## y (ille LO) refer ( politici no le Londo. econo de le engre Londo Report

76 Railroad Street Munford, AL 36268

Munford Water Authority, Inc. P.O. Box 92

## 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 for understanding. We at The continue providing your family with Munford Water Authority, Inc. clean, quality water this year. In works around the clock to provide top order to maintain a safe and quality water to every tap. We ask dependable water supply we that all our customers help us protect sometimes need to make our water sources, which are the heart improvements that will benefit all of of our community, our way of life our customers. These improvements and our children's future. are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you 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.

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."

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. **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 distribution system.

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 water for drinking 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 Holline or at <u>http://www.eqa.gov/safewater/flead</u>.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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 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 directs. Adults can have increased risks of heart directs. Adults can have increased risks of heart directs. Adults can have increased risks of heart directs.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2024. 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 Hotine (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 2025!

January 16, March 20, May 15, July 17, September 18,

November 20. All meetings are held at 6:30 pm in the MWA office.

Table of Primary Contaminants													that we detected during ne water poses a health					
At high levels some primary contaminants are know n to pose a health risks to humans. This table provides a quick glance of any primary contaminant detections.									this table is from t	esting done i	in the calend	lar year of the repo	rt. The EPA or ADEM 1	equires us to	monitor for	certain contaminants		
CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL		AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED					inants do not change fr				
Bacteriological			Selenium(ppb)		50	ND	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND									
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	ND	Thallium(ppb)		2	ND	Ethylbenzene(ppb)	700	ND	Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants								
Turbidity	TT	0.06	Organic Chemicals				Ethylene dibromide(ppt)	50	ND							Amoun	t Likely Sou	
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	ND	Acrylamide	TT		ND	Glyphosate(ppb)	700	ND	CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Range	Munfor	d Oxford	Detected		
diological		Alachlor(ppb)	1	2	ND	Haloacetic Acids(ppb)	60	ND				0				Contamin		
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND	Atrazine(ppb)		3	ND	Heptachlor(ppt)	400	ND									
Alpha emitters (pci/l)	15	ND	Benzene(ppb)		5	ND	Heptachlor epoxide(ppt)	200	ND	Bacteriological Contaminants								
Combined radium (pci/l)	5	ND	Benzo(a)pyrene[PHAs] (ppt)	200		ND	Hexachlorobenzene(ppb)	1	ND					ND	ND	Present or	Naturally present in	
Uranium(pci/l)	30	ND	Carbofuran(ppb)		40	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene(ppb)	50	ND	Total Coliform	0	< 5%		ND	ND	Absent	environment	
Inorganic			Carbon Tetrachloride(ppb)		5	ND	Lindane(ppt)	200	ND	Bacteria								
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND	Chlordane(ppb)		2	ND	Methoxychlor(ppb)	40	ND	Turbidity	0	TT		ND	0.057	NTU	Soil runoff	
Arsenic (ppb)	10	ND	Chlorobenzene(ppb)	100		ND	Oxamyl [Vydate](ppb)	200	ND				Padialogia	al Contaminants			•	
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND	2,4-D		70	ND	Pentachlorophenol(ppb)	1	ND				Kaulologit		-			
Barium (ppm)	2	0.02	Dalapon(ppb)	200		ND	Picloram(ppb)	500	ND	Alpha emitters	0	15		ND	ND	pCi/L	Erosion of natura deposits	
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND	Dibromochloropropane(ppt)	200		ND	PCBs(ppt)	500	ND								Decay of natural	
Bromate(ppb)	10	ND	0-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	600		ND	Simazine(ppb)	4	ND	Beta particle and	0	4		ND	ND	mrem/yr	-	
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	p-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)		75	ND	Styrene(ppb)	100	ND	photon						inieni/yi	made deposits	
Chloramines(ppm)	4	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane(ppb)		5	ND	Tetrachloroethylene(ppb)	5	0.18	Combined Radium		5		ND	ND	pCi/L	Erosion of natura deposits	
Chlorine(ppm)	4	1.60	1,1-Dichloroethylene(ppb)		7	0.22	Toluene(ppm)	1	ND		0							
Chlorine dioxide(ppb)	800	ND	Cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene(ppb)		70	ND	TOC	TT	1.20	.226 & 228								
Chlorite(ppm)	1	ND	trans-1,2- Dichloroethylene(ppb)	100		ND	TTHM(ppb)	80	2.40		1	1	Inorgani	c Contaminants		•		
Chromium (ppb)	100	ND	Dichloromethane(ppb)		5	ND	Toxaphene(ppb)	3	ND				8					
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	ND	1,2-Dichloropropane(ppb)		5	ND	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)(ppb)	50	ND								Discharge of drillir wastes;	
Cyanide (ppb)	200		Di-(2- ethylhexyl)adipate(ppb)	400		ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene(ppb)	70	ND	Barium	2	2	ND -	ND ND	0.016	ppm	wastes,	

	4	ND	Di(2- ethylhexyl)phthlates(ppb)	6	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane(ppb)	200	ND										discharge from m
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	ND	Dinoseb(ppb)	7	ND	1,1,2-1richloroethane(ppb)	3	ND										refineries; erosion
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND	Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	30	ND	Trichloroethylene(ppb)	5	5.18	Chlorine	MRDLG	MRDL 4	1.26	_	1.35	1.35	1.6	ppm	Maten additive
Nitrate (ppm) Nitrite (ppm)	10	1.10 ND	Diquat(ppb) Endothall(ppb)	20	ND ND	Vinyl Chloride(ppb)	2	ND ND	chiornie	4	MIXDL 4						ppm	
Fotal Nitrate & Nitrite	10	1.10	Endrin(ppb)	2	ND	Xylenes(ppm)	10	ND		•		No. of S	ites abo	ve action				Corrosion of hou
Iolar Mulaic & Mulle	10			-					Copper	1.3	10	10.013	level	ve action		0.004	ppm	plumbing system
Table of Secondary and Unregulated Contaminants								**	1	Sites		0		ND	0.094	**	erosion of natura	
Secondary Drinking Water Standa Drinking Water Standards established	r <b>ds</b> are gui Lin state re	delines regul quiations ap	ating contaminants that may cau plicable to water systems require	se cosmetic effects (such as skin or too ed to monitor for the various component	th discoloration	or aesthetic effects (such as taste, contaminants are those for which	odor, or color) in drinking w ater. ADEM EPA has not established drinking w ate	has Secondary standards The			AL=1.3							deposits; leachin
			purpo	se of unregulated contaminant monitorir regulated contaminants in drinking w at	ng is to assist El	PA in					AL-1.5							wood preservativ
			determining the occurance of un	regulated contaminants in drinking wat	er and w netner	tuture regulation is w arranted.						No. o	f Sites a	lbove				Corrosion of hou
CONTAMINANT	MCL	DETECT	CONTAMINANT	MCL	DETECT	CONTAMINANT	MCL	DETECT	Lead	0	10			action	ND	ND	ppb	plumbing system
				Secondary							Sites			level 0				erosion of natura
Aluminum	0.2	ND	Foaming Agents	0.5	ND	Silver	7	ND			AL=15			0				deposits
Chloride	250	6.00	Iron	0.3	ND	Sulfate	70	ND	Nitrate (as N)	10	10	ND	D -		ND			Runoff from fert
Color (PCU)	15	ND	Magnesium	75	ND	Total Dissolved Solids	500	119						ND		1.1	ppm	use;
Copper	1	ND	Odor (T.O.N.)	5	ND	Zinc	5	ND										leaching from se
			•	Special														tanks, sewage; en
Calcium	N/A	ND	pH (SU)	N/A	8.40	Temperature (*C)	N/A	ND	1	1			I					natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	ND	Sodium	N/A	3.40	Total Alkalinity	N/A	ND					<u> </u>			1		Runoff f
Manganese	0.05	ND	Specific Conductance (umhos)	N/A	ND	Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	130	Total Nitrate & Nitrite	10	10	I	-				ppm	fertilizer
			(unnos)	Unregulated		L	I					ND		ND	ND	1.1		leaching from se
1,1 - Dichloropropene	N/A	ND	Bromobenzene	N/A	ND	Hexachlorobutadiene	N/A	ND										tanks, sewa
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	N/A	ND	Bromochloromethane	N/A	ND	Isoprpylbenzene	N/A	ND										erosion of natural
1,1-Dichloroethane	N/A	ND	Bromodichloromethane	N/A	2.80	M-Dichlorobenzene	N/A	ND										deposits
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	Bromoform	N/A	ND	Methomyl	N/A	ND				0	rganic	Contami	iants			
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	N/A	ND	Bromomethane	N/A	ND	Metolachlor	N/A	ND								14.00		By-product of
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	N/A	ND	Butachlor	N/A	ND	Metribuzin	N/A	ND	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0	60	ND	-	ND	ND	14.80	ppb	drinking
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	Carbaryl	N/A	ND	MTBE	N/A	ND										water chlorinati
1,3 - Dichloropropane	N/A	ND	Chloroethane	N/A	ND	N - Butylbenzene	N/A	ND	Total Organic	N/A	TT	ND	-			1.20		Naturally prese
1,3 - Dichloropropene	N/A	ND	Chlorodibromomethane	N/A	ND	Naphthalene	N/A	ND						ND	ND		TT	the
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	N/A	ND	Chloroform	N/A	6.60	N-Propylbenzene	N/A	ND	Carbon (TOC)									environment
2,2 - Dichloropropane	N/A	ND	Chloromethane	N/A	ND	O-Chlorotoluene	N/A	ND	Total trihalomethanes	0	80	ND	-			7.25		By-product of
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N/A	ND	Dibromochloromethane	N/A	ND	P-Chlorotoluene	N/A	ND						2.40	2.40		ppb	drinking
Aldicarb	N/A	ND	Dibromomethane	N/A	ND	P-Isopropyltoluene	N/A	ND	(TTHM)									water chlorinati
Aldicarb Sulfone	N/A	ND	Dichlorodifluoromethane	N/A	ND	Propachlor	N/A	ND				Unr	eoulat	ed Contan	ninants			
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	N/A	ND	Dieldrin Fluorotrichloromethan	N/A N/A	ND ND	Sec - Butylbenzene Tert - Butylbenzene	N/A N/A	ND ND		1		UIII	eguiat	cu contan	innanto	1		N
Aldrin	N/A	ND	Fluorotricnioromethan	PFAS Compound		Tert - Butyibenzene	IN/A	ND	Bromodichloromethane	N/A	N/A	ND		ND	ND	2.80	nnh	Naturally occurring the
001001001010	DEC		10100					DECLUS	Diomotivitoromotivitatio	10/14	IV/A	ND	1	ND	ND	2.00	ppb	environment or a
CONTAMINANT			UNITS	CONTAMINANT			CONTAMINANT				1 '	1						result of industria
11Cl-PF3OUdS		ND	ug/L	Perfluorodecanoic Acid	ND	ug/L	Perfluorooctanoic Acid	0.0034										discharge or agric
9Cl-PF3ONS	1	ND	ug/L	Perfluorohexanoic Acid	0.0018	ug/L	Perfluorotetradecanoic	ND										runoff; by-produc
							Acid											of chlorination
ADONA	1	ND	ug/L	Perfluorododecanoic	ND	ug/L	Perfluorotridecanoic	ND	ug/L	C11 C	NT/4	NT/ 4				ND	6.60	
				Acid			Acid			Chloroform	N/A	N/A	ND	-	ND	ND	6.60	ppb
HFPO-DA	1	ND	ug/L	Perfluoroheptanoic Acid	ND	ug/L	Perfluoroundecanoic	ND	ug/L									
			ug/L	i erritabioneptanole / tera	нъ	ug/12	Acid	nD	ug/L									
			-			-	- (		-									
NEIFOSAA	1	ND	ug/L	Perfluorohexanesulfonic	0.0029	ug/L	Total PFAs	0.012	ug/L									
				Acid														
NMeFOSAA	1	ND	ug/L	Perfluorononanoic Acid	ND	ug/L			ug/L	1								
			-			-			-									
Perfluorobutanesulfonic	0.00	)44	ug/L	Perfluorooctanesulfonic	0.0066	ug/L			ug/L									
Acid				Acid									I					
			1			1	1		1	1		1	1			1		1
	-																	
		_											•					