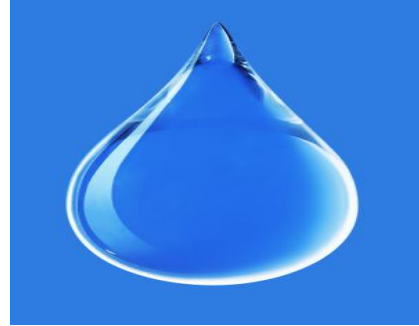


BEULAH UTILITIES DISTRICT



We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual “Consumer Confidence” report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment is designed to prevent. Beulah Utilities District is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water. Beulah Utilities District’s drinking water currently meets all federal and state drinking water standards. Call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about our drinking water. The Board of Directors meets every month on the 3rd Tuesday at 6:00PM CST at 5320 Lee Rd. 270 Valley, AL. The current Board of Directors consists of the following persons: Mr. Lamar Sims, Chairman; Mr. David Jackson, Vice Chairman; Mr. James Majors, Secretary; Mrs. Linda Holt, Asst. Secretary; and Andrew Bryan, Board Member. For further information concerning this water quality report or any District business, please feel free to call Blake Simpkins, Manager, at (334) 498-4258. You can also find us on the web at BeulahUtilitiesDistrict.com.

2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

BEULAH UTILITIES DISTRICT

2024 Annual Water-Quality Report

Water Source:

Beulah Utilities District gets its drinking water from the Opelika Utilities Board, which draws the water from either Halawakee Creek or Saugahatchee Lake. The two treatment plants are surface water treatment plants, which use oxidation, chemical coagulation, chlorination, fluoridation, pH adjustment and filtration to produce potable water for this area.

Opelika Utilities conducts assessments of the susceptibility of public water system water sources to potential sources of contamination. These assessments have been done in accordance with Alabama's Source Water Assessment and Protection Program and the Safe Drinking Water Act. The purpose for conducting the assessments is to educate the public and promote the development of local, voluntary source water protection. During 2010, the Source Water Assessment for Saugahatchee Lake was updated to account for moving the raw water intake. A complete copy of the source water assessment can be obtained for a nominal copying fee at the District's offices in Valley, Alabama.

Learn more about source water protection and other drinking water topics through EPA's Drinking Water Academy Web Cast training. The EPA Drinking Water Academy hosts a variety of drinking water related topics that are conducted through interactive on-line training. Learn more about registration and course offerings by visiting the [Drinking Water Academy](#).

An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table:

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that is detected in the water, even in the minutest traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining any findings, and a key to units of measurement.

Important Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfection 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

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

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

None Detected (ND)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units; the measure of the clarity of the water. Water with a turbidity of 5 NTU is just noticeable.

Pci/l: Picocuries per Liter (A measure of radiation)

Ppm: Parts per Million, or Milligrams per Liter; corresponds to one minute in 2 years or one penny in \$10,000.

Ppb: Parts per Billion, or Micrograms per Liter; corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000.

Standard List of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL Mg/L	Amt Detected R.A Betts mg/L	Amt Detected Saugahatchee mg/L	MDL mg/L	Collected Date R.A. Betts	Collected Date Saugahatchee
INORGANIC CHEMICALS (IOCs)						
Antimony	0.006	BMDL	BMDL	0.00014	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Arsenic	0.05	0.00039	0.00042	0.00026	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Barium	2	0.019	0.0125	0.00016	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Beryllium	0.004	BMDL	BMDL	0.00011	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Cadmium	0.005	BMDL	BMDL	0.00013	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Chromium	0.1	0.00056	0.0005	0.00026	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Cyanide	0.2	BMDL	BMDL	0.0050	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Fluoride	4	BMDL	BMDL	0.0821	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Lead	0.015	BMDL	BMDL	0.0195	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Mercury	0.002	BMDL	BMDL	0.00036	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Nickel	0.1	0.00053	0.00034	0.00016	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Nitrate (As N)	10	0.412	BMDL	0.0960	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Nitrite (As N)	1	BMDL	BMDL	0.107	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Total Nitrate/Nitrite	10	0.412	BMDL	0.107	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Selenium	0.05	0.00095	0.00089	0.00069	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Sulfate	500	39.6	34.3	0.757	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Thallium	0.002	BMDL	BMDL	0.00013	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Alkalinity, Total	N/A	24.0	BMDL	20.0	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Aluminum	0.2	BMDL	0.0712	0.0433	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Calcium	N/A	3.90	3.41	0.0458	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	21.1	BMDL	N/A	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Chloride	250	26.9	15.6	0.967	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Color	15	BMDL	BMDL	6	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Copper	1	0.0013	0.00037	0.00026	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Foaming Agents (Surfactants)	0.5	BMDL	BMDL	0.18	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Hardness, Total (As CaCo3)	N/A	17.6	15.3	0.228	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Iron	0.3	BMDL	BMDL	0.0195	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Magnesium	N/A	1.92	1.66	0.0178	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Manganese	0.05	0.0131	0.00084	0.00021	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Odor	3 TON	None	None	N/A	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
pH	N/A	7.6	7.5	N/A	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Silver	0.1	BMDL	BMDL	0.0006	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Sodium	N/A	23.5	14.5	0.140	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Specific Conductance	N/A	153	113	10	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500	87.0	71.0	N/A	05/14/2024	05/14/2024
Zinc	5	0.0011	0.00033	0.00022	05/14/2024	05/14/2024

(NO VIOLATIONS OF MCLs OCCURRED IN 2024)

Contaminant	MCL Mg/L	Amt Detected R.A Betts mg/L	Amt Detected Saugahatchee mg/L	MDL mg/L	Collected Date R.A. Betts	Collected Date Saugahatchee
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS (SOCs)						
2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	0.05	BMDL	BMDL	0.000059	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
2,4-D	0.07	BMDL	BMDL	0.000096	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Alachlor (Lasso)	0.002	BMDL	BMDL	0.000029	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Atrazine	0.003	BMDL	BMDL	0.000015	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHS]	0.0002	BMDL	BMDL	0.000019	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Carbofuran	0.04	BMDL	BMDL	0.00059	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Chlordane	0.002	BMDL	BMDL	0.000035	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Dalapon	0.2	BMDL	BMDL	0.00049	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
DBCP (1,2 Dibromo-3-Chloropropane)	0.0002	BMDL	BMDL	0.0000066	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.4	BMDL	BMDL	0.00036	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthlate	0.006	BMDL	BMDL	0.00047	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Dinoseb	0.007	BMDL	BMDL	0.00016	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Diquat	0.02	BMDL	BMDL	0.00016	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
EDB (Ethylene Dibromide)	0.00005	BMDL	BMDL	0.0000075	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Endothall	0.1	BMDL	BMDL	0.0033	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Endrin	0.002	BMDL	BMDL	0.0000051	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Glyphosate	0.7	BMDL	BMDL	0.0042	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Heptachlor	0.0004	BMDL	BMDL	0.000014	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002	BMDL	BMDL	0.0000030	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	0.001	BMDL	BMDL	0.000015	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	BMDL	BMDL	0.000024	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Lindane	0.0002	BMDL	BMDL	0.0000027	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Methoxychlor	0.04	BMDL	BMDL	0.000055	11/5/2024	11/5/2024

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS (SOCs)

CONTINUED

Standard List of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants						
Contaminant	MCL Mg/L	Amt Detected R.A Betts mg/L	Amt Detected Saugahatchee mg/L	MDL mg/L	Collected Date R.A. Betts	Collected Date Saugahatchee
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS (SOCs)			continued			
Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2	BMDL	BMDL	0.00046	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
PCB (Polychlorinated Biphenyls)	0.0005	BMDL	BMDL	0.000044	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Pentachlorophenol	0.001	BMDL	BMDL	0.000014	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Pichloram	0.5	BMDL	BMDL	0.00004	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Simazine	0.004	BMDL	BMDL	0.00004	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Toxaphene	0.003	BMDL	BMDL	0.00027	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.00034	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Aldicarb	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.00038	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Aldicarb Sulfone	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.00058	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.00047	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Aldrin	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.000024	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Butachlor	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.00002	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Carbaryl	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.00033	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Dicamba	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.000067	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Dieldrin	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.00002	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Methomyl	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.00031	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Metolachlor	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.000035	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Metribuzin	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.000013	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Propachlor	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.000018	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
(NO VIOLATIONS OF MCLs OCCURRED IN 2024)						

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMT Detected R.A Betts	AMT DETECTED Saugahatchee	Unit	MDL	Test Date R.A. Betts	Test Date Saugahatchee
Bacteriological Sampling Period						01/01/2024	12/31/2024
Total Coliform Bacteria Sampling Period (Monthly)	<5%	0	0	Col	0	Monthly	Monthly
Turbidity Sampling Period (Hourly)	0.30	0.059		NTU	0.001	Hourly	Hourly
Radiological							
Radium-228	5	BMDL	0.975	pCi/L	0.6	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Gross Alpha	15	BMDL	BMDL	pCi/L	2.5	06/15/2022	06/15/2022

Water Quality Table Footnotes:

All other test results are above the MDL and MCL requirements, i.e., synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs). These were analyzed in 2022 and are due to be analyzed again in 2025.

Turbidity and coliform bacteria tests are done as an indicator of microbiological contamination. During 2022, all turbidity tests were below 0.3 NTU and all coliform bacteria tests were negative.

Required Listing of Detected Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	MAJOR SOURCES
Cadmium	5 ppb	5 ppb	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	100 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	N/A	TT	Soil Runoff
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	1 ppm	1 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	0	AL= 15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N/A	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Organic Carbon	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfections.
Chlorine	MRDLG=4	MRDL = 4ppm	Water additive used to control microbials.

Lead and Copper Monitoring

The Beulah Utilities District completed monitoring requirements for lead and copper in 2022. 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 2025.

Our monitoring results in 2022 were as follows:

	Actual Results	Action Level Limit
Lead (90 th Percentile Sample)	= 0.0032	0.015 ppm
Copper (90 th Percentile Sample)	= 0.281	1.30 ppm

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. Beulah Utilities 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>.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)

MCL = 80 ppb (All values expressed as ppb)

TTHM	1 st quarter 2024	2 nd quarter 2024	3 rd quarter 2024	4 th quarter 2024	Locational Running Annual Avg
Location 1	34.9	32.4	67.8	25.5	40.15
Location 2	26.1	47.6	61.4	34.7	42.45
Location 3	7.4	15.6	39.7	19.2	20.48

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) MCL = 60 ppb (All values expressed as ppb)					
HAA5s	1 st quarter 2024	2 nd quarter 2024	3 rd quarter 2024	4 th quarter 2024	Locational Running Annual Avg
Location 1	28.8	24.6	28.7	27.7	27.45
Location 2	28.7	30.4	29.2	36.3	31.15
Location 3	13.6	18.3	12.7	25.2	17.45

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are a by-product of drinking water chlorination. Chlorine is a strong disinfectant used to insure that drinking water is safe to drink. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Beulah Utilities is required to monitor your drinking water for specific parameters and contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets standards set by ADEM. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. Should you have any questions concerning this non-compliance or monitoring requirements in general, please contact: James Waites @ 5320 Lee Rd. 270, Valley, AL 36854, or 334-737-5374.

Monitoring non-compliance notice

Beulah utilities district is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. We failed to collect the state 2 DBP rule samples at the approved sites during the second week of December 2024 collection period as prescribed by the current DBP monitoring plan, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Beulah utilities has made sure to monitor the required contaminants properly since this violation. Beulah Utilities had no violations for Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) or Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) in 2024. Should you have any questions concerning this non-compliance or monitoring requirements, please contact Beulah Utilities at 34-737-5374

Waivers

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.

Required Health Information

Cadmium: Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Chromium: Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

Turbidity: Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium from microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Fluoride: Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums.

Nitrate: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MDL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

Nitrite: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MDL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical and mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

TTHM: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TOC: Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of

the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

HAA: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Chlorine: Some people who use drinking water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

2024 Total Organic Carbon (TOCs) R.A BETTS WTP

Month	Sample Set Date	Raw	Treated	Alkalinity	%Removed	%Required	Ratio	Alternate	Compliance
Jan	1/3/2024	2.42	1.24	26.0	48.8	35	1.39	1.00	1.39
Feb	2/6/2024	3.22	1.33	20.8	58.7	35	1.68	1.00	1.68
Mar	3/5/2024	2.30	1.05	21.9	54.4	35	1.55	1.00	1.55
Apr	4/9/2024	1.71	.818	25.7	52.2	35	1.49	1.00	1.49
May	5/7/2024	2.25	1.02	26.4	54.7	35	1.56	1.00	1.56
Jun	6/3/2024	1.97	1.06	30.6	46.2	35	1.32	1.00	1.32
Jul	7/2/2024	2.54	1.57	30.3	38.2	35	1.09	1.00	1.09
Aug	8/6/2024	2.74	1.46	32.4	46.8	35	1.34	1.00	1.34
Sep	9/4/2024	2.77	1.48	24.0	46.6	35	1.33	1.00	1.33
Oct	10/2/2024	3.71	1.75	28.1	52.9	35	1.51	1.00	1.51
Nov	11/5/2024	2.68	1.55	26.0	42.2	35	1.21	1.00	1.21
Dec	12/3/2024	2.49	1.37	26.0	45.0	35	1.29	1.00	1.29
Average		2.57	1.31	26.5	48.9	35	1.40		1.40
Was TOC removal attained			Yes		Running Annual Average		1.40	(Must be greater than 1.00)	

2024 Total Organic Carbon (TOCs) SAUGAHATCHEE LAKE WTP

Month	Sample Set Date	Raw	Treated	Alkalinity	%Removed	%Required	Ratio	Alternate	Compliance
Jan	1/3/2024	3.53	2.00	19.3	43.4	35	1.24	1.00	1.24
Feb	2/6/2024	3.84	2.04	17.5	46.9	35	1.34	1.00	1.34
Mar	3/5/2024	3.81	1.59	16.1	58.3	35	1.67	1.00	1.67
Apr	4/9/2024	3.93	1.77	18.1	55.0	35	1.57	1.00	1.57
May	5/7/2024	3.36	1.64	21.2	51.2	35	1.46	1.00	1.46
Jun	6/3/2024	4.20	1.92	20.0	54.3	45	1.21	1.00	1.21
Jul	7/2/2024	4.20	2.16	30.0	48.6	45	1.08	1.00	1.08
Aug	8/6/2024	3.49	1.89	24.8	45.9	35	1.31	1.00	1.31
Sep	9/4/2024	3.67	2.15	22.0	41.5	35	1.19	1.00	1.19
Oct	10/2/2024	4.25	2.00	19.6	53.0	45	1.18	1.00	1.18
Nov	11/5/2024	4.26	2.37	19.5	44.4	45	.99	1.00	.99
Dec	12/3/2024	3.74	2.24	19.0	40.2	35	1.15	1.00	1.15
Average		3.86	1.98	20.6	48.6	38.3	1.27		1.28
Was TOC removal attained				Yes		Running Annual Average	1.28	(Must be greater than 1.00)	

UCMR4 (Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule)

Contaminant	MCL Date	Mg/L	Amt Detected RA Betts mg/L Saugahatchee	Amt Detected Saugahatchee mg/L	MRL mg/L	Collected Date	Collected R.A. Betts
Metals							
Germanium	N/A		BMRL	BMRL	0.0003	02/14/2019	02/14/2019
“Manganese	N/A		BMRL	0.00136	0.0004	02/14/2019	02/14/2019
Pesticides and a Pesticide Manufacturing Byproduct							
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane	N/A		BMRL	BMRL	0.00001	02/14/2019	
	02/14/2019	Chlorpyrifos	02/14/2019	N/A	BMRL	BMRL	0.00003
Dimethipin	N/A		BMRL	BMRL	0.0002	02/14/2019	02/14/2019
Ethoprop	N/A		BMRL	BMRL	0.00003	02/14/2019	02/14/2019
Oxyfluorfen	N/A		BMRL	BMRL	0.00005	02/14/2019	02/14/2019
Profenofos	N/A		BMRL	BMRL	0.0003	02/14/2019	02/14/2019
Tebuconazole	N/A		BMRL	BMRL	0.0002	02/14/2019	02/14/2019
Total permethrin (cis-& Trans-)	N/A		BMRL	BMRL	0.00004	02/14/2019	02/14/2019
Tribufos	N/A		BMRL	BMRL	0.00007	02/14/2019	
02/14/2019							
Alcohols							
1-Butanol	N/A		BMRL	BMRL	0.002	02/14/2019	02/14/2019
2-Methoxyethanol	N/A		BMRL	BMRL	0.0004	02/14/2019	02/14/2019
2-Propen-1-ol	N/A		BMRL	BMRL	0.0005	02/14/2019	02/14/2019
Semivolatile Chemicals							
Butylated hydroxyanisole	N/A		BMRL	BMRL	0.00003	02/14/2019	
	02/14/2019	O-toluidine	N/A	N/A	BMRL	BMRL	
	0.000007	02/14/2019	02/14/2019	02/14/2019			
^Quinoline	N/A		BMRL	BMRL	0.00002	02/14/2019	02/14/2019
Cyanotoxins							
Anatoxin-a			N/A		BMRL		BMRL
0.00003	07/22/2019	07/22/2019					
Cylindrospermopsin			N/A		BMRL		BMRL
0.00009	07/22/2019	07/22/2019					
Total Microcystins and Nodularins		N/A		BMRL	BMRL		0.0003
07/22/2019	07/22/2019						

UCMR4 (Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule)

Contaminant	Amt Detected Sector 1 mg/l	Amt Detected Sector 2 mg/L	Amt Detected Sector 3 mg/L	Amt Detected Sector 4 mg/L	MRL mg/l	Collected Date All Sites
HAA Groups						
Bromochloroacetic acid	0.00256	0.00259	0.00271	0.00265	0.0003	02/14/2019
Bromodichloroacetic acid	0.00362	0.00369	0.00348	0.00346	0.0005	02/14/2019
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	0.000452	0.000391	0.000462	0.000507	0.0003	02/14/2019
Dibromoacetic acid	BMRL	BMRL	BMRL	BMRL	0.0003	02/14/2019
Dichloroacetic acid	0.0115	0.0128	0.0108	0.0101	0.0002	02/14/2019
Monobromoacetic acid	BMRL	BMRL	BMRL	BMRL	0.0003	02/14/2019
Monochloroacetic acid	BMRL	BMRL	BMRL	BMRL	0.002	02/14/2019
Tribromoacetic acid	BMRL	BMRL	BMRL	BMRL	0.002	02/14/2019
Trichloroacetic acid	0.0119	0.0149	0.011	0.00998	0.0005	02/14/2019

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs).

The fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) was published in the Federal Register on December 20, 2016. UCMR 4 requires monitoring for 30 chemical contaminants between 2018 and 2020 using analytical methods developed by EPA and consensus organizations. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health.

For more information on UCMR4 please visit <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

Testing for UCMR4 occurred in February, April, May, June and July of 2019

UCMR5 2023(Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule)

All results listed as ng/l or ppt(parts per trillion)

Compound	UCMR5 SE1	UCMR5 SE2	UCMR5 SE3	UCMR5 SE4
	Lee Rd 390 Entry Point	Lee Rd 390 Entry Point	Lee Rd 390 Entry Point	Lee Rd 390 Entry Point
11Cl-PF3OUdS	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
4:2 FTS	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
6:2 FTS	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
8:2 FTS	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
9Cl-PF3ONS	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
ADONA	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
HFPO-DA	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
NFDHA	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
PFBA	0.0077	0.0046	BMDL	BMDL
PFBS	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	0.0032
PFDA	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
PFDoA	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
PFEESA	3.8	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
PFHpA	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
PFHpS	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
PFHxA	0.0049	0.0036	0.0049	0.0051
PFHxS	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
PFMBA	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
PFMPA	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
PFNA	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL

PFOA	0.0088	0.0057	0.0053	0.0057
PFOS	0.0042	BMDL	0.0054	0.0062
PFPeA	0.003	BMDL	0.0041	0.0045
PFPeS	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
PFUnA	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
NEtFOSAA	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
NMeFOSAA	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
PFTA	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
PFTTrDA	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL
Lithium	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL	BMDL

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs).

The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published in the Federal Register on December 27, 2021. UCMR 5 requires monitoring for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025 using analytical methods developed by EPA and consensus organizations. This action provides the agency and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health. For more information on UCMR5 please visit <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

Testing for UCMR5 occurred in January, May, July and October of 2023.

(I) The reported value is between the laboratory method detection limit and the laboratory practical quantitation limit

[illegible]

Opelika Water in accordance with ADEM Code r.335-7-2-.10(2)(f) has monitored for PFAS quarterly in 2024. Samples were collected in January, May, July, and October

In June 2022, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released an updated interim lifetime health advisory for four compounds. This updated advisory was a drastic reduction from the advisory released by the EPA in 2016. The four compounds noted in the advisory are a part of a large group of chemicals that are called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS for short. These compounds are man-made substances that have been produced since the early 1940's and are commonly used in food packaging, production of non-stick cookware surfaces, stain resistant and water-repellant clothing, carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, and other consumer products that resist heat, oil, grease and water. In addition to the consumer products noted, drinking water can also be an additional source of exposure.

Opelika Water continues to sample for PFAS and is currently testing products to determine the best solution for reducing or removing the contaminant.

Required Additional Health Information:

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

(E) **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Methyl-Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)

Recent publicity associated with Methyl-Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) has caused a great deal of uneasiness to the general public and our customers. We are committed to providing our customers with information concerning the quality of our water. To that end, we have had our finished water and our source water from both sites tested. We are pleased to announce that the analysis indicates that our water is free of the contaminant.

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 (Environmental Protection Agency), (Center of Disease Control) 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).