Munford, AL 36268 76 Railroad Street P.O. Box 92 Munford Water Authority, Inc.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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.

A MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you

for understanding. We at The Munford Water Authority, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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.

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Consumer Confidence Report Prepared By The Alabama Rural Water Association

General Information

Reporting Violation - ADEM Admin Code r. 335-7-10-.06 requires public water systems to submit MORs to the Department no later than the tenth of the month following the month in which the data was collected.

A review of records available to the Department indicates that Munford Water Authority, Inc. has failed to submit MORs for the following monitoring periods, resulting in a reporting violation: Monitoring Period - February 2022

As you can see by the tables, our system had no monitoring violations of allowable limits of contaminants in drinking water. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the

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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immuno-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 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).

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. Munford Water Authority, Inc. 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/safe water/lead. The Munford Water Authority (MWA) routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. Test results are based on required testing as shown on the monitoring

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report January—December 2023

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) drinking water health standards. Your Local Water officials vigilantly safeguard its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standards.

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable 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. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The majority of your water comes from our Carter Street well, which produces 150 gallons per minute and our new Stephens Street well at 550 gallons per minute. The Knox Aquifer is the source for both wells. Oxford Water is from the Knox Group, Shady Dolomite Aquifer. We are both required to add chlorine for disinfecting. Both Munford and Oxford have provided water testing data.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS & Staff

Jimmy D. Mann, Chairman —2027

Jimmy Nelson, Vice Chairman —2028 Gary Carter, Board Member —2028

Duane Stephens, Board Member —2025

Jeff Stephens, Board Member —2027

Andrew S. Collett – General Manager

Dina V. Bazor – Administrative Assistant

Office Clerk - Erika H. Brown System Maintenance is Taylor G. Watts and Jacob T. Adams

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

Disinfection Byproducts – contaminants formed when chlorine is used as a disinfectant.

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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/I) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in

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

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

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 Contaminant Level or MCL - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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 contamina

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Variances and Exemptions - The Department or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions

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

The Munford Water Authority, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. 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).

The Munford Water Authority, Inc. utilizes a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan, and a Cross Connection Policy is in place to insure good safe drinking water for our customers. The Munford Water Authority, Inc. has completed a Source Water Assessment Plan which is available for review at their office. A Source Water Assessment Plan provides information about potential sources of contamination and is set up to help protect our source.

Any Questions?

Please attend our regularly scheduled meetings for 2023!

January 19, March 16, May 18, July 20, September 21, November 16. All meetings are held at 6:30 pm in the MWA office.

Table of Primary Contaminants

Munford ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND N	ND ND ND ND ND ND
ND ND ND ND ND ND	ND ND ND ND
ND ND ND ND	ND ND ND
ND ND ND	ND ND
ND ND	ND
ND	
	16.00
ND	10.00
	ND
ND	ND
1.30	1.40
0.02	24.00
ND	ND
ND	1.20
ND	ND
ND	ND
	ND

Table of Secondary and Unregulated Contaminants

Secondary Drinking Water Standards are guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. ADEM has Secondary Drinking Water Standards established in state regulations applicable to water systems required to monitor for the various components. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurance of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

CONTAMINANT

MCL Munford Oxford CONTAMINANT MCL Munford Oxford

					Se	condary	7						
		0.00	ND Foaming Ager		ts 0.5		ND	ND	Silver		7	ND	ND
Chloride	250	5.39	7.70	Iron		0.3	ND	ND	Sulfat	e	70	1.67	6.10
Color (PCU)	15	ND	ND	Magnesium		75	14.20	ND	Total	Dissolved Solids	500	182	164.00
Copper	opper 1		ND Odor (T.O.N.)			5	ND	ND	Zinc		5	ND	ND
						Special							
Calcium	N/A	31.10	ND	pH (SU)		N/A	7.45	8.10	Temp	erature (*C)	N/A	ND	ND
Carbon Dioxide	Dioxide N/A ND ND Sodium			N/A		5.70	Total	Alkalinity	N/A	100	ND		
Manganese			ND	Specific Condu	ctance (umhos)	< 500	437.50	ND	Total	Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	130	164.00
					Un	regulate	ed						
1,1 - Dichloropropene	N/A	ND		Bromobenzene		N/A	ND	ND	Hexa	chlorobutadiene	N/A	ND	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	N/A	ND	ND	Bromochlorom	ethane	N/A	ND	ND	Isopr	ylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane N/A		ND	ND	Bromodichloromethane		N/A	ND	3.30		chlorobenzene	N/A	ND	ND
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene N/A		ND	ND	Bromoform	N/A	ND	ND	Meth	omyl	N/A	ND	ND	
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	N/A	ND	ND	Bromomethane	;	N/A	ND	ND	Meto	lachlor	N/A	ND	ND
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND	Butachlor		N/A	ND	ND	Metri	buzin	N/A	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	ND	Carbaryl		N/A	ND	ND	MTB		N/A	ND	ND
1,3 - Dichloropropane	N/A	ND	ND	Chloroethane		N/A	ND	ND	N - B	utylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND
1,3 - Dichloropropene	N/A	ND	ND	Chlorodibromo	methane	N/A	ND	11.20	Naph	thalene	N/A	ND	ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND	Chloroform		N/A	ND	5.30	N-Pro	pylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND
2,2 - Dichloropropane	N/A	ND	ND	Chloromethane	;	N/A	ND	ND	O-Ch	lorotoluene	N/A	ND	ND
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N/A	ND	ND	Dibromochloro	methane	N/A	ND	ND	P-Chl	orotoluene	N/A	ND	ND
Aldicarb	N/A	ND	ND	Dibromometha	ne	N/A	ND	ND	P-Iso	propyltoluene	N/A	ND	ND
Aldicarb Sulfone	N/A	ND		Dichlorodifluoromethane		N/A	ND	ND	Propa	chlor	N/A	ND	ND
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	N/A	ND	ND	Dieldrin		N/A	ND	ND	Sec -	Butylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND
Aldrin	N/A	ND	ND	Fluorotrichloromethan		N/A	ND	ND	Tert -	Butylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND
					PFAS								
CONTAMINANT	RESULTS	UNITS		rodecanoic	RESULTS		UNITS	CONTAMI		RESULTS		UNITS	
11CI-PF3OUdS	CI-PF3OUdS ND ug/L		Acid		ND		ug/L	Perfluorooctanoic Acid		ND	ug/L		
9Cl-PF3ONS	NS ND ug/		Perfluorohexanoic Acid		ND		ug/L	Perfluorotetradeca- noic Acid		ND	ug/L		
ADONA	NA ND		Perfluorododecanoic Acid		ND			Perfluorotridecanoic Acid		ND	ug/L		
HFPO-DA ND		ug/L	Perfluoroheptanoic Acid		ND		ug/L	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid		ND	ug/L		
NEIFOSAA			cid	0.0025		ug/L	Total PFAs		0.0086	ug/L			
NMeFOSAA	ND	ug/L	Acid	rononanoic	ND		ug/L				ug/L		
DCl 14 1			DCl										

0.0025-0.0061 ug/L

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or ADEM requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

	Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants											
	CONTANTANT	Mara	MCL				Munford	Oxford	Amount	Likely Source of Contamination		
	CONTAMINANT	MCLG		ological Cor	Range itaminants	Januar	y - Decemb	er 2022	Detected	Contamination		
	Total Coliform Bacteria	0	< 5%				ND	ND	Present or Absent	Naturally present in the environment		
	Turbidity	0	TT				0.18	0.03	NTU	Soil runoff		
	Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	0				ND	ND	Absent	Human and animal fecal waste		
	Viruses, Giardia	0	TT				0	0	Absent	Human and animal fecal waste		
	Legionella	0	TT				0	0	Present or Absent	Found naturally in water, multiplies in heating systems		
				ogical Cont	Contaminants Januar		- December 2017					
	Alpha emitters	0	15 Inorgan	nic Contaminants		ND January - December 2		1.17	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits		
			Inorgan	ic Containi		January - D	ecember 20	19-2022		Discharge of drilling wastes;		
	Barium	2	2.	0.01	-	0.04	0.01	0.04	ppm	discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits Discharge from steel and pulp		
	Chromium	100	100	ND	-	0.00	0.00	ND	ppb	mills erosion of natural deposits		
	Chlorine	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	0.99	-	2.07	ND	2.07	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes		
				No. of S	ites above act	ion level				Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of		
	C	1.2	40 Sites	0			0.11	0.09		natural deposits; leaching from		
	Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	No. of S	ites above act	tion level			ppm	wood preservatives Corrosion of household		
	Lead	0	10 Sites AL=15		0		ND	ND	ppb	plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits		
										Runoff from fertilizer use;		
				0.30		1.22	1.22	1.10		leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural		
ter	Nitrate (as N)	10	10						ppm	deposits Runoff from fertilizer use;		
				ND		ND	ND	ND		leaching from septic tanks,		
	Nitrite (as N)	1	1	ND	-	ND	ND	ND	ppm	sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
										Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,		
	T . 127	1.0	10	0.30		1.22	1.22	1.10		sewage; erosion of natural		
	Total Nitrate & Nitrite	10 10 - Organic Contaminants		- ninants	January -	December 2	2022	ppm	deposits			
						Ī				Discharge from metal		
	Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0	5	ND	-	2.80	ND	1.20	ppb	degreasing sites and other factories Naturally present in the		
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N/A	TT	1.30	-	1.40	1.30	1.40	TT	environment		
	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0	60	ND	_	ND	ND	16.00	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
	Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0	80	ND		0.00	0.00	24.00	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
	(111IM)	U		dary Conta	minants	January	- December	2022	рро	Ciriormation		
										Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with		
	Aluminum	N/A	0.2	ND	-	0.00	0.00	ND	ppm	water additives		
	Total Alkalinity	N/A	N/A	ND	-	100.00	100.00	ND	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits Naturally occurring in the		
	Chloride	N/A	250	2.50	_	7.70	5.39	7.70	ppm	environment or as a result of		
										agricultural runoff Naturally occurring in the		
	Sulfate	N/A	250	1.67	-	6.10	1.67	6.10	ppm	environment Erosion of natural deposits		
	Total Dissolved Solids	N/A	500 Spec	109.00	inants	182.00 January - 1	182.00 December 2	164.00 022	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits		
	Calcium	N/A	N/A	ND	_	31.10	31.10	ND	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits		
=	Magnesium	N/A	0.05	ND	-	14.20	14.20	ND	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits Naturally occurring in the		
-	рН	N/A	N/A	7.40	-	8.10	7.45	8.10	SU	environment or as a result of treatment with water		
			_					\.		Naturally occurring in the		
	Specific Conductance	N/A	<500	ND	-	437.50	437.50	ND	umhos	environment or as a result of treatment with water		
1	Sodium	N/A	N/A	2.05	-	5.70	2.05	5.70	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment		
7			.	4.0-		,	4.5.	4		Naturally occurring in the		
	Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	N/A	113.00	-	164.00	130.00	164.00	ppm	environment or as a result of treatment with water		