

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Eclectic Water Works & Sewer Board

January-December 2025

### Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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. We purchase our water from Central Elmore Water Authority and Tallassee Water Works. The water we supply to our customers requires no specialized treatment. However, Chlorine is added to the water as disinfectant and the required residual is maintained to protect your drinking water from any possible outside contaminants.

The Eclectic Water Works & Sewer Board routinely completes a water storage facility inspection plan and utilizes a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan and a Cross Connection Policy is in place to insure good safe drinking water for our customers. Central Elmore Water Authority and Tallassee Water Works has completed a Source Water Assessment Plan, which is available at their office for review. This report provides information about potential sources of contamination and is set up to help protect our source.

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 Council meetings. They are held on the 3rd Monday of the month at the Eclectic Town Hall, 145 Main Street in Eclectic and begin at 7:00 p.m.

**The members of the Town Council are:**

**Claudia O'Connell**

**Guy Sanders, Mayor**

**Daren Davis**

**Tammie Willis**

**Wanda Estes, Mayor Pro-Tem**

**Jackie Stearns**

### Important Drinking Water Definitions:

**Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - 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.

**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. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**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 person.

**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 (µg/L)** - 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 (ng/L)** - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

**Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (pg/L)** - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

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

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

**Threshold Odor Number (T.O.N.)** - The greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that still yields a just-detectable odor.

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

**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."

**Explanation of reasons for variance/exemptions** 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.

The Eclectic Water Works & Sewer Board routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the following tables show the results of our monitoring period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2025.

**Table of Primary Contaminants**

At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risks to humans. This table provides a quick glance of any primary contaminant detections.																				
CONTAMINANT	MCL	Eclectic	Central Elmore	Tallassee	CONTAMINANT	MCL	Eclectic	Central Elmore	Tallassee	CONTAMINANT	MCL	Eclectic	Central Elmore	Tallassee						
<b>Bacteriological</b>																				
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	ND	ND	ND	Selenium(ppb)	50	ND	ND	ND	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND	ND	ND						
Turbidity	TT	ND	0.19	0.19	Thallium(ppb)	2	ND	ND	ND	Ethylbenzene(ppb)	700	ND	ND	ND						
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	ND	ND	ND	<b>Organic Chemicals</b>															
<b>Radiological</b>																				
Beta/ photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND	ND	ND	Acrylamide	TT	ND	ND	ND	Glyphosate(ppb)	700	ND	ND	ND						
Alpha emitters (pci/l)	15	ND	ND	ND	Alachlor(ppb)	2	ND	ND	ND	Haloacetic Acids(ppb)	60	54.50	32.40	36.00						
Combined radium (pci/l)	5	ND	ND	ND	Atrazine(ppb)	3	ND	0.03	ND	Heptachlor(ppb)	400	ND	ND	ND						
Uranium (pci/l)	30	ND	ND	ND	Benzen(e)ppb)	5	ND	ND	ND	Heptachlor epoxide(ppb)	200	ND	ND	ND						
<b>Inorganic</b>																				
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND	ND	ND	Benzo(a)pyrene(PHAs)(ppt)	200	ND	ND	ND	Hexachlorobenzene(ppb)	1	ND	ND	ND						
Arsenic (ppb)	10	ND	0.43	ND	Carbon Tetrachloride(ppb)	40	ND	ND	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene(ppb)	50	ND	ND	ND						
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND	ND	ND	Chlorane(ppb)	2	ND	ND	ND	Lindane(ppb)	200	ND	ND	ND						
Barium (ppm)	2	ND	0.01	0.01	Chlorobenzene(ppb)	100	ND	ND	ND	Methoxychlor(ppb)	40	ND	ND	ND						
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND	ND	ND	2,4-D	70	ND	ND	ND	Oxamyl (Vydate)(ppb)	200	ND	ND	ND						
Bromate(ppb)	10	ND	ND	ND	Dalapon(ppb)	200	ND	ND	ND	Pentachlorophenol(ppb)	1	ND	ND	ND						
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	ND	ND	Dibromochloropropane(ppb)	200	ND	ND	ND	PCBs(ppb)	500	ND	ND	ND						
Chloramines(ppm)	4	ND	ND	ND	0-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	600	ND	ND	ND	Simazine(ppb)	4	ND	ND	ND						
Chlorine(ppm)	4	2.10	2.20	2.30	p-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	75	ND	ND	ND	Styrene(ppb)	100	ND	ND	ND						
Chlorine dioxide(ppb)	800	ND	0.32	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane(ppb)	5	ND	ND	ND	Tetrachloroethylene(ppb)	5	ND	ND	ND						
Chlorite(ppm)	1	ND	0.76	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	7	ND	ND	ND	Toluene(ppm)	1	ND	ND	ND						
Chromium (ppb)	100	ND	ND	ND	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	70	ND	ND	ND	TOC	TT	ND	1.49	1.50						
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	ND	0.01	0.12	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	100	ND	ND	ND	TTHM(ppb)	80	120.00	63.10	82.00						
Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND	ND	ND	Dichloromethane(ppb)	5	ND	ND	ND	Toxaphene(ppb)	3	ND	ND	ND						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	ND	0.63	0.60	1,2-Dichloropropane(ppb)	5	ND	ND	ND	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)(ppb)	50	ND	ND	ND						
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	ND	0.01	0.00	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate(ppb)	400	ND	ND	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene(ppb)	70	ND	ND	ND						
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND	ND	ND	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates(ppb)	6	ND	ND	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane(ppb)	200	ND	ND	ND						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	ND	0.09	0.16	Dinoseb(ppb)	7	ND	ND	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane(ppb)	5	ND	ND	ND						
Nitrite (ppm)	1	ND	ND	ND	Dioxin(2,3,7,8-TCDD)(ppg)	30	ND	ND	ND	Trichloroethylene(ppb)	5	ND	ND	ND						
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	10	ND	0.09	0.16	Diquat(ppb)	20	ND	ND	ND	Vinyl Chloride(ppb)	2	ND	ND	ND						
					Endothal(ppb)	100	ND	ND	ND	Xylenes(ppm)	10	ND	ND	ND						
					Endrin(ppb)	2	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 occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.															
CONTAMINANT	MCL	Eclectic	Central Elmore	Tallassee	CONTAMINANT	MCL	Eclectic	Central Elmore	Tallassee	CONTAMINANT	MCL	Eclectic	Central Elmore	Tallassee	
<b>Secondary</b>															
Aluminum	0.2	ND	ND	0.02	Foaming Agents	0.5	ND	ND	ND	Silver	7	ND	ND	ND	
Chloride	250	ND	10.90	5.80	Iron	0.3	ND	ND	ND	Sulfate	70	ND	11.9	7.00	
Color (PCU)	15	ND	ND	ND	Magnesium	75	ND	1.10	ND	Total Dissolved Solids	500	ND	77	60.00	
Copper	1	ND	0.01	ND	Odor (T.O.N.)	5	ND	ND	ND	Zinc	5	ND	ND	ND	
<b>Special</b>															
Calcium	N/A	ND	2.35	ND	pH (SU)	N/A	ND	8.60	9.00	Temperature (°C)	N/A	ND	ND	ND	
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	ND	17.60	ND	Sodium	N/A	ND	17.90	11.50	Total Alkalinity	N/A	ND	33	ND	
Manganese	0.05	ND	0.00	ND	Specific Conductance (umhos)	<500	ND	116.00	ND	Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	ND	10.2	13.50	
<b>Unregulated</b>															
1,1 - Dichloropropene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Bromobenzene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Hexachlorobutadiene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Bromochloromethane	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Isopropylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	
1,1,1-Dichloroethane	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Bromodichloromethane	N/A	5.55	4.65	1.95	M-Dichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Bromoforn	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Methomyl	N/A	ND	ND	ND	
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Bromomethane	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Metolachlor	N/A	ND	ND	ND	
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Butachlor	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Metribuzin	N/A	ND	ND	ND	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Carbaryl	N/A	ND	ND	ND	MTBE	N/A	ND	ND	ND	
1,3 - Dichloropropane	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Chloroethane	N/A	ND	ND	ND	N - Butylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	
1,3 - Dichloropropene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Chlorodibromomethane	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Naphthalene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Chloroform	N/A	61.35	29.10	13.00	N-Propylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	
2,2 - Dichloropropane	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Chloromethane	N/A	ND	ND	ND	O-Chlorotoluene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Dibromochloromethane	N/A	0.55	0.60	ND	P-Chlorotoluene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	
Aldicarb	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Dibromomethane	N/A	ND	ND	ND	P-Isopropyltoluene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	
Aldicarb Sulfone	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Dichlorodifluoromethane	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Propachlor	N/A	ND	ND	ND	
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Dieldrin	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Sec - Butylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	
Aldrin	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Fluorotrichloromethan	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Tert - Butylbenzene	N/A	ND	ND	ND	

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 occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. 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.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected.

Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants										
CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Range			Eclectic	Central Elmore	Tallassee	Amount Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Bacteriological Contaminants January - December</b>										
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	< 5%				ND	ND	ND	Present or Absent	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	0	TT				ND	0.19	0.19	NTU	Soil runoff
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	0				ND	ND	ND	Present or Absent	Human and animal fecal waste
Viruses, Giardia	0	TT				0	0	0	Present or Absent	Human and animal fecal waste
Legionella	0	TT				0	0	0	Present or Absent	Found naturally in water, multiplies in heating systems
<b>Radiological Contaminants January - December</b>										
Beta particle and photon	0	4				ND	ND	ND	mrem/yr	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters	0	15				ND	ND	ND	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	0	5				ND	ND	ND	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	0	30				ND	ND	ND	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants January - December</b>										
Arsenic	0	10	ND	-	ND	ND	0.43	ND	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	ND	-	ND	ND	0.01	0.01	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	0.88	-	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.30	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	MRDLG 800	MRDL 800	ND	-	ND	ND	0.32	ND	ppb	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	0.8	1	ND	-	ND	ND	0.76	ND	ppm	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Copper	1.3	40 Sites AL=1.3	No. of Sites above action level 0			ND	0.01	0.12	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	4	4	ND	-	ND	ND	0.63	0.60	ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	0	10 Sites AL=15	No. of Sites above action level 0			ND	0.01	0.00	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	ND	-	ND	ND	0.09	0.16	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	10	10	ND	-	ND	ND	0.09	0.16	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Organic Contaminants January - December</b>										
Atrazine	3	3	ND	-	ND	ND	0.03	ND	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	0	60	15.00	-	54.50	54.50	32.40	36.00	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N/A	TT	ND	-	ND	ND	1.49	1.50	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0	80	14.70	-	120.00	120.00	63.10	82.00	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Secondary Contaminants January - December</b>										
Aluminum	N/A	0.2	ND	-	ND	ND	ND	0.02	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives
Chloride	N/A	250	ND	-	ND	ND	10.90	5.80	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff
Copper	N/A	1	ND	-	ND	ND	0.01	ND	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
Magnesium	N/A	0.05	ND	-	ND	ND	1.10	ND	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N/A	250	ND	-	ND	ND	11.9	7.00	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids	N/A	500	ND	-	ND	ND	77.00	60.00	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Special Contaminants January - December</b>										
Calcium	N/A	N/A	ND	-	ND	ND	2.35	ND	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	N/A	ND	-	ND	ND	17.60	ND	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N/A	N/A	ND	-	ND	ND	0.00	ND	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	N/A	N/A	ND	-	ND	ND	8.60	9.00	SU	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ND	-	ND	ND	17.90	11.50	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Specific Conductance	N/A	<500	ND	-	ND	ND	116.00	ND	umhos	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Total Alkalinity	N/A	N/A	ND	-	ND	ND	33.00	ND	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	N/A	ND	-	ND	ND	10.20	13.50	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
<b>Unregulated Contaminants January - December</b>										
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	N/A	2.00	-	9.10	5.55	4.65	1.95	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by-product of chlorination
Chloroform	N/A	N/A	12.70	-	110.00	61.35	29.10	13.00	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by-product of chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	N/A	N/A	ND	-	1.10	0.55	0.60	ND	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment

PFAS - 2024			
PFAS Contaminants (ppb)	Max Detected	PFAS Contaminants (ppb)	Max Detected
11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosafluoro-3oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	Perfluorononanoic acid - PFNA	0.000001080
9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid - PFOS	0.000002260
ADONA (4,8-dioxo-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid - PFOA	0.000002680
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid)	ND	Perfluorodecanoic acid - PFDA	ND
NEtFOSAA (N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND	Perfluorododecanoic acid - PFDoA	0.000000659
NMeFOSAA (N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	0.000000276	Perfluorohexanoic acid - PFHxA	0.000000960
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid - PFBS	0.000001260	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid - PFTeDA	0.000001280
Perfluoroheptanoic acid - PFHpA	0.000000749	Perfluorotridecanoic acid - PFTrDA	0.000000921
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid - PFHxS	0.000000598	Perfluoroundecanoic acid - PFUnA	0.000000566

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that have properties useful in the manufacture of nonstick cookware, stain-resistant carpet and textiles, firefighting foams, food wrappers, and many more industrial and consumer applications. These chemicals, which have been produced in the United States since the early 1940s, are very persistent in the environment.

## General Information

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 activities.

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 SAFE at these levels. 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.

**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 regulations, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled 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 an increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney problems, or nervous system problems.

**LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY:** Our Lead Service Line Inventory was completed and submitted by the deadline of October 16, 2024, and a copy of it is in our office as required by the EPA. If any would like to view it or have any questions, please feel free to contact our office.

**Lead in Drinking Water:** "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. The **Eclectic Water Works & Sewer Board** 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>."

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 (Environmental Protection Agency)/CDC (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. All Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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).

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 **Eclectic Water Works & Sewer Board** work 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.

**For more information contact:**

**Eclectic Water Works & Sewer Board**  
**507 Main Street**  
**Eclectic, Al 36024**  
**Telephone: 334-541-2840**