

Mobile Area Water and Sewer System
CONSUMER
Confidence Report

AWWA AL/MS
2023 Best Tasting Water



H.E. Myers Water Treatment Facility

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT | TESTING PERFORMED JANUARY - DECEMBER 2023

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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BOARD MEETING DATES

JULY 1, 2024
AUGUST 5, 2024
SEPTEMBER 9, 2024

OCTOBER 14, 2024
NOVEMBER 4, 2024
DECEMBER 2, 2024

Quality Control... Water Facts

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The source of MAWSS drinking water is Converse Reservoir, also known as Big Creek Lake, which is fed by springs, streams, and rainfall in the Converse Reservoir Watershed. Converse Reservoir is 3,600 acres in surface area. The reservoir's watershed covers 103 square miles and lies totally within Mobile County. The reservoir provides all the drinking water for MAWSS customers.

HOW DO CONTAMINANTS GET INTO THE WATER?

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

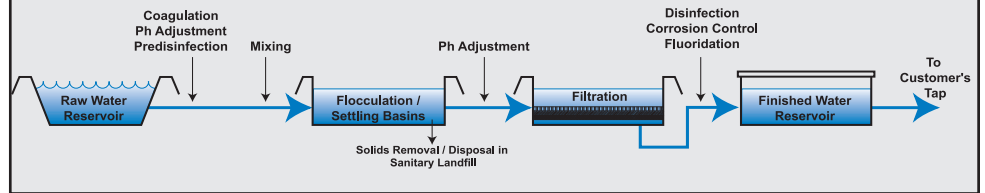
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 stormwater runoff or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which can come from gas stations, stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

EPA ADVISORY STATEMENT

The EPA advises: "All drinking water, including bottled

Water Treatment Process



The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) mandates water quality standards for drinking water supplied to customers by Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs).

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)."

LEAD SPECIFIC STATEMENT

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. MAWSS 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 it 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

FOR PEOPLE WITH COMPROMISED IMMUNE SYSTEMS

The EPA advises: "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 infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)."

Mobile Area Water and Sewer System strives to provide the highest levels of quality and service possible. However, in August 2023, we exceeded drinking water standards for total trihalomethanes in the Snow Road North area by .001 parts per million, or 1 part per billion. No other areas sampled exceeded regulatory standards. This is also the first time that Mobile Area Water and Sewer Systems has had a violation of disinfection byproduct drinking water standards in any area within the system. MAWSS mailed notices regarding this event to all customers November 27th, 2023 which you should have received shortly afterwards. We immediately took steps to reduce future values below the regulatory standards again which consisted of increased internal monitoring and the installation of automatic flushing units. These actions were successful and MAWSS returned to compliance with the next sampling event November 14th, 2023. We have exceeded the standards since.

We are dedicated to ensuring we meet regulatory standards again moving forward, just as we have done during all previous quarters in the past.

In July 2023, we missed submitting two water samples for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) to an outside certified lab as required by our sampling plan. Even though the outside certified lab did not test the samples, samples were tested in the MAWSS lab. There is no indication that the water you received in July was of lesser quality than the water obtained in the months before and since this event. The TOC monitoring non-compliance event is a sampling protocol violation not a water quality violation due to not maintaining water quality standards.

We take both of these errors seriously, MAWSS has added procedural changes to our sampling program to ensure this sampling event error is not repeated and have obtained the equipment necessary to ensure consistent water quality that meets regulatory standards.

The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) requires that these non-compliance incidents be conveyed to our customers using the language identified in the attached DBP and TOC Non-Compliance Notices within this consumer confidence report.

MOBILE WATER & SEWER BOARD HAS LEVELS OF DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS ABOVE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results we received in August of 2023 show that our system exceeds the standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for total trihalomethanes (TTHM). The standard for total trihalomethanes is 0.080 MG/L. The chart below lists the locations, disinfectant byproduct and levels that exceeded the maximum contaminant level.

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing total trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many

years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

LOCATION	CONTAMINANT	QUARTER	LEVEL (MG/L)
769 SNOW ROAD NORTH	TTHM	JUL-SEP 2023	0.081

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.

Since the time of this violation, MAWSS has increased flushing out of a permanently installed flusher in the area of the violation. Increasing flushing lowers water age in the area of concern, and typically is the most effective means of lowering TTHM concentration within a specific part of the system. All other service locations tested by MAWSS met drinking water standards.

TOC MONITORING NON-COMPLIANCE NOTICE

The Mobile Area Water and Sewer Board is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. During July 2023, we did not complete all required monitoring for Total Organic Compounds and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, Total Organic Carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

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.

Since July, MAWSS has monitored for the required chemicals properly. MAWSS has also taken the step of adding additional oversight to ensure sampling for these chemicals are not missed again.

Should you have any questions concerning these notices, contact: Ken Mohr or Markus Moore at 4725 Moffett Rd Ste A, Mobile, AL 36618 (251) 694-3100.



2023 DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECT	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES
Barium, ppm	2	2	0.033	0.021 - 0.033	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine, ppm	MRDLG= 4	MRDL = 4	1.88	0.45 - 1.88	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide, ppb	MRDLG= 800	MRDL = 800	100	0.00 - 100.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite, ppm	0.8	1	0.76	0.22 - 0.76	Disinfection By-Product
Copper, ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3 at the 90th percentile	0.026 at 90th percentile(AL not exceeded)	0.0026 - 0.026	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride, ppm	4	4	0.88	0.00 - 0.88	Water additive promoting strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead, ppb	0	AL = 15 at 90th percentile	4 at 90th percentile(AL not exceeded)	ND - 4500	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	10	10	0.02	ND - 0.02	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total NO2 + NO3, mg/L	10	10	0.018	ND - 0.018	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity, NTU	N/A	TT (under filter) - at least 95%of samples < 0.3	0.099 (TT Not Exceeded)	0.032 - 0.099	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N/A	TT	Lowest Performance Ratio 1.30	1.30 - 1.90	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	N/A	80	Highest average = 81*	4.9 - 92.0	Disinfection By-Product
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), ppb	N/A	60	Highest average = 30.6*	3.4 - 39	Disinfection By-Product
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	0	15	1.836	-1.93	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta, mrem/yr	0	4	1.242	-1.448	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0	5	0.924	0.0194 - 0.924	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0	5	0.04	-0.11 - 0.04	Erosion of natural deposits

SUBSTANCES REGULATED UNDER SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBSTANCE	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECT	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES
Aluminum, ppm	N/A	0.2	0.33	0.096-0.33	Secondary contaminant. May cause colored water.
Chloride, ppm	N/A	250	8.2	7.3 - 8.2	Secondary contaminant
Color, units	N/A	15 color units	10.00	10-May	Secondary contaminant Special Corrosivity Monitoring (MAWSS has implemented a corrosion control program.)
Total Dissolved Solids, ppm	N/A	500	110	50 - 110	
pH	N/A	6.5-8.5	7.1	7.1 - 8.0	
Manganese, ppm	N/A	0.05	0.0053	ND-0.0053	
Odor, TON	N/A	3	1	ND - 1.0	
Alkalinity as CaCO3, ppm	N/A	N/A	15.6	12 - 15.6	
Sodium, ppm	N/A	N/A	4.2	3.1 - 4.2	
Sulfate as SO4, ppm	N/A	250	25.9	19.8 - 25.9	
Calcium, ppm	N/A	N/A	15.9	12 - 15.9	
Carbon Dioxide, ppm	N/A	N/A	13.9	10.5 - 13.9	
Magnesium, ppm	N/A	N/A	1.2	0.95 - 1.2	
Hardness as CaCO3, ppm	N/A	N/A	44	33.0 - 44.0	
Temperature, C	N/A	N/A	38	11.0 - 38.00	
Corrosivity (saturation index)	N/A	N/A	-1.85	-1.4 to -1.85	
Specific Conductance, µmho/cm	N/A	N/A	126	100 - 126	
Orthophosphate as P, ppm	N/A	N/A	0.16	0.16	

* All site locations monitor MCL compliance for Total Trihalomethanes and HAA5 based on each site's locational running average (LRAA) based on the last four quarters of monitoring. The LRAA for each site must be < MCL of 80 ppb and 60 ppb, respectively. Since a LRAA of 81 ppb for Total Trihalomethanes was detected, please see the attached section from ADEM explaining this violation.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

SUBSTANCE	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECT	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), ppt	Index*	Index*	1.70 (Index = .19)	0.78 - 1.7	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), ppt	10	10	0.56	ND - 0.56	Firefighting foam; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), ppt	N/A	N/A	0.92	0.75 - 0.92	Firefighting foam; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	N/A	N/A	1.80	ND - 1.8	Degradation of many different long-chain PFAS components
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), ppt	0	4.0	1.30	0.76 - 1.3	Firefighting foam; Discharge from electroplating facilities; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), ppt	0	4.0	2.5	1.1 - 2.5	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Stain-resistant treatments

* EPA set enforceable limits on April 10, 2024. Detected compounds in 2023 met these standards, despite not being enforceable for the values listed. Contaminants listed with "Index" use a weighted value equation labeled the hazard index with the highest obtained values analyzed and given in parenthesis. The MCL for the hazard index is 1.0 with MAWSS 2023 values equal to 0.19.

Standard List of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected
BACTERIOLOGICAL		
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5 %	0%
Turbidity	TT	(See Note 1)
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	< 5 %	0%
Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage)	TT	(See Note 2)
RADIOLOGICAL		
Beta/phon emitters (pCi/L)	50	0.518 (See Note 3)
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0.871
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0.924
Uranium	30 ppb	(See Note 4)
INORGANIC CHEMICALS		
Antimony	6 ppb	< 0.33 ppb
Arsenic	10 ppb	< 1.5 ppb
Asbestos (MFL)	7	(See Note 5)
Barium	2 ppm	0.033 ppm
Beryllium	4 ppb	1 ppb
Bromate	10 ppb	(See Note 6)
Cadmium	5 ppb	< 1 ppb
Chloramines	4 ppm	(See Note 6)
Chlorine	4 ppm	1.88 ppm
Chlorine Dioxide	800 ppb	100 ppb
Chlorite	1 ppm	0.76 ppm
Chromium	100 ppb	< 5 ppb
Copper	AL=1.3 ppm	0.026 ppm
Cyanide	200 ppb	< 3.5 ppb
Fluoride	4 ppm	0.88 ppm
Lead	AL=15 ppb	4.0 ppb
Mercury	2 ppb	< 0.15 ppb
Nitrate	10 ppm	0.02 ppm
Nitrite	1 ppm	0.16 ppm
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	10 ppm	0.18 ppm
Selenium	50 ppb	< 2.8 ppb
Thallium	2 ppb	< 0.25 ppb
ORGANIC CHEMICALS		
Acrylamide	TT	(See Note 9)
Alachlor	2 ppb	< 0.0098 ppb
Atrazine	3 ppb	< 0.0098 ppb
Benzene	5 ppb	< 0.2 ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200 ppt	< 187 ppt
Carbofuran	40 ppb	< 0.3 ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5 ppb	< 0.1 ppb
Chlordane	2 ppb	< 0.02 ppb
Chlorobenzene	100 ppb	< 0.2 ppb
2,4-D	70 ppb	< 0.1 ppb
Dalapon	200 ppb	< 0.5 ppb

NOTE 1 - See Table of Detected Contaminants For Description of Treatment Technique (TT).

NOTE 2 - Fecal Indicators Specifically applies to Ground Water Systems. MAWSS has a Surface Water System and is not applicable.

NOTE 3 - ADEM allows compliance with this requirement to be assumed without further analysis if the average annual concentration of gross beta particle activity is less than 50 pCi/L and if the average annual concentrations of tritium and strontium-90 are less than the MCL. Gross beta particle activity was tested for and detected at 0.518 pCi/L. Sources of the man-made tritium and strontium-90 are not known to exist in the watershed.

NOTE 4 - A gross alpha particle activity measurement may be substituted for the required Uranium analyses, provided that the measured gross alpha particle activity does not exceed 15 pCi/L. Gross alpha particle activity was tested for and detected at 0.871 pCi/L.

NOTE 5 - 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.

NOTE 6 - Chloramines and Bromate are by-products formed from water treatment additives. These additives were not used during the treatment of the drinking water.

NOTE 7 - The Action Level (AL) for copper is 1.3 ppm at the 90th percentile. Samples were taken at 50 locations throughout the water distribution system. The concentration of copper at the 90th percentile was 0.026, which was under the Action Level, and the maximum concentration detected was 0.093.

NOTE 8 - The Action Level (AL) for lead is 15 ppb at the 90th percentile. Samples were taken at 50 locations throughout the water distribution system. The concentration of lead at the 90th percentile was 4.0, which was under the Action Level, and the maximum concentration detected was 4500 ppm.

Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected
ORGANIC CHEMICALS (CONT'D)		
Dibromochloropropane	200 ppt	< 200 ppt
o-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	< 0.2 ppb
p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	< 0.2 ppb
1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	< 0.2 ppb
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	< 0.2 ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	< 0.2 ppb
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	< 0.2 ppb
Dichloromethane	5 ppb	< 0.4 ppb
1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	< 0.2 ppb
Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400 ppb	< 0.02 ppb
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6 ppb	< 0.098 ppb
Dinoseb	7 ppb	< 0.1 ppb
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30 ppq	(See Note 5)
Diquat	20 ppb	< 0.3 ppb
Endothall	100 ppb	< 3.7 ppb
Endrin	2 ppb	< 0.0097 ppb
Epichlorohydrin	TT	(See Note 10)
Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	< 0.2 ppb
Ethylene dibromide [EDB]	50 ppt	< 20 ppt
Glyphosate	700 ppb	< 4.0 ppb
HAA5	60 ppb	(See Note 11)
Heptachlor	400 ppt	< 4.3 ppt
Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppt	< 200 ppt
Hexachlorobenzene	1 ppb	< 0.0098 ppb
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50 ppb	< 0.016 ppb
gamma-BHC	200 ppt	< 8.2 ppt
Methoxychlor	40 ppb	< 0.0098 ppb
Oxamyl [Vydate]	200 ppb	< 0.3 ppb
Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	< 0.02 ppb
Picloram	500 ppb	< 0.1 ppb
PCBs	500 ppt	< 100 ppt
Simazine	4 ppb	< 0.029 ppb
Styrene	100 ppb	< 0.2 ppb
Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb	< 0.2 ppb
Toluene	1 ppm	< 0.0002 ppm
TOC	TT	(See Note 1)
TTHM	80 ppb	(See Note 11)
Toxaphene	3 ppb	< 0.11 ppb
2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50 ppb	< 0.08 ppb
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70 ppb	< 0.2 ppb
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	< 200 ppb
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb	< 0.2 ppb
Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	< 0.2 ppb
Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	< 0.2 ppb
Xylene (Total)	10 ppm	< 0.0005 ppm

NOTE 9 - Acrylamide, an impurity in polymer-based water treatment additives, was not directly added to the drinking water in the treatment process. A polymer-based flocculant, which is certified in accordance with NSF/ANSI Standard 60 for use in potable water, is used to thicken residual solids from the sedimentation and filtration stages of the water treatment process. The solids from both the Stickney and Myers treatment plants are thickened at the Myers treatment plant for final disposal at a landfill. The water that is separated from the solids is directed to the Myers water treatment plant for treatment as drinking water.

NOTE 10 - Epichlorohydrin, an impurity of some water treatment chemicals, was not added to the drinking water.

NOTE 11 - See Table of Detected Contaminants For Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) analytical results.

Contaminants Tested For, But Not Detected

MAWSS tests all primary contaminants which include microbiological contaminants, radionuclides, inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals (synthetic and volatile), and disinfection by-products. In addition, MAWSS tests for secondary contaminants, unregulated synthetic and volatile organic chemicals.

Aldicarb	1,1-Dichloroethane	Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
Aldicarb Sulfone	1,2-Dichloroethane	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA)
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	1,1-Dichloroethene	Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)
Antimony	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
Benzene	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)
Bromobenzene	Cyanide	N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)
Bromochloromethane	Dichloromethane	Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA)
Bromoform	1,2-Dichloropropane	9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid
Bromomethane	1,3-Dichloropropane	11-Chloroicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid
n-Butylbenzene	2,2-Dichloropropane	4,8-Dioxo-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)
sec-Butylbenzene	1,1-Dichloropropene	Selenium
tert-Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropene	Silver
Cadmium	Ethylbenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Carbaryl	Fluorotrichloromethane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Carbon Tetrachloride	Hexachlorobutadiene	Thallium
Chlorobenzene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Chloroethane	Isopropylbenzene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Chloromethane	p-Isopropyltoluene	Trichloroethene
o-Chlorotoluene (2-)	Methomyl	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
p-Chlorotoluene (4-)	Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Chromium	Naphthalene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Dibromomethane	Nickel	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Oxamyl	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	n-Propylbenzene	Zinc
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS (SEE “2024 DETECTED CONTAMINANTS”)

Maximum contaminant level goal or

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 or 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant

level goal or MRDLG - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Maximum residual disinfectant

level or MRDL - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Treatment Technique or TT

- A required process intended to reduce the

level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action level or AL - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

Range - The lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, no range is listed for that contaminant in the table.

ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt - Parts per trillion, or nanogram per liter (ng/L)

pCi/l - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ND - None detected, or below the detection limit

N/A - Not applicable

Disinfectant Byproducts: Chemicals that may form when disinfectants (such as chlorine), react with plant matter and other naturally occurring materials in the water. These byproducts may pose health risks in drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Legally enforceable standards that apply to public water systems. These standards protect drinking water quality limiting the levels of specific contaminants that can adversely affect public health and which are known or anticipated to occur in public water supplies.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards: State enforceable standards regarding cosmetic effects (such as tooth or skin discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) of drinking water.

Giardia and Cryptosporidium: There are two types of microscopic organisms that can cause illness in humans. There are many ways to come in contact with these organisms including contaminated foods, swimming pools, recreational water, day care centers, contact with contaminated soil, nursing homes, and drinking water. MAWSS is taking steps to ensure these organisms do not pose a problem in the drinking water.

The treatment plants have multiple barriers of protection such as enhanced chemical coagulation, filtration, disinfection, and careful monitoring of turbidity to ensure the optimum removal of these organisms. The water in our system is tested routinely for Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Their presence in raw water is common, and we have discovered an occasional presence in raw water. We have never found Cryptosporidium and Giardia in the treated drinking water.

Lifetime Health Advisory: EPA's lifetime health advisories identify levels to protect all people, including sensitive populations and life stages, from adverse health effects resulting from exposure throughout their lives to these PFAS in drinking water. The health advisory levels were calculated to offer a margin of protection against adverse health effects. EPA's lifetime health advisories also take into account other potential sources of exposure to these PFAS beyond drinking water (for example, food, air, consumer products, etc.), which provides an additional layer of protection.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS): PFAS are a group of man-made chemicals that includes PFOA, PFOS, FBSA, FBSEE, and thousands of other chemicals. These chemicals have been in use since the early 1940s, and are (or have been) found in many consumer products like cookware, food packaging, and stain repellants. PFOA and PFOS are the most studied PFAS and have been voluntarily phased out by industry, though they are still persistent in the environment. There are many other PFAS, including FBSA, FBSEE, and PFBS in use throughout our economy.

Additional information is on the EPA website: <https://www.epa.gov/pfas/>.



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Mobile Area Water and Sewer System
CONSUMER
Confidence Report

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