

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Monitoring Performed January – December 2025

The Water, Sewer, & Gas Board of the Town of Wedowee - PWSID AL0001131

11 West Broad Street
Wedowee, AL 36278
(256) 357-4716

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report). The purpose of this report is to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We want you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Water Sources:	Lake Wedowee; Potable water is purchased from Randolph County Water Authority
Customers:	2300
Storage Capacity:	2 tanks with a capacity of 500,000 gallons
Water Treatment:	Chlorine for disinfection
Additional Connections:	Sell water to Randolph County Water Authority, Town of Woodland and Town of Ranburne.

Questions?

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please our office during normal business hours (Monday - Friday, 8 am - 11:30 am; 1 pm - 4:30 pm, excluding state holidays) at 256-357-4716 or call the water plant anytime at 256-357-2448.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our monthly board meetings on the second Tuesday of each month at 1 pm at the Utilities Board office - 11 West Broad Street. If you would like to address the board, we ask that you call the office at least a week ahead of the meeting so that you are added to agenda.

Board Members:	Tony Heard, Member
Barry Waldrep, Chairman	Richie Taylor, Member

Utility Director:	Randy Benefield
Utilities Administrator:	Jim Hall

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), the we have completed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible (low) to contaminating the water source. All of the potential contaminants cited in our study area were ranked as low. The public notification has been completed and the plan has been approved by ADEM. A copy of the report is available in our office for review, or you may purchase a copy upon request for a nominal reproduction fee.

Wedowee Utilities routinely performs water storage facility inspections and we utilize a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan.

We work around the clock to provide top-quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Monitoring Schedule

Our water sources are routinely monitored for contaminants, according to a schedule determined by Federal and State regulations. Every water system has individually assigned monitoring requirements. ADEM allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Randolph County Water Authority	
Constituent Monitored	Date Monitored / Next Monitoring
Disinfection By-products	Quarterly
Lead/Copper	2023 / 2026
Microbiological Contaminants	Monthly

Wedowee Utilities			
Constituent Monitored	Date Monitored / Next Monitoring	Constituent Monitored	Date Monitored / Next Monitoring
Disinfection By-products	Quarterly	PFAS	Quarterly
Inorganic Contaminants	Annually	Radioactive Contaminants	2022 / 2031
Lead/Copper	2023 / 2026	Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2025 / 2028
Microbiological Contaminants	Monthly	Volatile Organic Contaminants	Annually
Nitrates	Annually		

Variances and Exemptions

ADEM or the EPA can give permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 were not required.

Definitions & Abbreviations

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.

Lowest Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (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 contaminants.

Millirem per year (mrem/yr): a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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

Not Applicable (NA)

Not Detected (ND)

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): a measure of radioactivity in water.

ppb (parts per billion): micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm (parts per million): milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Threshold Odor Number (TON): The greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that still yields a just detectable odor.

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

Our Results

During the past year, we have taken thousands of water samples in order to determine the presence of any primary, secondary, or unregulated contaminants. The water quality information presented in the tables below is from the most recent monitoring period unless otherwise noted and it only includes those contaminants that were detected in the water.

Table of Detected Contaminants						
Primary Standards - Mandatory standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act used to protect public health. These apply to all public water systems.						
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	MCLG (What's the Goal?)	Range Low - High	Maximum Detected	Violation	Major Sources
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS - 2025						
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0141	0.0141	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.34	0.34	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.00038	0.00038	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) NO ₃ (ppm)	10	10	0.593	0.593	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER) - 2023						
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0014 - 0.41	0.41	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	AL=15	0	ND - 23.2	23.2 ‡	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS - 2025						
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	NA	0.36 - 1.88 †	1.88	No	Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - 2025 »						
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA (ppb)	60	NA	LRAA Range 25.3 - 36.4	50.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80	NA	LRAA Range 52.7 - 58.5	105	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

‡ One sample site in 2023 exceeded the Action Level (AL) for **Lead**. This site was resampled and the result was in compliance - below AL. Please see page 2 for additional information.

† The percentage of **Total Organic Carbon (TOC)** removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

» There is convincing evidence that the addition of a **disinfectant** is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Secondary Standards - Non Mandatory standards established as a guideline to assure good aesthetic qualities such as taste, color, and odor. All results in this table are from 2025.

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL	Maximum Detected	Major Sources
Chloride (ppm)	250	13.3	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff
Copper (ppm)	1.0	0.00038	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.0516	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from pipes
pH (std units)	6.5 - 8.5	7.8	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sulfate (ppm)	250	4.95	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or as a result of agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	68	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or as a result of agricultural runoff
Zinc (ppm)	5	0.00066	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills
Calcium, as Ca (ppm)	NA	7.25	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity (umhos)	NA	451	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Hardness (ppm)	NA	25.6	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	1.83	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppm)	NA	0.00093	Result of discharge by power plants, metal factories and waste incinerators or as a result of agricultural runoff
Sodium (ppm)	NA	5.83	Naturally occurring in the environment

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS - 2025		
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	Average Detected	Range Low - High
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	7.2	2.7 - 13.9
Chloroform (ppb)	46.1	11.2 - 90
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	0.56	ND - 2.0
Major Sources		
Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff, by product of chlorination		

PFAS 2025			
PFAS Contaminants (ppb)	Max Detected	PFAS Contaminants (ppb)	Max Detected
11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chloroicosafluoro-30xaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	Perfluorononanoic acid - PFNA	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-30xaone-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid - PFOS	0.0022
ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid - PFOA	ND
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid)	ND	Perfluorodecanoic acid - PFDA	ND
NETFOSAA (N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND	Perfluorododecanoic acid - PFDoA	ND
NMeFOSAA (N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND	Perfluorohexanoic acid - PFHxA	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid - PFBS	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid - PFTeDA	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid - PFHpA	ND	Perfluorotridecanoic acid - PFTrDA	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid - PFHxS	ND	Perfluoroundecanoic acid - PFUnA	ND

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that have properties useful in the manufacture of nonstick cookware, stain-resistant carpet and textiles, firefighting foams, food wrappers, and many more industrial and consumer applications. These chemicals, which have been produced in the United States since the early 1940s, are very persistent in the environment.

WEDOWEE UTILITIES DAILY TESTING - 2025		Range of Detected	
BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS		DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	
Turbidity (NTU) £	0.03 - 0.29	Chlorine (ppm)	1.12 - 2.64
SECONDARY & ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS			
Alkalinity (ppm)	11 - 20	Manganese (ppm)	0.002 - 0.121
Color	ND - 22	pH	6.5 - 8.6
Iron (ppm)	ND - 0.13		

£ **Turbidity** is 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.

Lead & Copper Monitoring

Wedowee Utilities completed monitoring requirements for lead and copper in 2023. Twenty sites were sampled and one location exceeded the Action Limit for Lead. The site was resampled and the result met the compliance expectations. The system will continue to monitor for lead and copper every three years. The next monitoring period for the system will be the period of June – September 2026. The monitoring results in 2023 were as follows:

LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER) - WEDOWEE UTILITIES (2023)							
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	AL (Action Level)	MCLG (What's the Goal?)	Date Sampled (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Range Low - High (MD)	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	Major Sources
Lead (ppb)	15	0	September 2023	2.1 ppb	ND - 23.2 ‡	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3		0.0652 ppm	0.0014 - 0.41	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

‡ One sample site in 2023 exceeded the Action Level (AL) for **Lead**. This site was resampled and the result was in compliance - below AL.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

As required by ADEM, we conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory during 2024. Our findings were:

SERVICE LINE INVENTORY SUMMARY			
TOTAL SERVICE LINES			2674
Lead	Galvanized	Non-Lead	Lead Status Unknown
0	1	2673	0

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. Wedowee Utilities treats water using Phosphate to control corrosion. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, the Wedowee Utilities conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every three years.

Also, Wedowee Utilities is required to sample for lead in schools and licensed child care facilities as requested by the facility. *Please contact your school or child care facility for further information about potential sampling results.*

The complete Lead sampling data, Service Line Inventory Report, and any information on replacement plans for Lead, Galvanized, or Unknown service lines are available for review in our office.

Lead & Copper Monitoring - Randolph County

Randolph County completed monitoring requirements for lead and copper in 2023. Twenty sites were sampled without exceeding the Action Level limits for lead or copper. The system will continue to monitor for lead and copper every three years. The next monitoring period for the system will be the period of June – September 2026. The monitoring results in 2023 were as follows:

LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER) - RANDOLPH COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY (2023)							
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	AL (Action Level)	MCLG (What's the Goal?)	Date Sampled (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Range Low - High (MD)	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	Major Sources
Lead (ppb)	15	0	September 2023	0.44 ppb	ND - 1.4	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3		0.0468 ppm	0.0026 - 0.0833	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Important Health Information about Lead

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. Wedowee Utilities is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

Lead levels in your drinking water are likely to be higher if:

- Your home or water system has lead pipes, or
- Your home has faucets or fittings made of brass which contains some lead, or
- Your home has copper pipes with lead solder and you have naturally soft water, and
- Water often sits in the pipes for several hours

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk:

- Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.
- Clean your aerator. Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula.
 - Boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes.
 - You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.
 - If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Wedowee Utilities at (256) 357-2448.

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

Detected Drinking Water Contaminants reported by Randolph County Water Authority

Table of Detected Contaminants						
Primary Standards - Mandatory standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act used to protect public health. These apply to all public water systems.						
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	MCLG (What's the Goal?)	Range Low - High	Maximum Detected	Violation	Major Sources
BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS - 2025						
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5% present/absent	NA	1 present sample		No	Naturally present in the environment
LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER) - 2023						
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0026 - 0.0833	0.0833	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	AL=15	0	ND - 1.4	0.44	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - 2025 >						
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA (ppb)	60	NA	ND - 21.3	21.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80	NA	8.2 - 45.2	45.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

One **Total Coliform** sample from August 2025 was "Present". All follow-up testing was "Absent". The presence of coliform bacteria in the sample was not a compliance violation. These are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

» There is convincing evidence that the addition of a **disinfectant** is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS - 2025			
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	Average Detected	Range Low - High	Major Sources
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	4.5	2.1 - 8.2	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by product of chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	15.6	6.1 - 34.4	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	1.6	ND - 2.8	

General Information Regarding Drinking Water Contaminants

All drinking water, including bottled drinking 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

In order 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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immuno-compromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplants recipients, HIV/AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) is available online www.epa.gov/safewater or by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water systems also test your source water for pathogens, such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants can also be obtained by calling the hotline or online www.epa.gov/safewater.

You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints, and waste oil.
- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use the EPA's (Environmental Protection Agency) Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

At high levels, some contaminants are known to pose health risks to humans. The tables below list Drinking Water Contaminants for which Wedowee Utilities and Randolph County Water Authority routinely monitors; however, not all were detected in your drinking water. The contaminants that had detection levels can be specifically be found on pages 2 & 3.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS - 2025			
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Randolph Co. Max Detected	Wedowee Max Detected
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5% present/absent	1 Present	ND
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	present/absent	NA	ND
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	NA	0.29
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - 2025			
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Randolph Co. Max Detected	Wedowee Max Detected
Bromate (ppb)	10	ND	ND
Chloramines (ppm)	4	ND	ND
Chlorine (ppm)	4	ND	2.64
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	800	ND	ND
Chlorite (ppm)	1	ND	ND
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA (ppb)	60	21.3	50.5
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80	45.2	105

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS - 2022			
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Wedowee Max Detected	
Beta/Photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	NA	
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	ND	
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	ND	

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS - 2025			
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Wedowee Max Detected	
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND	
Arsenic (ppb)	10	ND	
Asbestos (MFL)	7	NA	
Barium (ppm)	2	0.0141	
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND	
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	
Chromium (ppb)	100	0.34	
Copper - source water (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.00038	
Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	ND	
Lead - source water (ppb)	AL=15	ND	
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND	
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] NO ₃ (ppm)	10	0.593	
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] NO ₂ (ppm)	1	ND	
Selenium (ppb)	50	ND	
Thallium (ppb)	2	ND	



Understanding the Measurements

1 drop in 13.2 gallons of water = 1 ppm
 OR, in terms of time, ppm can be thought of as one second in 11.5 days

1 drop in a tanker truck = 1 ppb
 OR, in terms of time, ppb can be thought of as one second in 32 years

Watersense from the EPA

<https://www.epa.gov/watersense/statistics-and-facts>

- The average family can waste 180 gallons per week, or 9,400 gallons of water annually, from household leaks. That's equivalent to the amount of water needed to wash more than 300 loads of laundry.
- Household leaks can waste approximately nearly 900 billion gallons of water annually nationwide. That's equal to the annual household water use of nearly 11 million homes.
- Running the dishwasher only when it's full can eliminate one load of dishes per week and save the average family nearly 320 gallons of water annually.
- Turning off the tap while brushing your teeth can save 8 gallons of water per day and, while shaving, can save 10 gallons of water per shave. Assuming you brush your teeth twice daily and shave 5 times per week, you could save nearly 5,700 gallons per year.
- Letting your faucet run for five minutes while washing dishes can waste 10 gallons of water and uses enough energy to power a 60-watt light bulb for 18 hours.
- The average family can waste 180 gallons per week, or 9,400 gallons of water annually, from household leaks.
- Outdoor water use accounts for more than 30 percent of total household water use, on average, but can be as much as 60 percent of total household water use in arid regions.
- If the average sized lawn in the United States is watered for 20 minutes every day for 7 days, it's like running the shower constantly for 4 days or taking more than 800 showers. That's equivalent to the amount of water needed for the average family to take 1 year's worth of showers.
- As much as 50 percent of the water we use outdoors is lost due to wind, evaporation, and runoff caused by inefficient irrigation methods and systems. A household with an automatic landscape irrigation system that isn't properly maintained and operated can waste up to 25,000 gallons of water annually.

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS - 2025			
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Wedowee Max Detected	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	ND	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	5	ND	
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	ND	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	0.07	ND	
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	ND	
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	5	ND	
2,4,5-TP [Silvex] (ppb)	50	ND	
2,4-D (ppb)	70	ND	
Acrylamide (ppb)	TT	ND	
Alachlor (ppb)	2	ND	
Atrazine (ppb)	3	ND	
Benzene (ppb)	5	ND	
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs] nanograms/L	200	ND	
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	ND	
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	5	ND	
Chlordane (ppb)	2	ND	
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	ND	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	ND	
Dalapon (ppb)	200	ND	
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	200	ND	
Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate (ppb)	400	ND	
Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	6	ND	
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	ND	
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppg)	30	NA	
Diquat (ppb)	20	ND	
Endothall (ppb)	100	ND	

SECONDARY & ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS - 2025			
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Wedowee Max Detected	
Aluminum (ppm)	0.05 to 0.2	ND	
Chloride (ppm)	250	13.3	
Color (color units)	15	ND	
Copper (ppm)	1.0	0.00038	
Corrosivity	Non-corrosive	ND	
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	ND	
Foaming agents MBAS (ppm)	0.5	ND	
Iron (ppm)	0.3	ND	
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.0516	
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	ND	
pH (std units)	6.5 - 8.5	7.8	
Silver (ppm)	0.1	ND	
Sulfate (ppm)	250	4.95	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	68	
Zinc (ppm)	5	0.00066	

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Wedowee Max Detected
Endrin (ppb)	2	ND
Epichlorohydrin (ppb)	TT	ND
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	ND
Ethylene Dibromide (ppt)	50	ND
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	ND
Heptachlor (ppt)	400	ND
Heptachlor Epoxide (ppt)	200	ND
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	1	ND
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	ND
Lindane (ppt)	200	ND
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	ND
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	ND
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	ND
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	ND
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	1	ND
Picloram (ppb)	500	ND
Polychlorinated biphenyls (ppt)	0.5	ND
Simazine (ppb)	4	ND
Styrene (ppb)	100	ND
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	ND
Toluene (ppm)	1	ND
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	1.88
Toxaphene (ppb)	3	ND
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	ND
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	5	ND
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	2	ND
Xylenes (ppm)	10	ND

Lead & Copper Results

RANDOLPH WATER AUTHORITY			
LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER) - 2023			
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	90th % Result
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.0833	0.0468
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	AL=15	1.4	0.44

WEDOWEE UTILITIES			
LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER) - 2023			
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	90th % Result
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.41	0.0652
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	AL=15	23.2	2.1