SPANISH FORT WATER SYSTEM, INC.
30686 Driftwood Lane
Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527

2024 Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Message to Our Customers

We are committed to the quality of your drinking water. As in the past, your drinking water has been and remains safe to drink. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Sources of Water

We have a Source Water Protection Plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. Operating under permit by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, the Spanish Fort Water System has two wells that draw from the Miocene Aquifer. Well #5 is located on Water Tower Rd., and Well #4 is located behind the Rouses Shopping Center. Spanish Fort Water System also purchased water from The Mobile Area Water and Sewer System and the City of Loxley. The source of MAWSS customers' drinking water is Converse Reservoir (Big Creek Lake), which is fed by springs, streams, and rainfall in the Converse Reservoir Watershed. The City of Loxley Utilities obtains its drinking water through the use of three (3) public water supply wells. The wells produce groundwater from sand units in the aquifer known regionally as the Miocene Aquifer. The source of recharge to the aquifers is precipitation.

Educational Information

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection These people 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). All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Lead Notice

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Spanish Fort Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components . When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline** or at **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

Table of Primary Contaminants

Spanish Fort Water System routinely monitors your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of the combined monitoring of Spanish Fort Water System, City of Loxley, and Mobile Area Water And Sewer System, for the period of January 1st thru December 31st, 2024. At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risk to humans. This table pro-

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
Bacteriological			**Organic Chemicals**		
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	ND	0-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	ND
Turbidity	TT	0.15	p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	ND
FecalColiform and E.coli	<5%	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
Radiological			1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	ND
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	50	1.95	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	ND
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	-0.5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	ND
Combined radium (pci/l)	5	0.8	Dichloromethane	5 ppb	ND
Inorganic Chemicals			1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	ND
Antimony	6 ppb	ND	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400 ppb	ND
Arsenic	10 ppb	ND	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthlates	6 ppb	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND	Dinoseb	7ppb	ND
Barium	2 ppm	0.034	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30 ppq	ND
Beryllium	4 ppb	ND	Diquat	20 ppb	ND
Bromate	10 ppb	ND	Endothall	100 ppb	ND
Beryllium	4 ppb	ND	Endrin	2 ppb	ND
Cadmium	5 ppb	ND	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Chloramines	4 ppm	ND	Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	ND
Chlorine	4 ppm	2.36	Ethylene dibromide [EDB]	50 ppt	ND
Chlorine Dioxide	800 ppb	50	Glyphosate	700 ppb	ND
Chlorite	1 ppm	0.78	HAA5	60 ppb	(See Note 1)
Chromium	100 ppb	ND	Heptachlor	400 ppt	ND
Copper	AL=1.3 ppm	0.34	Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppt	ND
Cyanide	200 ppb	ND	Hexachlorobenzene	1 ppb	ND
Fluoride	4 ppm	1.51	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50 ppb	ND
Lead	AL=15 ppb	6.8	gamma-BHC	200 ppt	ND
Mercury	2 ppb	ND	Methoxychlor	40 ppb	ND
Nitrate	10 ppb	3.1	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200 ppb	ND
Nitrite	1 ppm	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	ND
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	10 ppm	4.3	Picloram	500 ppb	ND
Selenium	50 ppb	ND	PCBs	500 ppt	ND
Thallium	2 ppb	ND	Simazine	4 ppb	ND
Organic Chemicals			Styrene	100 ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Alachlor	2 ppb	ND	Toluene	1 ppb	ND
Atrazine	3 ppb	ND	TOC	TT	1.20 - 1.90
Benzene	5 ppb	ND	TTHM	80 ppb	(See Note 1)
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	70 ppb	ND
Chlordane	2 ppb	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	ND
Chlorobenzene	100 ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
2,4-D	70 ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Dalapon	200 ppb	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	ND
Dibromochloropropane	200 ppt	ND	Xylene (Total)	10 ppm	ND

Note 1 - See Table of Detected Contaminants for description of Treatment Technique (TT).

Definitions

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (mg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in a million years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the 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.

Variances and Exemptions – ADEM or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Results of Radon Monitoring

Radon is radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the United States. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. 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. Radon is a known human carcinogen. 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, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix Your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCl/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

Dioxin and Asbestos

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 is not required.

If you have any questions about this report, please contact Terry Evans at 626-3067. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 5:00 pm. Our Board Members are: Robbins Flynn (President), Bob Robbins (Vice President), Jimmy Ashcraft, Boyd Pugh and Ric Boutin.

2024 Table of Detected Contaminants

Regulated Substances

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detected	Range	Major Sources
Barium, ppm	2	2	0.034	0.21 - 0.034	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine, ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	2.36	0.41 - 2.36	Water additive to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide, ppb	MRDLG=800	MRDLG=800	50.0	ND - 50.0	Water additive to control microbes
Chlorite, ppm	0.8	1	0.78	0.219 - 0.78	Disinfection By-Product
Copper , ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0.026 at 90th percentile (AL not exceeded)	0.0026 - 0.34	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride, ppm	4	4	1.51	ND - 1.51	Water additive promoting strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead, ppb	0	AL=15	4 at 90th percentile (AL not exceeded)	ND - 100	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	10	10	0.02	ND - 0.310	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total NO2 + NO3, mg/L	10	10	0.310	ND - 0.310	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity, NTU	N/A	TT (under filter)-at least 95% of samples<0.3	0.099 (TT Not Exceeded)	0.015 - 0.15	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N/A	TT	Lowest Performance Ratio 1.2	1.20—1.90	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	N/A	80	Highest average = 66.85	8.02 - 89.0	Disinfection By-Product
Holoacetic Acids, (HAA5), ppb	N/A	60	Highest average = 36.75	6.6 - 47	Disinfection By-Product
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	0	15	-0.5	-1.25 - -0.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta, mrem/yr	0	4	1.95	-1.81—1.95	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0	5	0.8	0.0 - 0.8	Erosion of natural deposits

Substances Regulated Under Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detected	Range	Major Sources
Aluminum, ppm	N/A	0.2	0.3	0.0926 - 0.3	Secondary contaminant; May cause colored water
Bromodichoromethane, ppm	N/A	N/A	1.90	1.5—1.90	
Chloroform, ppm	N/A	N/A	4.30	4.4—4.3	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, ppm	N/A	N/A	0.11	ND—0.11	
Iron, ppm	N/A	0.3	0.94	ND - 0.94	Secondary contaminant; May cause colored water
Manganese, ppm	N/A	0.05	0.06	ND - 0.06	Secondary contaminant; May cause colored water
Chloride, ppm	N/A	250	7.8	4.62 - 7.8	Secondary Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids, ppm	N/A	500	128	61 - 128	Secondary Contaminant
Color, units	N/A	15 color units	5	ND - 5	Special Corrosivity Monitoring (**MAWSS** has implemented a corrosion control program.)
Odor, TON	NA	3	1	ND	
pH	NA	N/A	10.2	6.5 - 10.2	
Alkalinity as CaCo3, ppm	N/A	N/A	23.6	7.6 - 23.6	
Sodium	N/A	N/A	3.9	2.02 - 3.9	
Sulfate as SO4	N/A	250	29.5	1.35 - 29.5	
Calcium	N/A	N/A	16.3	8 - 16.3	
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	N/A	2.16	2.16	
Magnesium	N/A	N/A	1.79	1 - 1.79	
Hardness as CaCo3	N/A	N/A	45.5	23.8 - 45.5	
Temperature, C	N/A	N/A	33.0	11.0 - 33.0	
Corrosivity (saturation index)	N/A	N/A	-1.17	-1.83 to -1.17	
Specific Conductance	N/A	N/A	130	108 - 130	
Orthophosphate	N/A	N/A	1.42	0.78—1.42	

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS)

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detected	Range	Major Sources
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), ppt	N/A	N/A	2.5	2.2—2.5	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), ppt	10	10	ND	ND	Firefighting foam; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), ppt	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	Firefighting foam; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), ppt	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	Degradation of many different long-chain PFAS components
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), ppt	0	4.0	ND	ND	Firefighting foam; Discharge from electroplating facilities; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), ppt	0	4.0	2.0	1.7 - 2	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Stain-resistant treatments

* EPA set enforceable limits on April 10, 2024. Detected compounds in 2024 met these standards, despite not being enforceable for the values listed. Contaminants listed with "Index" use a weighted value equation labeled the hazard index with the highest obtained values analyzed and given in parenthesis. Tha MCL for the hazard index is 1.0 with **MAWSS** 2024 values equal to 0.00029.

REPORTING NON-COMPLIANCE NOTICE

The Spanish Fort Water System has incurred a reporting violation by failing to submit the monthly operational report to the Department in a timely manner for the May 2024 monitoring period. The violation was an administration oversight: did not pose a risk to public health and was resolved by submitting subsequent reports in a timely manner.

In 1974, The **Safe Drinking Water Act** (SDWA) was signed into law requiring all water systems that serve the public to meet national standards for water quality. These standards set the limits for certain contaminants and require all public water systems to monitor for these contaminants. Spanish Fort Water System routinely tests for these constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables in this report show the monitoring results of the Calendar Year 2024. Sampling Schedule beginning January 1 through December 31 of 2024.