

2025 Annual Water Quality Report
(Monitoring Performed January through December 2024)

**MONTEVALLO WATER WORKS
AND SEWER BOARD**

PWSID AL0001160
613 Valley St
Montevallo, AL 35115
Phone 205-665-9045
Monday – Friday, 8:00 am to 4:00 pm

We are pleased to provide this Annual Water Quality Report to you. This report provides information on the sources of our water, the results of water analyses, important information about water and health, plain language definitions, and contact information. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We did not incur any MCL violations last year.

Water Sources	Two groundwater wells producing from the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer	
	One spring producing from the Cambrian Brierfield dolomite aquifer	
	Purchased groundwater from Chilton County Water Authority	
	Purchased groundwater from Calera Water Works	
Number of Customers	Approximately 3748	
Water Treatment	Chlorination for disinfection	
Storage Capacity	Five tanks with a total capacity of 4,700,000 gallons	
Additional Connections	Provide water to University of Montevallo	
	Interconnected with Alabaster Water, Calera Water, and Chilton County	
Board Members	Brad Davis, Chairman	Glenn Stewart
	Leila Mitchell	Arthur Essix, Jr.
	Sonya Swords	

Source Water Protection

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), The Montevallo Water Works and Sewer Board has developed a Wellhead Protection plan that assists in protecting our water sources. This plan provides information such as potential sources of contamination. The report includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible (low) to contaminating the water source. A copy of the report is available in our office for review during normal business hours with prior request.

We routinely perform water storage facility inspections, and we utilize a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan. Chlorine residual is monitored closely within the distribution system. We have adopted a Cross-Connection Control Program for the purpose of detecting and preventing a danger to public health from cross-connection contamination.

Please help us make these efforts worthwhile by doing your part to help protect our source water. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints, and waste oil. We ask that all our customers help us protect our valuable water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's futures.

Health Information about Lead

As required by ADEM, we conducted a Lead Service Line inventory during 2024: Lead service lines were not found in our distribution system nor are there any records of Lead service lines ever being in our system. The Lead Service Line Inventory report and results from our latest round of Lead/Copper sampling are available for review in our office upon request.

Lead is rarely found in source water but is primarily from corrosion of materials and components in home plumbing. Your 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. As required by federal and state agencies, we utilize an outside laboratory to analyze the samples we monitor for Lead. If present, elevated levels of Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) make the following recommendations:

- Before using any tap water for drinking or cooking, flush your water system by running the kitchen tap (or any other tap you use for drinking or cooking) on COLD for 1–2 minutes. Flushing can minimize the potential for lead exposure, especially if the water has been sitting undisturbed for several hours, as in overnight.
- In all situations, *especially for making baby formula*, drink or cook only with water that comes out of the cold tap. Warm or hot tap water is more likely to cause lead to leach from plumbing materials.
- Periodically remove the aerator on the tip of the faucet and wash out any debris such as metal particles.
- Remember - Boiling will NOT reduce the amount of lead in your water.

The actions recommended above are likely to be effective in reducing lead levels because most of the lead in household water usually comes from the plumbing in your house. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater or by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Water systems are required to sample for lead in schools and licensed child care facilities as requested by the facility. Contact your school or child care facility for further information about potential sampling results.

General Drinking Water Information

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 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).

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the levels 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, 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 urban storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Radon can move up through the ground into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. It may also get into indoor air when released from tap water. 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. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home consider having the home tested. Testing is easy and inexpensive. For more information call EPA's Radon Hotline at (800-SOS-RADON).

Cryptosporidium And Giardia: We also test our raw water sources for pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*, which are common in the environment, including in surface water. These pathogens can enter raw water from animal or human waste. Any *Cryptosporidium* or *Giardia* in our raw source water is treated and/or removed at the water treatment plant by effective filtration and disinfection processes. *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* have not been detected in our finished drinking water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immunocompromised 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 (800-426-4791) or on EPA's website www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-10/documents/cryptosporidium-report.pdf.

Monitoring Schedule and Results

Your water sources are routinely monitored for contaminants according to Federal and State regulations. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule. 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.

Constituents Monitored	Montevallo	Chilton	Calera
Inorganic Contaminants	2022	2022	2023
Lead/Copper	2022	2023	2022
Microbiological Contaminants	monthly	monthly	monthly
Nitrates	2024	2024	2024
Radioactive Contaminants	2019	2019	2021
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides)	2024	2022	2024
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2024	2023	2023
Disinfection By-products	2024	2024	2024
Cryptosporidium	2024	--	2017
Unregulated Contaminant Rule 5 (UCMR5) Contaminants	2024	2024	--
PFAS Contaminants	2023	2022	2022

Test Results: Montevallio Water Works

DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS: Montevillo						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters	NO	3.4	PC/I	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.01-0.02	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlordane	NO	0.059	ppb	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Copper	NO	0.170 * (0.010-0.201)	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from preservatives
Fluoride	NO	ND	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead	NO	0.004 * (ND-0.0085)	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.73-1.8	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
THM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	Annual 22.4-32.2	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	Annual ND-7.6	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	1.7-1.9	ppb	none	none	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Aluminum	NO	ND	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Chloride	NO	2.8-5.3	ppm	none	250	Naturally occurring; agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	221-289	ppm	none	none	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Iron	NO	ND	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring; erosion; leaching from pipes
Manganese	NO	ND	ppm	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	7.1-7.9	S.U.	none	none	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Sodium	NO	ND-2.5	ppm	none	none	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	4.2-15.8	ppm	none	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	215-289	ppm	none	500	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff

* Figure shown is the 90th percentile of latest round of sampling and number of sites exceeding the Action Level = 0

Montevallo UCMR5: As the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) requires, we monitored for 30 unregulated contaminants (29 PFAS and one metal, lithium) on our assigned schedule in 2024. The table below shows those contaminants for which there was some detection. For more information, including the full list of UCMR 5 contaminants monitored, see www.epa.gov/dwucmr.

UCMR5 Contaminants (ppb)	
Contaminants	Detections
PFBS (perfluorobutanesulfonic acid)	ND-0.0030
PFHxS (perfluorohexanesulfonic acid)	0.0033-0.0059
PFHxA (perfluorohexanoic acid)	0.0030-0.0043
PFOS (perfluorooctanesulfonic acid)	0.0068-0.0167
PFPeA (perfluoropentanoic acid)	0.0033-0.0050

Montevello PFAS: Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our water sources were most recently monitored in 2022 and 2023. For more information on PFAS contaminants, please consult www.epa.gov/pfas.

PFAS Contaminants (in ppb): Montevallo					
Abbrev.	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Results	
11Cl-PF3OUdS	11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chlorooctadecafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	—	—	ND	
9Cl-PF3ONS	9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	—	—	ND	
ADONA	ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanonic acid)	—	—	ND	
HFPO-DA	HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA)	10	10	ND	
NEtFOSAA	NEtFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	—	—	ND	
NMeFOSAA	NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	—	—	ND	
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	—	—	ND	
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid	—	—	ND	
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	—	—	ND-2.67	
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid	—	—	ND	
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	—	—	ND-2.67	
PFUnA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	—	—	ND	
PFDoA	Perfluorododecanoic acid	—	—	ND	
PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	—	—	ND	
PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	10	10	2.32-5.89	
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	10	10	ND	
PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0	4	5.88-12.9	
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	0	4	ND-2.85	
PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	—	—	ND	
PFTtDA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	—	—	ND	
PFUnA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	—	—	ND	

Note: In April 2024, the EPA finalized a Primary Drinking Water Regulation establishing individual MCLGs and MCLs for five (5) PFAS contaminants in drinking water. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, & HFPO-DA. Mixtures containing 2 or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, & PFBS were assigned MCL of 1 (unitless) Hazard Index.

Questions? If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Harmon, Manager. We want you to be informed about our water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Wednesday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at the Montevallo Water Works and Sewer Board office, 613 Valley Street. To report water outage or leaks after hours, on weekends, or holidays, please call Montevallo Water at 205-665-9045.

Test Results: Chilton County Water Authority

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Levels Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual	NO	Kewish 1.76-2.17 Gulf States 1.67-2.18 South 1.91-2.31	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity, highest	NO	Kewish 1.00 Gulf States 1.10 South 0.24	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Alpha emitters	NO	1.8	PC/I	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	NO	1.1	PC/I	0	combined 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.02-0.14	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	0.092 *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Plumbing corrosion; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from preservatives
Fluoride	NO	ND-0.30	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	ND-0.48	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
THM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	Highest LRAA 24.8 (ND-36.0)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic acids]	NO	Highest LRAA 3.55 (ND-6.60)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Contaminants						
Aluminum	NO	ND-0.04	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Chloride	NO	3.3-10.1	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or from runoff
Hardness	NO	53.2-154	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Iron	NO	ND-0.06	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring; erosion; leaching from pipes
Manganese	NO	ND-0.05	ppm	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	7.3-7.7	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Sodium	NO	2.3-4.8	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	5.3-11.9	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	72.0-149	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff

* Figure shown is the 90th percentile of latest round of sampling and number of sites above Action Level = 0

Chilton UCMR5: As the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) requires, we monitored for 30 unregulated contaminants (29 PFAS and one metal, lithium) on our assigned schedule in 2024. Only lithium was detected. The table below contains the results of our monitoring. For more information, including the full list of UCMR 5 contaminants we monitored, see www.epa.gov/dwucmr.

Detected UCMR5 Contaminants (ppb)		
Contaminants	Range of Detections	Average of Detections
Lithium	ND-21.8	1.08

Chilton PFAS: Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which we most recently monitored in 2022 as required and the results of that monitoring. For more information on PFAS contaminants, please consult www.epa.gov/pfas.

PFAS Contaminants (In ppb): Chilton									
Abbrev.	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Results	Abbrev.	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Results
11Cl-PF3OUdS	11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosafuoro-3-oxaundecano-1-sulfonic acid)	--	--	ND	PFDA	Perfluorododecanoic acid	--	--	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS	9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	--	--	ND	PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	--	--	ND
ADONA	ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	--	--	ND	PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	10	10	ND
HFPO-DA	HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA)	10	10	ND	PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	10	10	ND
NEtFOSAA	NEtFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	--	--	ND	PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0	4	ND
NMeFOSAA	NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	--	--	ND	PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	0	4	ND
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFTtDA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFUnA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	--	--	ND

Note: In April 2024, the EPA finalized a Primary Drinking Water Regulation establishing individual MCLGs and MCLs for five (5) PFAS contaminants in drinking water. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, & HFPO-DA. Mixtures containing 2 or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, & PFBS were assigned MCL of 1 (unitless) Hazard Index.

Test Results: Calera Water Works

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS – Calera Water Works						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total organic carbon (TOC)	NO	ND-0.97	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Chlorine	NO	1.17-2.61	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NO	0.075	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Alpha emitters	NO	1.49	PCI/I	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.012	ppm	2	2	Drilling & refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	0.160 * (0.0095-0.20)	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of plumbing; erosion; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	1.5	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff; septic & sewage leaching; erosion
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	LRAA Range 7.53-13.4	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	LRAA Range 2.58-4.75	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	2.10	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; factory discharge or land runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	1.60	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; factory discharge or land runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	5.8	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; factory discharge or land runoff
Hardness	NO	204	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
pH	NO	7.6	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	188	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring; factory discharge or land runoff

* Figure shown is 90th percentile of latest round of sampling and number of sample sites exceeding the Action Level (AL) = 0

Calera UCMR4: Below is a list of UCMR4 contaminants for which we monitored in 2019 as required and the results of that monitoring. For more information, please consult www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.

Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) Contaminants: Calera								
Contaminants	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Contaminants	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Contaminants	Unit Msmt	Level Detected
Germanium	ppb	ND	Oxyfluorfen	ppb	ND	2-methoxyethanol	ppb	ND
Manganese	ppb	ND-7.2	Profenofos	ppb	ND	2-propen-1-ol	ppb	ND
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane	ppb	ND	Tebuconazole	ppb	ND	Butylated hydroxyanisole	ppb	ND
Chlorpyrifos	ppb	ND	Total permethrin (cis- & trans-)	ppb	ND	O-toluidine	ppb	ND
Dimethipin	ppb	ND	Tribufos	ppb	ND	Quinoline	ppb	ND
Ethoprop	ppb	ND	1-butanol	ppb	ND			
Cyanotoxins								
Anatoxin-A	ppb	ND	Microcystin-LR	ppb	ND	Nodularin	ppb	ND
Cylindrospermopsin	ppb	ND	Microcystin-LY	ppb	ND	Total Microcystins	ppb	ND
Microcystin-LA	ppb	ND	Microcystin-RR	ppb	ND			
Microcystin-LF	ppb	ND	Microcystin-YR	ppb	ND			
Distribution Samples								
HAA5	ppb	3.5-20.0	HAA9	ppb	2.7-14.7	Total organic carbon (TOC)	ppb	ND
HAA6Br	ppb	ND-5.7				Bromide	ppb	ND

Calera PFAS: Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which we most recently monitored in 2022 as required and the results of that monitoring. For more information on PFAS contaminants, please consult www.epa.gov/pfas.

PFAS Contaminants (in ppb): Calera									
Abbrev.	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	2022 Calera	Abbrev.	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	2022 Calera
11Cl-PF3OUdS	11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chloroicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	--	--	ND	PFDA	Perfluorododecanoic acid	--	--	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS	9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	--	--	ND	PFHpA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	--	--	ND
ADONA	ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	--	--	ND	PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	10	10	0.0021
HFPO-DA	HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid)	10	10	ND	PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	10	10	ND
NEtFOSAA	NEtFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	--	--	ND	PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0	4	ND
NMeFOSAA	NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	--	--	ND	PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	0	4	ND
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFDA	Perfluorododecanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFTDA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFUNA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	--	--	ND

Note: In April 2024, the EPA finalized a Primary Drinking Water Regulation establishing individual MCLGs and MCLs for five (5) PFAS contaminants in drinking water. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, & HFPO-DA. Mixtures containing 2 or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, & PFBS were assigned MCL of 1 (unitless) Hazard Index.

Plain Language Definitions

Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Coliform Absent (ca): laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present. **Disinfection byproducts (DBPs):** formed when disinfectants react with bromide or natural organic matter present in the source water.

Distribution System Evaluation (DSE): a 4-quarter study to test for disinfection byproducts in different areas of the distribution

Hazard Index (HI): used to determine health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. An HI greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

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): highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that disinfection is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

Micrograms per liter (ug/L): equivalent to parts per billion (ppb) since one liter of water is equal in weight to one billion micrograms.

Microsiemens per centimeter (us/cm): unit of measurement for Specific Conductance.

Milligrams per liter (mg/L): equivalent to parts per million

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

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 above detection limits of lab equipment.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L): corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l): corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l): corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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

Running Annual Average (RAA): yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system.

Standard Units (S.U.): pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases.

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

Unregulated Contaminants: contaminants for which the EPA has not established MCLs.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E): State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Below is a table of contaminants for which we monitor as required on a schedule set by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Detections	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Detections
Bacteriological Contaminants				1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	Present or absent	absent	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	ND
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	Present or absent	absent	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb	ND
Radioisotopic Contaminants				Dichloromethane	5	ppb	ND
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	ND	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb	ND
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	3.4	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	400	ppb	ND
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	ND	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6	ppb	ND
Uranium	30	pCi/l	ND	Dinoseb	7	ppb	ND
Inorganic Chemicals				Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppb	ND
Antimony	6	ppb	ND	Diquat	20	ppb	ND
Arsenic	10	ppb	ND	Endosulf	100	ppb	ND
Asbestos	7	MFL	ND	Endrin	2	ppb	ND
Barium	2	ppm	0.01-0.02	Epichlorohydrin	77	ppb	ND
Beryllium	4	ppb	ND	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb	ND
Cadmium	5	ppb	ND	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppb	ND
Chromium	100	ppb	ND	Glyphosate	700	ppb	ND
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	0.010-0.201	Heptachlor	400	ppb	ND
Cyanide	200	ppb	ND	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppb	ND
Fluoride	4	ppm	ND	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb	ND
Lead	AL=15	ppb	ND-0.0065	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb	ND
Mercury	2	ppb	ND	Lindane	200	ppb	ND
Nitrate	10	ppm	0.73-1.8	Methoxychlor	40	ppb	ND
Nitrite	1	ppm	ND	Oxamyl (Vydate)	200	ppb	ND
Selenium	.05	ppm	ND	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb	ND
Thallium	.002	ppm	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb	ND
Organic Contaminants				Picloram	500	ppb	ND
2,4-D	70	ppb	ND	Simazine	4	ppb	ND
Acrylamide	77	ppb	ND	Styrene	100	ppb	ND
Alachlor	2	ppb	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Benzene	5	ppb	ND	Toluene	1	ppb	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	200	ppt	ND	Toxaphene	3	ppb	ND
Carbofuran	40	ppb	ND	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50	ppb	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppb	ND
Chlordane	2	ppb	0.052	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb	ND
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb	ND
Dalapon	200	ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppb	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	ND	Xylenes	10	ppb	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	ND	Disinfection Byproducts			
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	ND	TTHM-Total trihalomethanes	80	ppb	22.4-32.2
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	ND	HAA5-Total haloacetic acids	60	ppb	ND-7.6

LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Alkalinity, Total (as Ca, Co)	Copper	Manganese	Specific Conductance
Aluminum	Corrosivity	Odor	Sulfate
Calcium, as Ca	Foaming agents (MBAS)	Nickel	Total Dissolved Solids
Carbon Dioxide	Hardness	pH	Zinc
Chloride	Iron	Silver	
Color	Magnesium	Sodium	

LIST OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Aldicarb	Chloroethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	Propachlor
Aldicarb Sulfone	Chloroform	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N-Propylbenzene
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Chloromethane	Isopropylbenzene	Propachlor
Aldrin	O-Chlorotoluene	p-Isopropyltoluene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Bromoacetic Acid	P-Chlorotoluene	m-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Bromobenzene	Dibromochloromethane	Methomyl	Tetrachloroethene
Bromochloromethane	Dibromomethane	Methomyl	Trichloroacetic Acid
Bromodichloromethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	Methylene chloride	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Bromoform	1,3-Dichloropropane	Methyl tert-butyl ether	Trichloroethane
Bromomethane	2,2-Dichloropropane	Metolachlor	Trichlorofluoromethane
Butachlor	1,1-Dichloropropene	Metribuzin	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
N-Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Sec-Butylbenzene	Dicamba	Naphthalene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Tert-Butylbenzene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1-Naphthol	
Carbaryl	Dieldrin	Paraquat	

More information about contaminants to drinking water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

Drinking Water - Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Community Water System Name: MONTEVALLO WATER

Public Water System Identification No: AL0001160 Year: 2024

Important: Community water systems are required to both deliver a copy of the CCR to each customer, and reach non-bill paying customers using "good faith" efforts. For direct delivery, you may choose either traditional or electronic methods, or both.

1. A community water system that sells water to another community water system shall deliver the information needed to complete the CCR to the buyer system by April 1. If mutually agreed upon in writing, seller and buyer may select a different date for delivery.

Date Accomplished: _____ -OR- ☒ Not applicable

2. For systems that were cited for violation(s) during the CCR reporting year:

☐ The CCR contains information on the violation(s) plus any required notice -OR- ☒ Not applicable.

3. For systems serving a population of at least 100,000 (33,333 customers):

☐ Good faith effort made to reach consumers who do not receive bills (Complete #11 below).

☐ Copy posted to publicly accessible website. Date: _____

☐ Copy mailed to all customers*. Date: _____

*The system may optionally distribute the CCR electronically by completing #9 and/or #10 below.

4. For systems serving a population of 10,000 – 99,999 (3,333 – 33,332 customers):

☒ Good faith effort made to reach consumers who do not receive bills (Complete #11 below).

☒ Copy mailed to all customers*. Date: 06/27/2025

*The system may optionally distribute the CCR electronically by completing #9 and/or #10 below.

5. For systems serving a population of 500 – 9,999 (167 – 3,332 customers):

CHOOSE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐ Notify customers in writing (in advance) the date the CCR will be published in newspaper (Date: _____) **AND**
Publish CCR in one or more local papers (Date: _____)

☐ Mail copy of CCR to all customers*. Date: _____

*The system may optionally distribute the CCR electronically by completing #9 and/or #10 below.

6. For systems serving a population less than 500 (166 or fewer customers):

CHOOSE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐ Notify customers in writing the CCR is available upon request (Date: _____) **AND**
Display CCR in a prominent place easily accessible to consumers (Date: _____)

☐ Mail copy of CCR to all customers*. Date: _____

*The system may optionally distribute the CCR electronically by completing #9 and/or #10 below.

7. Applicable to ALL systems:

☒ Copy provided to local health department. Date: 06/30/2025

☒ Copy provided to any public library within 5 miles of water system office. Date: 06/30/2025

8. For systems whose rates are regulated by the Alabama Public Service Commission (PSC):

☐ Copy provided to the PSC. Date: _____ -OR- ☒ Not applicable.

9. For optional internet posting instead of a customer mailer, all of the following requirements must be met:

- ☐ Direct URL provided to CCR: _____ (example: adem.gov/ccr)
Date published on internet: _____
- ☐ Each bill contains information on how a customer may elect to continue receiving a paper copy of the CCR.
- ☐ System has assessed customers' preferred delivery method prior to delivery of CCR.
- ☐ Paper copy of CCR mailed to those customers who requested it. Date: _____
- ☐ Good faith effort made to provide a copy of CCR to consumers who do not receive a bill or are known to not have access to the internet and/or electronic delivery of CCR (Complete #11 below).
- ☐ A direct URL to the CCR is provided on each bill in a typeface at least as large as the largest type on the bill.
- ☐ A direct URL to the CCR is included on all correspondence or notifications to customers.
- ☐ The system shall send an email with a CCR-related subject line to inform customers of the availability of the CCR each year. A copy of the email shall be attached to this form.
- ☐ If the CCR contains a violation, a short message to encourage reading the CCR shall be included above or near the URL.

10. For optional email instead of a customer mailer, all of the following requirements must be met:

- ☐ CCR emailed to customer list. Date: _____
- ☐ CCR mailed to customers not on email list. Date: _____
- ☐ Customer email list is kept up-to-date.
- ☐ For customers with undeliverable email addresses, a paper copy was sent. Date: _____

11. Good faith efforts to inform consumers who are not direct customers (check all that apply):

- ☒ Copies of CCR sent to apartment complexes, large employers, public libraries, etc.
- ☐ CCR posted in public locations such as government buildings.
- ☒ CCR provided to local media.
- ☐ Other (specify): _____

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE CERTIFICATION:

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) contains all information required by ADEM Admin Code r. 335-7-14, was properly distributed to customers, and the appropriate notices of availability were given as specified on this form. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

Name (please print): MICHAEL HARMON

Title: MANAGER Phone #: (205) 665-9045

Signature:  Date: 06/30/2025

Please sign the certification above, and upload this form along with a copy of the CCR and supporting documents to eDWR (filetype: CCR) no later than June 30. If you have questions please contact your district inspector or the Drinking Water Branch at (334) 271-7773.

CERTIFICATION OF DELIVERY FOR THE CONSUMER NOTIFICATION OF LSL AND OF LSL INFORMATION MATERIALS

PWS NAME: Montevallo Water PWS ID No.: AL0001160

It is the intent of this water system to certify that it has delivered the annual consumer notification and delivered lead service line information materials to affected consumers with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line in accordance with [§ 141.85\(e\)](#) for the previous calendar year of: 12/31/24.

CERTIFIED BY:

Name: Michael Harmon Title: Manager

Address or Phone No.: 613 Valley St. Montevallo AL 35115

By signing below the respondent identified above hereby certifies that the water system has complied with the consumer notification of lead service line materials as specified in [§ 141.85\(e\)](#).

Signature:  Date: 06/30/2025

**USPS Generated**

Note to Mailer: Your electronic postage statement has been submitted to the USPS *PostalOne!* system on Jun 27, 2025 05:48 PM

The labels and electronic mailing information associated to this form, **must** match the physical mailing being presented to the USPS® with this form.

Postage Statement ID: 664328063
Post Office of Permit: BIRMINGHAM, AL 35203-9998
Mailing Group ID: 517256877
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Account Number: 1345992
Permit Holder: MAIL ENTERPRISES LLC
Permit Type and Number: PI 2423
Mail Agent: MAIL ENTERPRISES LLC
Mail Owner Name: MONTEVALLO WATER WORKS AND SEWER BOARD
Mail Owner's Permit Type and Number:
CRID: 3457322
Customer Reference ID:
Mail Class and Price Eligibility: First-Class Mail
Processing Category: Letters (may include postcards)
Single Piece Weight Declared by Mailer: 0.0550 lbs, (0.88 oz)
Total Mail Pieces Declared by Mailer: 3,053 pcs.
Total Weight Declared by Mailer: 167.9150 lbs.
Single Piece Weight Determined by USPS: 0.0550 lbs.
Total Mail Pieces Determined by USPS: 3,053 pcs.
Total Weight Determined by USPS: 167.9150 lbs.
Part A Subtotal Postage: \$ 1,660.3920
Part B Subtotal Postage: \$ 18.6300

Total Postage Amount: \$ 1,679.02
Total Postage Due: \$ 1,679.02

Handling Unit:

1' MM Trays	2' MM Trays	2' EMM Trays	Flat Trays	Sacks	Pallets	Other
2	13					

Important: Please bring your mailing by July 4, 2025 .

Post Office Of Mailing	Hours
BHM-BIRMINGHAM BMEU	Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri 10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
351 24TH ST N RM 210	Sat Closed
BIRMINGHAM, AL 352039811	Sun Closed

Note:

*This mailing may be subject to additional verification at the time of acceptance.
Please click on the link if you want to use **PW** to generate plant load documents and enter mail through eInduction



CITY OF MONTEVALLO

WATER & SEWER BOARD

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