2025 Annual Water Quality Report

(Testing Performed January through December 2025)

Spanish Fort Water System, Inc.
PWSID AL0000068
30686 Driftwood Lane,
Spanish Fort, Al 36527
251-626-3067

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water quality and protect our water resources.

Water Source:	Spanish Fort has two wells that draw from the Miocene Aquifer. Spanish Fort Purchases Water from the Mobile Area Water and Sewer System, which obtains their water from the Converse Aquifer. Spanish Fort also purchases from the City of Loxley Utilities, which obtains their water from three wells drawing from the Miocene Aquifer.	
Storage Capacity	Three tanks with a total capacity of 2,250,000 gallons	
Booster Pumping Stations	Two booster pump stations with a combined capacity of 2200 gpm.	
Number of Customers	Approximately 6,000 – Population 18,000	
Water Board Members	Robbins Flynn, President	Boyd Pugh, Secretary/Treasurer
	Bob Robbins – Vice President	Ric Boutin
	Charlie Ganey	
General Manager	Larry Sanford, General Manager	

Source Water Assessment: We at Spanish Fort Water System , has developed a Wellhead Protection Plan/Source Water Assessment plan that assists in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. No sites evaluated pose a significant risk to our customers. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classified potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible (low) to contaminating the water source. It has been determined by the assessment that the source water susceptibility ranking has a low- risk potential. The assessment has been performed, public notification has been completed, and the plan was approved by ADEM. Anyone wishing to view this report should contact our office at (221) 626-3067. Please help us make this effort worthwhile by protecting 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.

Information about Lead: *Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. NEVER make baby formula with warm or hot tap water.* Lead is rarely found in source water. If lead is present in tap water, it is primarily from corrosion of materials that were used in older plumbing, solder that connects pipes, or from pipes connecting a house to the main water pipe in the street. Lead is no longer used in manufacturing these products, but plumbing components containing lead may still remain in some older homes and buildings. When water sits for several hours in pipes containing these older materials, lead can leach into the water. Boiling will NOT reduce the amount of lead in your water. If you choose to have your tap water tested, be sure to use a properly certified laboratory. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize your family's exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline at 800-426-4791 and from http:// www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips/water.htm.

Lead in Drinking Water: 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.

At Spanish Fort Water System we use an independent laboratory to analyze samples from our distribution system for lead according to a monitoring schedule set by ADEM. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials that were used in household plumbing. The EPA and the 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 take drinking or cooking water from) 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.

General Information: All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. MCL's, defined in a List of Definitions in this report, 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.

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.

Our source water is also tested for pathogens, such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control is available online at www.epa.gov/safewater/crypto.html or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. All test results were well within state and federal standards. *Cryptosporidium and Giardia have not been detected in our finished drinking water.*

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immune-compromised individuals, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illnesses. We encourage immune-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through means other than drinking water. We currently monitor for Cryptosporidium and have had none detected.

Radon is a naturally occurring gas present in some groundwater. Inhaled radon has been linked to lung cancer and may pose a health risk when inhaled after the release from water into the air. This inhalation could occur during showering, bathing, washing dishes, or washing clothes. The radon gas release from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon found in air. One major source of radon gas is from the soil, where the gas can seep through the foundations of homes. It is not clear whether ingested (i.e. taken through the mouth) radon contributes to cancer or other adverse health conditions. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on home testing contact (insert name of local health department). Note 300 Pci/l proposed MCL.

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. 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 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).

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.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INENTORY:

Our Lead Service Line Inventory was completed and submitted and a copy of it is in our office as required by EPA. If any would like to view it or has any questions, please feel free to contact our office.

UCMR Definitions:

UCMR Minimum Reporting Level (MRL): The minimum concentration that may be reported by a laboratory as a quantified value for a method analyte following analysis. The MRLs were established based on the capability of the analytical method, not based on a level established as "significant" or "harmful". ***UCMR Reference Concentration:*** The reference concentrations are based on publicly available health information found in the following EPA resources: 2018 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories Tables [i.e., Health advisories (HA)] and the CCL 4 Contaminant Information Sheets {i.e., ***Health Reference Levels (HRLs)].*** The primary sources of the health information used to derive the guideline values in the resources referenced above are peer-reviewed assessments from EPA or other governmental agencies. The reference concentrations are subject to change as new health assessments are completed. Reference Concentrations are not legally enforceable federal standards.

Health Reference Levels (HRL): The CCL process derives HRLs for screening purposes using available data and can be used in the Regulatory Determination process as risk-derived concentrations against which to evaluate the occurrence data to determine if contaminants may occur at levels of public health concern. HRLs are not final determinations about the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is necessary to protect any particular population and, in some cases, are derived prior to development of a complete exposure assessment using the best available data. HRLs are not legally enforceable federal standards

Health Advisories (HA): Has provide information on contaminants that can cause human health effects and are known or anticipated to occur in drinking water. EPA's health advisories are non-enforceable and non-regulatory and provide technical information to State agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies and treatment technologies to assist with risk management decisions.

Level 1 Assessment: "A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system."

Level 2 Assessment: "A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions."

Questions: If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Larry Sanford, General Manager, at the water office at 251-626-3067. 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 meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 5:00 pm at the Spanish Fort Water System Office at 30686 Driftwood Lane, Spanish Fort Alabama, 36527.

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).

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Monitoring Results

As you can see by the table below, our system had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected.

Spanish Fort Water System Inc.
Detected Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	NO	0.66-2.14	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NO	0.20	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Total Alkalinity	NO	48.5 - 44.1	ppm	n/a	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Carbo Dioxide	NO	ND – 6.0	ppm	n/a	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	0	Present/ Absent	0	5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon	NO	1.2 – 1.9	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Gross Alpha	NO	-0.5	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta/phton emitters (mrem/yr)	NO	1.95	pCi/L	0	4	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combind Radium	NO	0.8	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium	NO	0.026 – 0.034	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	NO	90th percentile 4.0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	90th percentile 0.026	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of preservatives
Flouride	NO	0.33 – 0.64	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate(as Nitrogen)	NO	ND	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM -Total trihalomethanes	NO	LRAA 59.78 (32.0–100.0)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 -Total haloacetic acids	NO	LRAA 39.68 (27.0–52.0)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	49.5	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	8.18	ppb	0	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
PFA's	NO	ND	ppb	n/a	n/a	Manmade substance that resist both oil and water
Secondary Contaminants						
Aluminum	NO	ND – 0.024	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Calcium	NO	12.0 – 16.6	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Chloride	NO	5.9 – 10.5	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Color	NO	5.0	units	n/a	15	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Copper	NO	ND – 0.0022	ppm	n/a	1	Erosion of natural deposits leaching from pipes
Hardness	NO	37.5 – 48.4	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Iron	NO	ND – 0.35	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring, erosion, leaching from pipes
Magnesium	NO	1.7 – 1.8	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Manganese	NO	ND – 0.049	ppb	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	NO	8.8 – 9.2	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Sodium	NO	7.4 – 14.9	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Specific Conductance	NO	136.0 – 148.0	unhos	n/a	<500	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	9.4-10.0	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	99.0-117.0	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Zinc	NO	ND	ppm	n/a	5	Erosion; refinery or factory discharge; landfill runoff

* Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above Action Level (AL) = 0

Mobile Area Water and Sewer System Detected Drinking Water Contaminants						
Contaminants	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Msmt**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Atrazine	NO	ND - 0.018	ppb	n/a	n/a	Chlorinated herbicide
Chlorine	NO	0.29–2	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NO	0.007 -	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Total Alkalinity	NO	12.0 – 14.0	ppm	n/a	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chlorine Dioxide	NO	ND – 6.0	ppm	MRDLG=800	MRDLG=80	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	NO	0.15 0.74	ppm	0.8	1	Disinfection by-product
Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	0	Present/ Absent	0	5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon	NO	1.4 – 2.2	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Gross Alpha	NO	-0.117	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta/phton emitters (mrem/yr)	NO	0.082	pCi/L	0	4	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combind Radium	NO	0.692	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Atrazine	NO	ND – 0.018	ppb	n/a	n/a	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.023 – 0.038	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	NO	90th percentile 1.5	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	90th percentile 0.030	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of preservatives
Flouride	NO	0.33 – 0.64	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate(as Nitrogen)	NO	0.038 - 0.17	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM -Total trihalomethanes	NO	LRAA 67.25 (7.61–67.25)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 -Total haloacetic acids	NO	LRAA 39.68 (6.89–36.68)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	49.5	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	8.18	ppb	0	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Aluminum	NO	0.16 – 0.60	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Calcium	NO	13.9 – 17.8	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Chloride	NO	7.7 – 7.8	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Color	NO	ND*5.0	units	n/a	15	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Corrosivity (saturation index)	NO	-1.54 - -1.19		n/a	n/a	
Hardness	NO	38.3 – 49.6	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Iron	NO	ND	ppm	n/a	0.3	Naturally occurring, erosion, leaching from pipes
Magnesium	NO	0.86 – 1.2	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Manganese	NO	ND – 2.1	ppb	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Orthophosphate	NO	ND - 1.36	ppm	n/a	n/a	Corrosion inhibitor
pH	NO	7.06 – 8.3	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Sodium	NO	3.4 – 4.0	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Specific Conductance	NO	111.0 – 129.0	unhos	n/a	<500	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	19.6 – 27.5	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	66.0 – 83.0	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Zinc	NO	ND	ppm	n/a	5	Erosion; refinery or factory discharge; landfill runoff

* Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above Action Level (AL) = 0

UCMR5

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the EPA issues a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS's).
The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published on December 27, 2021. UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025 using analytical methods developed by the EPA and consensus organizations. This action provides the agency and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the national occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Below is a list of the contaminants that are being tested for during the UCMR5 along with their results.

Mobile Water and Sewer System Unregulated Contaminant Rule 5 (UCMR5) Contaminants					
Contaminants	**Unit Msmt**	**Average Detected**	**Contaminant**	**Unit Msmt**	**Level Detected**
lithium	ppb	ND	PFHxA	ppb	0.0004
11Cl-PF3OUdS	ppb	ND	PFHxS	ppb	ND
4:2 FTS	ppb	ND	PFMBA	ppb	ND
6:2 FTS	ppb	ND	PFMPA	ppb	ND
8:2 FTS	ppb	ND	PFNA	ppb	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS	ppb	ND	PFOA	ppb	0.0012
ADONA	ppb	ND	PFOS	ppb	0.0002
HFPO-DA	ppb	ND	PFPeA	ppb	0.0008
NFDHA	ppb	ND	PFPeS	ppb	ND
PFBA	ppb	0.0009	PFUnA	ppb	ND
PFBS	ppb	0.0009	NEtFOSAA	ppb	ND
PFDA	ppb	ND	NMeFOSAA	ppb	ND
PFDoA	ppb	ND	PFTA	ppb	ND
PFEESA	ppb	ND	PFTrDA	ppb	ND
PFHpA	ppb	ND			
PFHpS	ppb	ND			

PFAS : Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are synthetic chemical compounds found throughout our environment. PFAS are found in water, air, and soil. PFAS are used in many consumer and industrial products because they have the unique ability to repel oil, water, and grease.

MOBILE WATER and SEWER SYSTEM PFAS (in ppt)					
Contaminants	**Unit Msmt**	**Level Detected**	**Contaminant**	**Unit Msmt**	**Level Detected**
PFBS	ppt	1.3	PFHxS	ppt	ND
PFBA	ppt	2.2	PFNA	ppt	ND
PFPeA	ppt	1.5	PFOA	ppt	2.0
PFHxA	ppt	1.1	PFOS	ppt	1.6
PFHxA	ppt	1.1	Total PFAS	ppt	0.028

* 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 indexwith the highest obtained values analyzed and given in parenthesis. The MCL for the hazard index is 1.0 with **MAWSS** 2024 values equal to 0.00029.

City of Loxley Utilities Detected Drinking Water Contaminants						
Contaminants	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Msmt**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	NO	0.99-1.57	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NO	0.25	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Total Alkalinity	NO	ND – 22.70	ppm	n/a	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	0	Present/ Absent	0	5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon	NO	ND	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Gross Alpha	NO	3.69	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta/phton emitters (mrem/yr)	NO	ND	pCi/L	0	4	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combind Radium	NO	0.45	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium	NO	0.024	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	NO	90th percentile 0.08	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	90th percentile 0.01	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of preservatives
Flouride	NO	ND	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate(as Nitrogen)	NO	ND – 2.80	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	NO	ND – 2.80	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM -Total trihalomethanes	NO	ND	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 -Total haloacetic acids	NO	ND	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	31.20	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	7.99	ppb	0	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Hexachlorocycopentaadiene	NO	ND	ppm	n/a	n/a	
Secondary Contaminants						
Aluminum	NO	0.031	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Calcium	NO	0.75	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Chloride	NO	5.5	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Color	NO	5.0	units	n/a	15	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Hardness	NO	4.7	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Iron	NO	0.29	ppm	n/a	0.3	Naturally occurring, erosion, leaching from pipes
Magnesium	NO	0.67	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Manganese	NO	0.03	ppb	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	NO	5.8	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Sodium	NO	2.1	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Specific Conductance	NO	37.0	unhos	n/a	<500	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	7.5	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	33.0	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Zinc	NO	0.007	ppm	n/a	5	Erosion; refinery or factory discharge; landfill runoff

* Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above Action Level (AL) = 0

Definitions

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

Coliform Absent (ca)- Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Cryptosporidium- a microscopic parasite that can cause disease, mainly diarrhea, if swallowed.

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs)- are formed when disinfectants used in water treatment plants react with bromide and/or natural organic matter (i.e., decaying vegetation) present in the source water.

Distribution System Evaluation (DSE)-a 4-quarter study to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of DBPs.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the 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)-the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water

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.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)-a measure of the clarity of water.

Non-Detect (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/1)-one part per billion 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)-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/1)-one part per quadrillion 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)-one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

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

Running Annual Average (LRAA)-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 and is affected by temperature and carbon dioxide gas.

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

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

Quality On Tap!

Our Commitment Our Profession

Below is a table of contaminants for which the Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management require testing where applicable. These contaminants were not detected in your drinking water unless they are also listed in the Detected Drinking Water Contaminants table elsewhere in this reoort

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
Bacteriological Contaminants			cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present/absent	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	0	present/absent	Dichloromethane	5	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calc. organisms/l	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
Radiological Contaminants			Di(2-ethylhexylJphthalate	6	ppb
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/vr	Dinoseb	7	ppb
Alohaemitters	15	pCi/1	Dioxin l2,3,7,8-TCDDl	30	ppb
Combined radium	5	pCi/1	Diauat	**20**	ppb
Uranium	30	pCi/1	Endothall	100	ppb
Inorganic Chemicals			Endrin	**2**	ppb
Antimony	6	ppb	Epichlorohydrin	TT	**TT**
Arsenic	10	ppb	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Asbestos	7	MFL	Ethylenedibromide	50	ppb
Barium	2	ppm	Glyphosate	700	ppb
Beryllium	**4**	ppb	Heotachlor	400	ppb
Cadmium	5	ppb	Heptachlorepoxide	200	ppt
Chromium	100	ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	Hexachlorocvclopentadiene	50	ppb
Cvanide	200	ppb	Lindane	200	ppt
Fluoride	4	ppm	Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Lead	AL=15	ppb	Oxamvl IVvdalel	200	ppb
Mercurv	2	ppb	Polychlorinatedbiohenvls	0.5	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	Picloram	500	ppb
Selenium	.05	ppm	Simazine	**4**	ppb
Thallium	.002	ppm	Stvrene	100	ppb
Oroanic Contaminants			Tetrachloroeth, lene	5	ppb
2,4-D	70	ppb	Toluene	1	ppm
Acrylamide	TT	TT	Toxaphene	3	ppb
Alachlor	2	ppb	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb
Atrazine	3	ppb	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppm
Benzene	5	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
Benzo(alovrene rPAHsl	200	ppb	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Carbofuran	40	ppb	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Carbontetrachloride	5	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	**2**	ppb
Chlordane	2	ppb	Xylenes	10	ppm
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	**Disinfectants & DisinfectionByproducts**		
Dalaoon	200	ppb	Chlorine	4	ppm
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppb	Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	Chloramines	**4**	ppm
1,4-Dichlorobenzene(para)	75	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Chlorite	1	ppm
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	HAAS[Total haloaceticacids]	60	ppb
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	TTHM [Total trihalomethanesl	80	ppb

LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Alkalinitv, Total (as CA, Co3\	Copper	Manaanese	Soecific Conductance
Aluminum	Corrosivitv	Odor	Sulfate
Calcium,as Ca	Foaminq aqents (MBAS)	Nickel	Total Dissolved Solids
Carbon Dioxide	Hardness	pH	Zinc
Chloride	Iron	Silver	
Color	Maanesium	Sodium	

LIST OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Aldicarb	Chloroethane	Dieldrin	Prooachlor
AldicarbSulfone	Chloroform	Hexachlorobutadiene	N-Propylbenzene
AldicarbSulfoxide	Chloromelhane	3-Hydroxvcarbofuran	Propachlor
Aldrin	0-Chlorotoluene	Isoprpylbenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Bromoacetic Acid	P-Chlorotoluene	p-Isopropvltoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroelhane
Bromobenzene	Dibromochloromethane	M-Dichlorobenzene	Tetrachloroethene
Bromochlorometharie	1,2-Dibrom0€thane	Methomvl	Trichloroacetic Acid
Bromodichloromethane	Dibromomethane	Methvlene chloride	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Bromoform	1,1-Dichloroethane	Methyl tert-butyl ether	Trichloroethene
Bromomethane	1,3-Dichloropropane	Metolachlor	Trichlorofluoromethane
Butachlor	2,2-Dichloroorooane	Metribuzin	1,2,3-Trichloroorooane
N-Butvlbenzene	1,1-Dichlorooroene	MTBE	1,2,4-Trimethvlbenzene
Sec-Butvlbenzene	1,3-Dichlorooroene	Naohthalene	1,3,5-Trimethvlbenzene
Tert - Butylbenzene	Dicamba	1-Naphthl"	
Carbary!	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Paraquat	