

2026 Annual Water Quality Report
(Monitoring Performed January through December 2025)

**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 our 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	Lelia Mitchell
	Kenneth Dukes	Glenn Stewart
	Arthur Essix, Jr.	

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 is available for review in our office upon request.

We perform lead and copper testing on samples collected within the distribution system every three years as assigned by ADEM. An outside laboratory analyzes the samples, and results have always been well below the MCL. You may view the results in our office upon request. If you have any questions about our lead sampling results, contact us at 205-665-9045.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. 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 components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Montevallo Water Works is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in household plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your kitchen sink tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking, 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 recommendations 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 your family's exposure is available from www.epa.gov/safewater/lead 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.

Public water systems in Alabama are not generally required to monitor for radon in drinking water under current federal or state regulations. 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). 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.

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.

Constituents Monitored	Montevallo	Chilton	Calera
Inorganic Contaminants	2025	2025	2023
Lead/Copper	2025	2023	2025
Microbiological Contaminants	current	current	current
Nitrates	2025	2025	2025
Radioactive Contaminants	2019	2019	2021
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides)	2024	2025	2024
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2025	2025	2023
Disinfection By-products	2025	2025	2025
Cryptosporidium	2024	--	2025
Unregulated Contaminant Rule 5 (UCMR5) Contaminants	2024	2025	--
PFAS Contaminants	2023	2022	2022

Test Results: Montevallo Water Works

DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS: Montevallo						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters	NO	3.4	PCi/l	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	0.77-1.63	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	Annual ND-19.0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	Annual ND-2.3	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	ND-2.1	ppb	none	none	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Hexachlorobutadiene	NO	ND-0.8	ppb	0.5 ²	n/a	Used in the manufacturing of chlorine
Secondary Contaminants						
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
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) : Montevallo	
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

Montevallo 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	Abbrev.	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Results
11CI-PF3OUdS	11CI-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	--	--	ND	PFDoA	Perfluorododecanoic acid	--	--	ND
9CI-PF3ONS	9CI-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	2.32-5.89
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	5.88-12.9
NMeFOSAA	NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	--	--	ND	PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	0	4	ND-2.85
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFTriDA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	--	--	ND-2.67	PFUnA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	--	--	ND

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

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS: Chilton County						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Levels Detected	Unit Msm	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual	NO	Kewish 1.52-2.20 Gulf States 1.67-2.32 South 1.53-2.32	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity, highest	NO	Kewish 1.00 Gulf States 1.09 South 1.00	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Alpha emitters	NO	1.8	PCI/I	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	NO	1.1	PCI/I	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.017-0.14	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-0.18	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	ND-0.74	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	20.9 (ND-31.0)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic acids]	NO	3.40 (ND-11.0)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	ND-11.9	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or from runoff
Hardness	NO	53.5-152	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Iron	NO	ND-0.07	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring; erosion; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	6.6-7.6	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Sodium	NO	ND-6.3	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	5.6-10.7	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	77.0-180	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 a list of 30 unregulated contaminants (29 PFAS and one metal, lithium) on our assigned schedule in 2025. Only lithium was detected. The table below contains the results of our monitoring.

Detected UCMR5 Contaminants (ppb): Chilton	
Contaminants	Range of Detections
Lithium	ND-21.6

For more information, including the full list of UCMR 5 contaminants we monitored, see www.epa.gov/dwucmr.

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-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	--	--	ND	PFDaA	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	PFTrDA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFUnA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	--	--	ND

Test Results: Calera Water Works

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS: Calera						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total organic carbon (TOC)	NO	ND-0.59	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Chlorine	NO	1.82-2.56	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NO	0.079	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Alpha emitters	NO	1.49	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.012	ppm	2	2	Drilling & refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	0.160 * (0.014-0.170)	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of plumbing; erosion; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	NO	ND * (ND-0.0011)	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	1.2	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff; septic & sewage leaching; erosion
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	LRAA Range 2.4-12.0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	LRAA Range ND-4.8	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-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	--	--	ND	PFDoA	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	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	Perfluorodecanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFTTrDA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFUnA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	--	--	ND

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. 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): 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 (µs/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 (µg/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
Radiological 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		Endothall		100	ppb	ND
Asbestos	7	MFL	ND		Endrin		2	ppb	ND
Barium	2	ppm	0.01-0.02		Epichlorohydrin		TT	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-0.0085		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	TT	TT	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	ppt	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	ND-19.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	ND		HAA5-Total haloacetic acids		60	ppb	ND-2.3
LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS									
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co3)		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		Trichloroethene		
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).