2023 Annual Water Quality Report
(Testing Performed January through December 2022)

ALABASTER WATER BOARD
200 Kent Stone Blvd
Alabaster, AL 35007
www.alabasterwater.com
Phone 205-663-6155

Proudly Serving the Alabaster Community since 1955

The Alabaster Water Board (Alabaster Water) is pleased to present this Annual Water Quality Report to inform you about the quality of the water delivered to you. Alabaster Water works diligently to provide a high-quality, cost-effective drinking water supply.

Water Sources	Three groundwater wells producing from the Longview Newalla Aquifer	
	Purchased surface water from Shelby County South Water Treatment Plant – Coosa River	
	Purchased surface water from Talladega – Shelby Water Treatment Plant – Coosa River	
	Purchased surface water from Bessemer Water Service – Warrior River via Bessemer GUSC	
Additional Connections	Emergency connections with Montevallo, Calera, and Helena	
Water Treatment	Membrane filtration, chlorination, and fluoridation	
Storage Capacity	Ten (10) tanks with a total storage capacity of 10.2 million gallons	
Number of Customers	Approximately 13,827 active metered service connections	
Water Board General Manager	Laura A. Koon, P.E.	
Water Board Members	Bobby Harris, Chairman	Greg Farrell – Director
	Mike Allen, Vice Chairman	Stacy Rakestraw – Director
	Rick Ellis – Director	

Source Water Assessment

Alabaster Water has completed all the components of the required Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) in accordance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) regulations. This plan assists with protecting our water sources. The plan provides information such as the delineation of wellhead protection areas and potential sources of contamination within these areas. It also includes a susceptibility analysis which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible (low) to contaminating the water source. The SWAP is updated as needed.

Alabaster Water has also developed a Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP) that provides additional measures for protecting our water sources. The Wellhead Protection Plan is a voluntary program developed in accordance with the ADEM Wellhead Protection Program Guidance Document. The WHPP and SWAP reports are available in our office for review, or a copy may be purchased upon request for a nominal reproduction fee. Please help us protect 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.

Monitoring Schedule

All water sources for Alabaster Water are routinely monitored for contaminants, according to a schedule determined by Federal and State regulations, using Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved methods and State certified laboratories. Every water system has individually assigned monitoring requirements. The ADEM allows monitoring of some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The following table shows the most recent year of monitoring for these contaminant groups.

Constituent Monitored	Alabaster Water	Shelby Co. Water	Talladega-Shelby WTP	Bessemer (GUSC)
Inorganic Contaminants	2020	2022	2022	2022
Lead/Copper	2020	2020	2021	2021
Microbiological Contaminants	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
Nitrates	2022	2022	2022	2022
Radioactive Contaminants	2018	2021	2017	2021
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides & herbicides)	2020	2021	2022	2019
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2022	2020	2022	2019
Disinfection By-products	2022	2022	2022	2022
PFAS	2022	2022	2022	NR

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

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 and 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.

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, individuals with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. Individuals at risk should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (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)

Surface water sources are tested for pathogens such as *Cryptosporidium* at certain intervals determined by the EPA and the ADEM. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. All of Alabaster Water's test results were within Federal and State standards. For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document developed by the Center for Disease Control is available online at ***https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/crypto/illness.html*** or from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. This language does not indicate the presence of *Cryptosporidium* in our drinking water.

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.

Information about Lead

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. However, *lead is rarely found in source water*. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Alabaster Water 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.

Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Lead in household water usually comes from the plumbing in your house, not from the local water supply, and hot water is more likely to cause lead to leach from plumbing materials. 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 online at ***https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water*** or by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Alabaster Water completed lead and copper testing at 30 sites in 2020. All lead and copper test results were well below the MCL. Alabaster Water will complete additional lead and copper testing in 2023.

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning Alabaster Water, please contact Laura A. Koon, P.E., General Manager, at 205-663-6155. If you would like to learn more, please attend one of our regularly scheduled monthly water board meetings. The Board at the May Meeting updated the By-laws for meeting times. **Effective with the June, 2023 meeting**, Board meetings will be held on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at Alabaster Water, 200 Kent Stone Blvd, Alabaster, Alabama. The Alabaster Water Board members are Bobby Harris, Chairman, Mike Allen, Vice Chairman, Rick Ellis, Director, Greg Farrell, Director, and Stacy Rakestraw, Director. More information about contaminants in drinking water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Monitoring Results – Primary and Secondary Contaminants

This report contains results from the most recent monitoring of primary, secondary, and unregulated contaminants. The monitoring was performed in accordance with the sampling requirements established by EPA and ADEM. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. Alabaster Water is pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water requirements.

DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS									
Regulated Primary Contaminants	**Violation Y/N**	**Detected Alabaster Water**	**Detected Shelby Co. WTP**	**Detected Talladega Shelby WTP**	**Detected Bessemer (GUSC) WTP**	**Unit Msmt**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	NO	High: 2.20 Range: 0.5-2.2	2.47	2.33	1.70	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NO	0.18 100%<0.5	0.17	0.28	0.13	NTU	none	TT	Soil runoff
Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	ND	ND	ND	2**	Presence/ Absence	NA	<5%	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	NO	ND	1.7	2.0	1.6	ppm	none	TT	Soil runoff
Alpha emitters	NO	2.4 +/- 0.6	-0.079 +/- 0.569	0.800 +/- 0.600	ND	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	NO	0.6 +/-0.5	0.199 +/- 0.37	0.5 +/- 0.4	ND	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.085	0.03	0.02	0.03	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	0.150 * 0 > AL	0.0044	0.0071	0.095 highest	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	NO	ND	1.00	0.90	1.08	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; discharge from factories
Lead	NO	0.001* 0 > AL	ND	ND	0.0084	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	1.0	0.29	0.26	0.69	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of deposits
Chlorine Dioxide	NO	NA	NA	0.80	0.31	ppm	0.80	0.80	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	NO	NA	NA	0.78	1.00	ppm	0.80	1.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2,4-D	NO	ND	0.17	ND	ND	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Regulated Disinfection By-products									
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	YES	LRAA 36.1-68.0	LRAA 56.5	LRAA 21.2	LRAA 43.7	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	YES	LRAA 15.1-42.0	LRAA 41.7	LRAA 12.9	LRAA 20.8	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants									
11Cl-PF3OUdS	ND		ND	ND	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products

9Cl-PF3ONS	ND		ND	ND	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products
ADONA	ND		ND	ND	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products
HFPO-DA	ND		ND	ND	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products
N-EtFOSAA	ND		ND	ND	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products
N-MeFOSAA	ND		ND	ND	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	High: 0.0039 0.0022 – 0.0039		0.0560	0.0510	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ND		ND	ND	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND		0.018	0.017	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ND		ND	ND	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ND		0.0071	0.0053	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	0.0029		0.0022	0.0019	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products
Perfluorononanoic acid	ND		ND	ND	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0.0069 ND – 0.0069		0.0065	0.0190	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products
Perfluorooctanoic acid	0.0021		0.0120	0.0120	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ND		ND	ND	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ND		ND	ND	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ND		ND	ND	NR	ppb	NA	NA	Manufactured chemicals and associated products
Secondary Contaminants									
Chloride	NO	5.4	4.3	9.6	10.1	ppm	none	250	Naturally occurring or from runoff
Hardness	NO	188	76	70	87	ppm	none	none	Naturally occurring or from water additives
pH	NO	7.1-7.6	6.8-7.8	6.9-7.3	7.0	S.U.	none	6.50-8.50	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Sodium	NO	2.4	9.9	6.4	17.4	ppm	none	none	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	NO	11.1	11.4	30.2	61.5	ppm	none	250	Naturally occurring or from erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	229	122	112	118	ppm	none	500	Naturally occurring or from industrial discharge or agricultural runoff

*Figure shown is 90th percentile of distribution sites sampled and number of sites exceeding the Action Level (AL) = 0

**Explanation from Bessemer Utility: The highest presence of coliform bacteria in the distribution system was 2. All samples were retaken and validated as acceptable.

Monitoring Non-Compliance Notice

Alabaster Water 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 January 2019 - June 2022, Alabaster Water did not monitor for Disinfection By-Products (DBPs) at the proper location, 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 July - September 2022, October - December 2022, and January - March 2023 AWB 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, 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.

The sample location in question was a new location that is located approximately 1.5 miles south on the same water main as the sample location mistakenly used. The sample site used was a prior sample location for DBPs. In the time since AWB discovered this mistake, steps have been taken to ensure the correct location is used, such as having all DBP sample sites located in the Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping system for easy reference and have reviewed all procedures with AWB personnel assigned to collecting samples.

Should you have any questions concerning this non-compliance or monitoring requirements, please contact: Laura A. Koon, P.E., General Manager of Alabaster Water at 200 Kent Stone Blvd, Alabaster, AL 35007 or at 205-663-6155.

Reporting Non-Compliance Notice

During the calendar year of 2022, Alabaster Water incurred the following non-compliance violations that resulted from a failure of Pace Analytical to submit results by the prescribed dates set by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM).

- PFAS Reporting: January – March 2022 (Quarterly Sampling Results)
- DBP Reporting: April – June 2022 (Quarterly Sampling Results)
- PFAS Reporting: April – June 2022 (Quarterly Sampling Results)

All samples were taken and tested in a timely manner as required by ADEM and the EPA. Alabaster Water uses a third party laboratory, Pace Analytical, to analyze these samples and report them to ADEM. Additional internal monitoring procedures have been established by Alabaster Water to monitor for the submission of all results in a timely manner that meets the rules established by ADEM.

Definitions

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
Coliform Absent (ca) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
Disinfection by-products (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.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system. The range of lowest to highest distribution site LRAA is reported in the Table of Detected Contaminants.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The MCL is 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
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The highest 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) – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - 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 above detection limits of lab equipment.
Not Applicable (NA) – the requirement for performing referenced monitoring was not required.
Not Reported (NR) - laboratory analysis, usually Secondary Contaminants, not reported by water system. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.
Parts per million (ppm) or **Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or **Micrograms per liter (µg/l)** - 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)** - 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)** - corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Running Annual Average (RAA) – level reported is the highest running annual average
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. Water with less than 6.5 could be acidic, soft, and corrosive. A pH greater than 8.5 could indicate that the water is hard.
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.

National Focus on Drinking Water

There has been a national focus put on a group of man-made chemicals in drinking water called PFAS (Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances). Many of these substances can also now be found in the environment, including source waters for many communities. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which is the federal agency with responsibility to put forth regulations to protect human health and the environment, has begun the process to regulate these substances.

Since 1955, Alabaster Water Board (AWB) has been in the business of providing drinking water that is safe, high quality, and meets all regulatory standards as part of our role in public health for the citizens of Alabaster. AWB will be required to comply with these new regulations for PFAS that are being put forward by the EPA.
AWB wants to take this opportunity to explain more about PFAS compounds, EPA's actions and describe AWB's initial plan moving forward.

What are PFAS compounds?
Since the 1940s, PFAS compounds have been widely used in the manufacturing of carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food and other materials. They are also used in firefighting foam and in industrial processes. The EPA says most people are exposed to these chemicals through consumer products. Drinking water can be an additional source of exposure in communities where these chemicals have entered the water supplies.

EPA regulates the safe levels for hundreds of compounds in drinking water. Currently, there is no federal regulation for PFAS. Many water utilities, including AWB, are conducting research and testing to determine the levels of PFAS in the water supply and how well various treatment options can reduce PFAS levels. PFAS represents a large family of compounds, up to 5,000 chemicals. EPA is focused on a small number of these compounds that may have health effects at very low concentrations, two of which are Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS).
The EPA says most uses of PFOA and PFOS were voluntarily phased out by U.S. manufacturers in the mid-2000s. There are a limited number of ongoing uses, and these chemicals remain in the environment due to their persistence and the inability to degrade.

What actions has the EPA taken?
It can be a lengthy process to set drinking water regulations. With science, there's no such thing as zero, so research is important to determine an acceptable risk level for public health. A health advisory level is commonly a first step in EPA developing a regulation.

The EPA set new Interim Health Advisory Levels for PFOA at 0.004 parts per trillion (ppt) and 0.02 parts per trillion for PFOS. These are microscopic levels, trace amounts. For perspective, 1 part per trillion is equal to 1 penny in $10,000,000,000. These new health advisories are also below current reliable detection abilities of scientific equipment and EPA's testing method. Listed below are the health advisory values the EPA released on June 15, 2022.

Chemical	Lifetime Health Advisory Level/Value (parts per trillion or ppt)
PFOA	0.004 (Interim)
PFOS	0.02 (Interim)
GenX Chemicals	10 (Final)
PFBS	2,000 (Final)

Health advisories are not enforceable like regulations. Instead, the advisories are interim guidance before EPA develops a formal regulation. The health advisory level is the minimum concentration of a compound which may present health risks to an individual over a lifetime of exposure. Because there is uncertainty of the health effects associated with long-term exposure to compounds, EPA sets lower health advisories. Sometimes, the advisory is lower than current analytical methods can detect. EPA first issued a health advisory level for PFOA and PFOS in 2016 at 70 parts per trillion.
On March 14, 2023, the EPA announced its proposed national drinking water standards – also known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) – for PFOA and PFOS and a hazard index MCL for a mixture of several compounds in this class of PFAS. The announcement now starts public comment and scientific review processes that will take place over the next several months. After these processes are complete, the EPA's final drinking water standards may differ from the proposed MCLs announced today.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) were also announced. It is important to note the difference between an MCL and an MCLG. An MCL is an enforceable drinking water standard. An MCLG is NOT a drinking water standard; it is a public health goal. The EPA defines an MCLG as the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur.

When EPA issues the final MCLs later this year, it will also announce an effective date set in the future so water providers have time to meet the new standards. The compliance date for the final PFOA and PFOS MCLs is expected to be in the range of 3-5 years after MCLs become final.

What are the levels in AWB's drinking water?

AWB has sampled the drinking water for PFAS on a quarterly basis as required by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) and the EPA. Listed below are the highest tests results for 2022 for the PFAS substances included in EPA's latest actions.

PFAS Name	**2017 Health Advisory Limits**	**June 15, 2022 Health Advisory Limits**	**March 14, 2023 Proposed MCLs**	**2022 AWB Results**	**2022 Shelby County SWTP**	**2022 Shelby County TSWTP**
PFOA	70 ppt	0.004 ppt (interim)	4 ppt	ND	12 ppt	12 ppt
PFOS	70 ppt	0.02 ppt (interim)	4 ppt	Highest Result: 6.9 ppt Average 4 Quarters: 3.7 ppt	6.5 ppt	19 ppt
Hazard Index Chemicals	N/A	N/A	1	0.32	NR	NR
PFBS	N/A	2,000 ppt (final)	In Hazard Index	3.9 ppt	56 ppt	51 ppt
HFPO-DA (GenX Chemicals)	N/A	10 ppt (final)	In Hazard Index	ND	ND	ND
PFHxS	N/A	N/A	In Hazard Index	2.9 ppt	1.9 ppt	2.2 ppt
PFNA	N/A	N/A	In Hazard Index	ND	18 ppt	17 ppt

Bessemer Utilities were not required to perform this testing.

What is AWB doing about PFAS?

It is important to repeat that the proposed PFOA and PFOS MCLs are not enforceable drinking water standards at this time.
The EPA must follow the entire regulatory development process before the proposed MCLs become the final standards water utilities must meet. For more information about how the EPA determines their proposed and final PFOA and PFOS MCLs, visit the EPA's website at:
https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas
In the meantime, AWB will join with thousands of other water providers across the country to test for PFOA, PFOS, and 27 other PFAS compounds under the EPA's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, also known as UCMR 5.

UMCR 5 testing is intended to give the EPA and water providers a greater understanding of how pervasive PFAS are in our nation's drinking water. As directed under UCMR 5, AWB will make our results publicly available and publish the results in the annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

The EPA recommends public water systems that find PFOA or PFOS in the drinking water supply take steps to inform customers, undertake additional sampling to assess the level, scope, and source of contamination, and examine steps to limit exposure. That is what AWB will do.

Protection of public health and the environment and the quality of your drinking water are our top priorities as AWB continues to produce drinking water that meets all primary compliance standards from ADEM and the EPA.
If you have questions or concerns, please reach out. The AWB staff is available and proud to talk about how the drinking water is produced and delivered to you and the steps that our team takes to ensure its quality.

Below is a list of *Primary Drinking Water Contaminants* for which Alabaster Water routinely monitors. These contaminants are monitored in accordance with sampling requirements established by the EPA and the ADEM; however, not all were detected in your drinking water. The contaminants that had some level of detection are listed in the table of *Detected Drinking Water Contaminants* located on page 3.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	**Highest Detected**	**MCL**	**Unit of Msmt**	**Contaminant**	**Highest Detected**	**MCL**	**Unit of Msmt**
Bacteriological Contaminants				Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	ND	200	ppt
Total Coliform Bacteria	ND	<5%	present or absent	Dichloromethane	ND	5	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	ND	0	present or absent	1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	5	ppb
Turbidity	0.18	TT	NTU	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	ND	400	ppb
Radiological Contaminants				Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	ND	6	ppb
Beta/photon emitters	NA	4	mrem/yr	Dinoseb	ND	7	ppb
Alpha emitters	2.4 +/- 0.6	15	pCi/l	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	ND	30	pg/l
Combined radium	0.6 +/-0.5	5	pCi/l	Diquat	ND	20	ppb
Uranium	NA	30	pCi/l	Endothall	ND	100	ppb
Inorganic Chemicals				Endrin	ND	2	ppb
Antimony	ND	6	ppb	Epichlorohydrin	ND	TT	TT
Arsenic	ND	10	ppb	Ethylbenzene	ND	700	ppb
Asbestos	ND	7	MFL	Ethylene dibromide	ND	50	ppt
Barium	0.085	2	ppm	Glyphosate	ND	700	ppb
Beryllium	ND	4	ppb	Heptachlor	ND	400	ng/l
Cadmium	ND	5	ppb	Heptachlor epoxide	ND	200	ng/l
Chromium	ND	100	ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	ND	1	ppb
Copper	0.15	AL=1.3	ppm	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ND	50	ppb
Cyanide	ND	200	ppb	Lindane	ND	200	ng/l
Fluoride	ND	4	ppm	Methoxychlor	ND	40	ppb
Lead	0.001	AL=15	ppb	Oxamyl [Vydate]	ND	200	ppb
Mercury	ND	2	ppb	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBS)	ND	0.5	ppb
Nickel	ND	0.1	ppm	Pentachlorophenol	ND	1	ppb
Nitrate	1.0	10	ppm	Picloram	ND	500	ppb
Nitrite	ND	1	ppm	Simazine	ND	4	ppb
Selenium	ND	0.05	ppm	Styrene	ND	100	ppb
Thallium	ND	0.002	ppm	Tetrachloroethylene	ND	5	ppb
Organic Contaminants				Toluene	ND	1	ppm
2,4-D	ND	70	ppb	Toxaphene	ND	3	ppb
Acrylamide	ND	TT	TT	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	ND	50	ppb
Alachlor	ND	2	ppb	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	.07	ppm
Atrazine	ND	3	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	200	ppb
Benzene	ND	5	ppb	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	5	ppb
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND	100	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	ND	2	ppb
Carbofuran	ND	40	ppb	Xylenes	ND	10	ppm
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	5	ppb	**Disinfectants & Disinfection By-products**			
Chlordane	ND	2	ppb	Chlorine	2.2	4	ppm
Chlorobenzene	ND	100	ppb	Chlorine Dioxide	NA	0.80	ppm
Dalapon	ND	200	ppb	Chloramines	NA	4	ppm
Dibromochloropropane	ND	200	ppt	Bromate	NA	10	ppb
o-Dichlorobenzene	ND	600	ppb	Chlorite	NA	1.0	ppm
p-Dichlorobenzene	ND	75	ppb	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	42	60	ppb
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	5	ppb	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	68	80	ppb
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ND	7	ppb	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ND	TT	ppm
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND	70	ppb				
Trichloroethylene	ND	5	ppb				