 of 30 sites exceeded the action level	AL-1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	92	2 of 30 sites exceeded the action level	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Chloroform (ppm	0.0008	0.0009-0.0008	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Hexachloropentadiene (ppm)	0.000185	0.0000-0.000185	N/A	N/A	
Strontium (ppb)	3,750	0-3,750	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium +3 (ppb)	0.67	0-0.67	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium +6 (ppb)	0.04	0-0.04	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 Pci/l	1.6	0-1.6	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pci/l)	3.0	0-3.0	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	0.025	0.007-0.025	2	0	Erosion of natural deposits

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			Endothall (ppb)	100	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	ND	Endrin (ppb)	2	ND
Turbidity	TT	ND	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/1)	5	ND	Hexachloropentadiene (ppb)	1	0.000185
Inorganic			Lindane (ppt)	200	ND
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND	Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	50	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND	PCBs (ppb)	500	ND
Barium (ppm)	2	0.025	Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	1	ND
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND	Picloram (ppb)	500	ND
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	Simazine (ppb)	4	ND
Chromium (ppb)	100	ND	Toxaphene (ppb)	3	ND
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	ND	Benzene (ppb)	5	ND
Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND	Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	5	ND
Fluoride (ppm)	4	ND	Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	ND
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	ND	Dibromochloropropane (ppb)	200	ND
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND	0-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	ND
Nitrate (ppm)	10	ND	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[PHAs] (ppb)	200	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)phthlates (ppb)	6	ND	TTHM (ppb)	100	0.0008
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	ND	Toluene (ppb)	1	ND
Diquat (ppb)	20	ND	Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	2	ND
Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppb)	30	ND	Xylenes (ppb)	10	ND

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

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.

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

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

pCi/l: Picocuries 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.

The Water Works Board has completed a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) for the water system. A Source Water Assessment Area delineation, contaminant inventory and susceptibility analysis has been completed for each of the system's water sources and is available for review at the Water Board office. Anyone who would like additional information may contact the Field Superintendent, Alan Mahan at 334-347-1211.