

Mitchell Water System, Inc.  
P.O. Box 70458  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35407



**Mitchell Water  
System, Inc.**

**2025  
SAFE DRINKING  
WATER REPORT**

**PWSID: 0001306**

**Board of Directors**

**Janice Wright, President**  
**Jeff Makemson, Vice-President**  
**Rebecca Long, Sec./Treas.**  
**Brian Dickerson-Director**  
**Michael Mello-Director**

**Andy Howard, Manager**

**P.O. Box 70458**  
**Tuscaloosa, AL 35407**  
**(205) 759-2728**  
**(205) 349-2881 fax**

**Hours**  
**8:00 AM – 5:00 PM**  
**Monday – Friday**

**Mitchell Water System, Inc.**  
**2025 Safe Drinking Water Report**

We are pleased to present to you this year's Safe Drinking Water Report. This report shows you the high quality of water and service we deliver as your water system. Our goal is to always provide safe and dependable drinking water and we are pleased to report another successful year. We want you to understand our commitment to continually improving and protecting our water resources.

Mitchell Water System is located in the city of Duncanville, approximately 10 miles south-southeast of Tuscaloosa and serves residents of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. All of our water is purchased from the City of Tuscaloosa, which is treated water from Lake Tuscaloosa. This is water of the highest quality and meets all standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

Mitchell Water System routinely monitors the quality of your water as it relates to delivery to your home. The City of Tuscaloosa provides us with reports of the quality of the water as it relates to the treatment. Public water systems must monitor over 80 contaminants. The table provided summarizes the results. Please note that a detected contaminant does not mean a health risk is present, it simply means that it was detected in the tests. Only contaminants in excess of the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) are considered a violation. The table shows the results for our monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2024, or data from the most recent testing done in accordance with applicable regulations.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

All 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 the 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 at 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 human activity.

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. Mitchell Water System 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 your water 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>.

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immune-compromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant 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 health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

If you have any questions about this report or the quality of your water, please contact Mr. Andy Howard at (205) 759-2728. We value the input of our customers and invite you to attend our regularly scheduled board meetings each last Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at our office.

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT  
MONITORING RULE NUMBER 5 (UCMR5)**

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) requires monitoring by certain water systems for 30 unregulated contaminants during 2022-2026 on assigned schedules. UCMR5 specifies monitoring for 29 PFAS and one metal (lithium). Our recent sampling on 3-07-2023, 6-05-2023, 9-11-2023, and 12-06-2023 yielded no detections of the 30 contaminants. For more information please refer to <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr>.

COPYRIGHT © 2025 McGIEFFERT AND ASSOCIATES, LLC

## List of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminant	Highest Level/ (Range)	Unit of Meas- ure	MCL/ MRDL			
<b>Bacteriological Contaminants</b>						
Total Coliform Bacteria	ND	%	<5%	is-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND	ppb 70
Turbidity	0.153 (0.012 - 0.153)	NTU	<0.3	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND	ppb 100
Fecal Coliform/ E. coli	ND	n/a	0	Dichloromethane	ND	ppb 5
Fecal Indicators enterococci/coliphage	ND	n/a	TT	1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	ppb 5
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>						
Beta/photon emitters	N/A	nrem/ year	4	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	ND	ppb 400
Alpha emitters	2.41±0.663	pCi/L	15	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalates	ND	ppb 6
Combined radium	N/A	pCi/L	5	Dinoseb	ND	ppb 7
Uranium	N/A	pCi/L	30	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	ND	ppq 30
<b>Inorganic Chemical Contaminants</b>						
Antimony	ND	ppb	6	Diquat	ND	ppb 20
Arsenic	ND	ppb	10	Endosulf	ND	ppb 100
Asbestos	N/A	MFL	7	Endrin	ND	ppb 2
Barium	0.021 (0.020-0.021)	ppm	2	Epichlorohydrin	ND	TT
Beryllium	ND	ppb	4	Ethylbenzene	ND	ppb 700
Bromate	N/A	ppb	10	Ethylene dibromide	ND	ppt 50
Cadmium	ND	ppb	5	Glyphosate	ND	ppb 700
Chloramines	N/A	ppm	4	HAA5	38.3 (16 - 50)	ppb 60
Chlorine	2.4 (0.2 - 2.4)	ppm	4	Heptachlor	ND	ppt 400
Chlorine Dioxide	0.65 (0.02 - 0.65)	ppm	0.8	Heptachlor epoxide	ND	ppt 200
Chlorite	0.83 (0.16-0.83)	ppm	1	Hexachlorobenzene	ND	ppb 1
Chromium	ND	ppb	100	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ND	ppm 50
Copper	0.0017 (<0.0016-0.0017)	ppm	AL=1.3	Lindane	ND	ppt 200
Cyanide	ND	ppb	200	Methoxychlor	ND	ppb 40
Fluoride	0.60 (0.57 - 0.60)	ppm	4	Oxamyl [Vydate]	ND	ppb 200
Lead	<0.001 (<0.001)	ppm	AL=0.015	Pentachlorophenol	ND	ppb 1
Mercury	ND	ppb	2	Picloram	ND	ppb 500
Nitrate	0.44 (<0.05-0.44)	ppm	10	PCB's	ND	ppt 500
Nitrite	ND	ppm	1	Simazine	ND	ppb 4
Selenium	ND	ppb	50	Styrene	ND	ppb 100
Thallium	ND	ppb	2	Tetrachloroethylene	ND	ppb 5
<b>Organic Chemical Contaminants</b>						
Acrylamide	ND	TT		Toluene	ND	ppm 1
Alachlor	ND	ppb	2	Total Organic Carbon	1.7 (1.1 - 1.7)	TT
Atrazine	ND	ppb	3	TTHM [Total trihalome- thanes]	63.8 (24 - 83)	ppb 80
Benzene	ND	ppb	5	Toxaphene	ND	ppb 3
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH's]	ND	ppt	200	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ND	ppb 50
Carbofuran	ND	ppb	40	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	ppb 70
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	ppb	5	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	ppb 200
Chlordane	ND	ppb	2	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	ppb 5
Chlorobenzene	ND	ppb	100	Trichloroethylene	ND	ppb 5
2,4-D	ND	ppb	70	Vinyl chloride	ND	ppb 2
Dalapon	ND	ppb	200	Xylenes	ND	ppm 10
Dibromochloropropane	ND	ppt	200	<b>UCMR5 Chemicals</b>		
o-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ppb	600	Analyte	MRL	Highest Level Detected
p-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ppb	75	PFTDA	0.0064 ppb	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	ppb	5	NETFOSSA	0.0045 ppb	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ND	ppb	7	NMEFOSSA	0.0054 ppb	ND
				PFTeDA	0.0073 ppb	ND
				PFBA	0.0050 ppb	ND
				PFMPA	0.0040 ppb	ND
				PFPeA	0.0030 ppb	ND
				PFBS	0.0030 ppb	ND
				PFMBA	0.0030 ppb	ND
				PFESA	0.0030 ppb	ND
				PFOS	0.0040 ppb	ND
				PFNA	0.0040 ppb	ND
				9CI-PF3ONS	0.0020 ppb	ND
				8:2FTS	0.0050 ppb	ND
				PFDA	0.0030 ppb	ND
				PFDoA	0.0030 ppb	ND
				PFUnA	0.0020 ppb	ND
				111CI- PF3OLdS	0.0050 ppb	ND
				PFHxS	0.0030 ppb	ND
				PFHpA	0.0030 ppb	ND
				Lithium	9.00 ppb	ND

## List of Detected Contaminants in Our System

Contaminant	Violation?	OEL / Range	Unit of Measure- ment	MCL/MRDL	MCLG/ MRDLG	Likely Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	No	0.60 (0.57 - 0.60)	ppm	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge of Drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries
Nitrate	No	0.44 (<0.05 - 0.44)	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer use runoff; leaching of septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	No	14.1 (12.1 - 14.1)	ppm	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	No	63.8 (24 - 83)	ppb	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	No	38.3 (16 - 50)	ppb	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (Cl2)	No	2.4 (0.2 - 2.4)	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ClO2)	No	0.65 (0.02 - 0.65)	ppm	0.8	0.8	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ClO2)	No	0.830 (0.160 - 0.830)	ppm	1	1	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	none	n a	presence in >1 sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon	No	1.7 (1.1 - 1.7)	ppm	TT	n/a	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	No	0.153 (0.012 - 0.153)	NTU	0.3	n/a	Soil runoff; Turbidity can interfere with disinfection
*Lead	No	<0.001 (<0.001)	ppm	0.015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits;
*Copper	No	0.0017 (<0.0010-0.0017)	ppm	1.3 (action level)	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Chloroform	No	0.0110 (0.0044 - 0.0110)	ppb	none	none	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	No	0.0042 (0.0026 - 0.0042)	ppb	none	none	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	No	<0.001(<0.001-<0.001)	ppm	none	none	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radionuclides (Gross Alpha)	No	0.241 ± 0.663	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

\* There were no violations, more than 90% of samples were below the action level.

**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 allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.  
**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL** - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.  
**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG** - The level of 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.  
 ND – Not Detected; NR – Not Required; N/A – Not Applicable; **ppm (b.t.q)** – parts per million (billion, trillion, quadrillion)  
 pCi/L – *Pico*curies per liter, the measure of radioactivity in water; **NTU** – Measurement of the clarity of water; **Action Level or AL** – The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement a water system shall follow; **Treatment Technique or TT** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water; **MFL** - million fibers per liter **UCMR**— Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

## Helpful Definitions

## Treatment Technique of Our Water

Our water is purchased from the City of Tuscaloosa. Raw water for treatment is from Lake Tuscaloosa. Lake Nicol and Lake Harris are alternate sources. The City has completed a Source Water Assessment for its source. A copy may be viewed at its office. The City of Tuscaloosa operates two water treatment plants that filter water in similar processes. The raw water is mixed with aluminum sulfate and lime or poly aluminum chloride to aid coagulation, potassium permanganate to aid in the removal of iron, and manganese for taste and odor control. The water is then flocculated and settled. Next it is filtered through conventional filters or through membranes, lime is added for pH and corrosion control, chlorine is added for disinfection, fluoride is added for the prevention of tooth decay, and ortho-phosphosphate is added for corrosion control. The water is then distributed to the City's customers including us.