

# BEULAH UTILITIES DISTRICT



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We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water, provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual “Consumer Confidence” report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. Beulah Utilities District is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water. Beulah Utilities District’s drinking water currently meets all federal and state drinking water standards. Call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about our drinking water. The Board of Directors meets every month on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday at 6:00 PM CST at 5320 Lee Rd. 270 Valley, AL. The current Board of Directors consists of the following persons: Mr. Lamar Sims, Chairman; Mr. David Jackson, Vice Chairman; Mr. James Majors, Secretary; Mrs. Linda Holt, Asst. Secretary; and Andrew Bryan, Board Member. For further information concerning this water quality report or any District business, please feel free to call Jeff Aston, Manager, at (334) 737-5374. You can also find us on the web at [BeulahUtilitiesDistrict.com](http://BeulahUtilitiesDistrict.com).

## 2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

# BEULAH UTILITIES DISTRICT

## 2023 Annual Water-Quality Report

### Water Source:

Beulah Utilities District gets its drinking water from the Opelika Utilities Board, which draws the water from either Halawakee Creek or Saugahatchee Lake. The two treatment plants are surface water treatment plants, which use oxidation, chemical coagulation, chlorination, fluoridation, pH adjustment and filtration to produce potable water for this area.

Opelika Utilities conducts assessments of the susceptibility of public water system water sources to potential sources of contamination. These assessments have been done in accordance with Alabama's Source Water Assessment and Protection Program and the Safe Drinking Water Act. The purpose for conducting the assessments is to educate the public and promote the development of local, voluntary source water protection. During 2010, the Source Water Assessment for Saugahatchee Lake was updated to account for moving the raw water intake. A complete copy of the source water assessment can be obtained for a nominal copying fee at the District's offices in Valley, Alabama.

Learn more about source water protection and other drinking water topics through EPA's Drinking Water Academy Web Cast training. The EPA Drinking Water Academy hosts a variety of drinking water related topics that are conducted through interactive on-line training. Learn more about registration and course offerings by visiting the [Drinking Water Academy](#).

### An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table:

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that is detected in the water, even in the minutest traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining any findings, and a key to units of measurement.

#### Important Definitions

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfection 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.

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

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

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

#### None Detected (ND)

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units; the measure of the clarity of the water. Water with a turbidity of 5 NTU is just noticeable.

**Pci/l:** Picocuries per Liter (A measure of radiation)

**Ppm:** Parts per Million, or Milligrams per Liter; corresponds to one minute in 2 years or one penny in \$10,000.

**Ppb:** Parts per Billion, or Micrograms per Liter; corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000.

### Standard List of Inorganic Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL mg/L	Amt Detected RA Betts mg/L	Amt Detected Saug mg/L	MDL	Collection Date Betts	Collection Date Saug
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS (IOCs)</b>						
Antimony	0.006	BMDL	0.00014	0.00014	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Arsenic	0.05	BMDL	BMDL	0.00026	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Barium	2	0.0214	0.0132	0.00016	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Beryllium	0.004	BMDL	BMDL	0.00011	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Cadmium	0.005	BMDL	BMDL	0.00013	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Chromium	0.1	0.00064	0.0006	0.00026	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Cyanide	0.2	BMDL	BMDL	0.002	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Fluoride	4	BMDL	0.536	0.0821	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Lead	0.015	BMDL	BMDL	0.0002	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Mercury	0.002	BMDL	BMDL	0.00036	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Nickel	0.1	0.00077	0.00024	0.00016	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Nitrate (As N)	10	0.155	BMDL	0.0960	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Nitrite (As N)	1	BMDL	BMDL	0.107	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Total NO <sub>2</sub> -/NO <sub>3</sub>	10	0.155	BMDL	0.107	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Selenium	0.05	BMDL	BMDL	0.00069	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Sulfate	500	26.2	22.1	0.757	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Thallium	0.002	BMDL	BMDL	0.00013	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Alkalinity, Total	N/A	32.0	28.0	20.0	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Aluminum	0.2	0.0358	0.214	0.022	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Calcium	N/A	4.74	3.48	0.047	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	28.2	24.6	N/A	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Chloride	250	12.8	7.19	0.967	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Color	15	BMDL	BMDL	6	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Copper	1	0.0029	BMDL	0.00026	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Foaming Agents	0.5	BMDL	BMDL	0.18	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Hardness, Total	N/A	21.9	16.7	0.228	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Iron	0.3	BMDL	BMDL	0.0106	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Magnesium	N/A	2.45	1.95	0.0104	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Manganese	0.05	0.0037	0.00037	0.00021	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Odor	3 TON	NONE	NONE	N/A	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
pH	N/A	6.7	6.6	N/A	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Silver	0.1	BMDL	BMDL	0.0006	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Sodium	N/A	28.1	21.5	0.718	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Specific Conductance	N/A	176	143	10	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Total Dissolved Solids	500	110	86	N/A	8/15/2023	8/15/2023
Zinc	5	0.005	BMDL	0.00022	8/15/2023	8/15/2023

**Opelika Water had a Secondary MCL Exceedance at the Saugahatchee Lake WTP for Aluminum in 2023. Aluminum was retested in September 2023 and the result was 0.132 mg/l)**

Contaminant	MCL Mg/L	Amt Detected R.A. Betts Mg/l	Amt Detected Saugahatchee mg/L	MDL Mg/L	Collected Date R.A. Betts	Collected Date Saugahatchee
<b>Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)</b>						
2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	0.05	BMDL	BMDL	0.005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
2,4-D	0.07	BMDL	BMDL	0.005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Alachlor (Lasso)	0.002	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Atrazine	0.003	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHS]	0.0002	BMDL	BMDL	0.0002	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Carbofuran	0.04	BMDL	BMDL	0.005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Chlordane	0.002	BMDL	BMDL	0.0002	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Dalapon	0.2	BMDL	BMDL	0.001	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
DBCP (1,2 Dibromo-3-Chloropropane)	0.0002	BMDL	BMDL	0.00002	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthlate	0.006	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Dinoseb	0.007	BMDL	BMDL	0.005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Diquat	0.02	BMDL	BMDL	0.0025	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
EDB (Ethylene Dibromide)	0.00005	BMDL	BMDL	0.00002	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Endothall	0.1	BMDL	BMDL	0.005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Endrin	0.002	BMDL	BMDL	0.0002	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Glyphosate	0.7	BMDL	BMDL	0.05	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Heptachlor	0.0004	BMDL	BMDL	0.0002	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002	BMDL	BMDL	0.0002	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	0.001	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Lindane	0.0002	BMDL	BMDL	0.0002	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Methoxychlor	0.04	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2	BMDL	BMDL	0.005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
PCB (Polychlorinated Biphenyls)	0.0005	BMDL	BMDL	0.0002	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Pentachlorophenol	0.001	BMDL	BMDL	0.001	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Pichloram	0.5	BMDL	BMDL	0.005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Simazine	0.004	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Toxaphene	0.003	BMDL	BMDL	0.0002	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Aldicarb	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Aldicarb Sulfone	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Aldrin	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Butachlor	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Carbaryl	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Dicamba	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Dieldrin	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0002	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Methomyl	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Metolachlor	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Metribuzin	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Propachlor	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
<b>(NO VIOLATIONS OF MCLs OCCURRED IN 2023)</b>						

## Standard List of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminant Test	MCL mg/L	Amt Detected R.A Betts mg/l	Amt Detected Saugahatchee mg/L	MDL mg/L	Collected R.A Betts	Collected Saugahatchee
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS (VOCs)</b>						
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Benzene	0.005	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.005	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Ethylbenzene	0.7	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	0.005	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Monochlorobenzene	0.1	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
O-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
P-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Styrene	0.1	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
TCE (Trichloroethylene)	0.005	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Tetrachloroethylene	0.005	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Toluene	1	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Vinyl Chloride	0.002	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Xylenes	10	BMDL	BMDL	0.001	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
1,1-Dichloropropene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.000	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
1,1-Dichloroethane	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
1,3-Dichloropropane	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
1,3-Dichloropropene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
1,3-Dichloropropene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
2,2-Dichloropropane	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Bromobenzene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Bromochloromethane	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	0.0034	0.0025	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Bromoform	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Bromomethane	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Chloethane	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Chloroform	N/A	0.0062	0.0044	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Chloromethane	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Dibromochloromethane	N/A	0.0011	0.0008	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Dibromomethane	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Dichlorodifluoromethane	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Hexachlorobutadiene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Isopropylbenzene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
M-Dichlorobenzene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Methyl-Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
N-Butylbenzene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Naphthalene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
N-Propylbenzene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
O-Chlorotoluene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
P-Chlorotoluene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
P-Isopropyltoluene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Sec-Butylbenzene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Tert-Butylbenzene	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023
Trichlorofluoromethane	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.0005	06/15/2022	06/13/2023

**(NO VIOLATIONS OF MCLs OCCURRED IN 2023)**

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMT Detected R.A Betts	AMT DETECTED Saugahatchee	Unit	MDL	Test Date R.A. Betts	Test Date Saugahatchee
<b>Bacteriological Sampling Period 01/01/2023 to 12/31/2023</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria Sampling Period (Monthly)	<5%	0	0	Col	0	Monthly	Monthly
Turbidity Sampling Period (Hourly)	0.30	0.053		NTU	0.001	Hourly	Hourly
<b>Radiological</b>							
Radium-228	5	BMDL	0.975	pCi/L	0.6	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Gross Alpha	15	BMDL	BMDL	pCi/L	2.5	06/15/2022	06/15/2022

### Water Quality Table Footnotes:

All other test results are above the MDL and MCL requirements, i.e., synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs). These were analyzed in 2022 and are due to be analyzed again in 2025.

Turbidity and coliform bacteria tests are done as an indicator of microbiological contamination. During 2023, all turbidity tests were below 0.3 NTU and all coliform bacteria tests were negative.

### Required Listing of Detected Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	MAJOR SOURCES
Cadmium	5 ppb	5 ppb	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	100 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	N/A	TT	Soil Runoff
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	1 ppm	1 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	0	AL= 15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N/A	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Organic Carbon	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfections.
Chlorine	MRDLG=4	MRDL = 4ppm	Water additive used to control microbials.

## Lead and Copper Monitoring

The Beulah Utilities District completed monitoring requirements for lead and copper in 2022. The system will continue to monitor for lead and copper every three years. The next monitoring period for the system will be the period of June – September 2025.

Our monitoring results in **2022** were as follows:

	Actual Results	Action Level Limit
Lead (90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Sample)	= 0.0032	0.015 ppm
Copper (90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Sample)	= 0.281	1.30 ppm

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. Beulah Utilities 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>.

### Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)

**MCL = 80 ppb (All values expressed as ppb)**

TTHM	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 2023	2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 2023	3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter 2023	4 <sup>th</sup> quarter 2023	Locational Running Annual Avg
Location 1	31.7	28.3	58.8	27.2	36.5
Location 2	29.4	29.8	50.8	35.6	36.4
Location 3	8.3	9.1	12.6	11.3	10.3

### Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)

**MCL = 60 ppb (All values expressed as ppb)**

HAA5s	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 2023	2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 2023	3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter 2023	4 <sup>th</sup> quarter 2023	Locational Running Annual Avg
Location 1	25.5	21.7	50.9	17.3	28.85
Location 2	25.2	21.0	50.8	25.9	30.73
Location 3	11.8	18.3	24.6	15.5	17.55

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are a by-product of drinking water chlorination. Chlorine is a strong disinfectant used to insure that drinking water is safe to drink. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Beulah Utilities is required to monitor your drinking water for specific parameters and contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets standards set by ADEM. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. Should you have any questions concerning this non-compliance or monitoring requirements in general, please contact: Jeff Aston @ 5320 Lee Rd. 270 Valley, AL 36854, or 334-737-5374.

Opelika Utilities had no violations for Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) or Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) in 2023

## Waivers

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.

## Required Health Information

**Cadmium:** Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

**Chromium:** Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

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

**Fluoride:** Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums.

**Nitrate:** Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MDL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

**Nitrite:** Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MDL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

**Lead:** Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical and mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

**TTHM:** Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**TOC:** Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

**HAA:** Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Chlorine:** Some people who use drinking water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

## 2023 Total Organic Carbon (TOCs) R.A BETTS WTP

Month	Sample Set Date Compliance	Raw	Treated	Alkalinity	%Removed	%Required	Ratio	Alternate
Jan	1/10/2023	2.97	1.42	23.5	52.2	35	1.49	1.00
Feb	2/6/2023	2.65	1.17	24.1	55.9	35	1.60	1.00
Mar	3/7/2023	2.10	1.03	26.2	51.0	35	1.46	1.00
Apr	4/4/2023	3.46	1.13	26.8	67.4	35	1.93	1.00
May	5/2/2023	2.64	1.01	29.0	61.8	35	1.77	1.00
Jun	6/6/2023	2.49	1.13	26.4	54.7	35	1.56	1.00
Jul	7/5/2023	3.24	1.76	30.1	45.7	35	1.31	1.00
Aug	8/7/2023	2.34	1.22	33.7	47.9	35	1.37	1.00
Sep	9/6/2023	3.00	1.51	34.3	49.7	35	1.42	1.00
Oct	10/4/2023	2.57	1.36	32.6	47.1	35	1.36	1.00
Nov	11/8/2023	2.38	1.40	33.0	41.2	35	1.18	1.00
Dec	12/6/2023	2.43	1.33	30.4	45.3	35	1.29	1.00
Average		2.69	1.29	29.2	51.7	35	1.48	1.00
<b>Was TOC removal attained</b>			<b>Yes</b>		<b>Running Annual Average</b>		<b>1.48</b>	(Must be greater than 1.00)



## 2023 Total Organic Carbon (TOCs) SAUGAHATCHEE LAKE WTP

Month	Sample Set Date Compliance	Raw	Treated	Alkalinity	%Removed	%Required	Ratio	Alternate
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Jan	1/10/2023	3.84	2.04	19.5	46.9	35	1.34	1.00	1.34
Feb	2/6/2023	3.77	1.56	18.3	58.7	35	1.68	1.00	1.68
Mar	3/7/2023	2.79	1.41	20.5	49.5	35	1.41	1.00	1.41
Apr	4/4/2023	2.73	1.48	21.4	45.8	35	1.31	1.00	1.31
May	5/2/2023	3.31	1.65	21.5	50.2	35	1.43	1.00	1.43
Jun	6/6/2023	3.53	1.64	22.0	53.6	35	1.53	1.00	1.53
Jul	7/5/2023	3.55	1.85	22.8	47.9	35	1.37	1.00	1.37
Aug	8/7/2023	3.49	1.88	24.0	46.2	35	1.32	1.00	1.32
Sep	9/6/2023	3.39	1.99	23.0	41.3	35	1.18	1.00	1.18
Oct	10/4/2023	3.46	2.11	22.8	39.1	35	1.12	1.00	1.12
Nov	11/8/2023	3.61	1.97	21.2	45.5	35	1.30	1.00	1.30
Dec	12/6/2023	3.36	1.93	20.1	42.6	35	1.22	1.00	1.22
Average		3.40	1.79	21.4	47.3	35.0	1.35		1.35

<b>Was TOC removal attained</b>	<b>Yes</b>		<b>Running Annual Average</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<small>(Must be greater than 1.00)</small>
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public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. All drinking water, including bottled drinking 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 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:

- (A) **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- (E) **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### Methyl-Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)

Recent publicity associated with Methyl-Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) has caused a great deal of uneasiness to the general public and our customers. We are committed to providing our customers with information concerning the quality of our water. To that end, we have had our finished water and our source water from both sites tested. We are pleased to announce that the analysis indicates that our water is free of the contaminant.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immune-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. EPNCDC (Environmental Protection Agency), (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 (800-426-4791).

## MONITORING NON-COMPLIANCE NOTICE

BEULAH UTILITIES DISTRICT IS REQUIRED TO MONITOR YOUR DRINKING WATER FOR SPECIFIC CONTAMINANTS ON A REGULAR BASIS. RESULTS OF REGULAR MONITORING ARE AN INDICATOR OF WHETHER OR NOT YOUR DRINKING WATER MEETS HEALTH STANDARDS. DURING OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2022, WE DID NOT MONITOR FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (DBP) DURING THE REQUIRED TIME FRAME, AND THEREFORE CANNOT BE SURE OF THE QUALITY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER DURING THAT TIME.

BECAUSE DBPS FROM THESE QUARTERS WILL BE USED IN DETERMINING COMPLIANCE WITH DBP MCLS IN THE QUARTERS OF JANUARY – MARCH 2023, APRIL – JUNE 2023, AND JULY – SEPTEMBER 2023 BEULAH UTILITIES DISTRICT WILL INCUR MONITORING VIOLATIONS FOR THOSE QUARTERS.

PLEASE SHARE THIS INFORMATION WITH ALL THE OTHER PEOPLE WHO DRINK THIS WATER, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO MAY NOT HAVE RECEIVED THIS NOTICE DIRECTLY (FOR EXAMPLE, BUSINESSES). YOU CAN DO THIS BY POSTING THIS NOTICE IN A PUBLIC PLACE OR DISTRIBUTING COPIES BY HAND OR MAIL.

BEULAH UTILITIES HAS MADE SURE TO MONITOR THE REQUIRED CONTAMINANTS PROPERLY SINCE THIS VIOLATION.

SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS CONCERNING THIS NON-COMPLIANCE OR MONITORING REQUIREMENTS, PLEASE CONTACT:

Jeff Aston

5320 LEE ROAD 270

VALLEY, AL 36854

(334) 737-5374