2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(For period January through December 2024)

HARVEST MONROVIA WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY

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We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report provides information on the sources of our water, the results of water analyses, important information about water and health, plain language definitions, and contact information. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Last year, as in years past, we had no MCL violations, and your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) drinking water health standards. We diligently safeguard your water supplies, and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated any water quality standard.

Water Sources	8 groundwater wells producing from the Tuscumbia-Fort Payne Aquifer
	Purchased water from Huntsville Utilities and Madison Utilities
Water Treatment	10 MGD Burwell Treatment Plant: flocculation, filtration, chlorination, fluoridation, coagulation, corrosion control 4.1 MGD Mt Zion Treatment Plant: microfiltration, chlorination, fluoridation, corrosion control
Storage Capacity	7 water storage facilities with a capacity of 11.5 million gallons
Population Served	Approximately 55,674
Interconnections	Madison County Water Department, Huntsville Utilities, Madison Water Works Board, and Limestone County Water Authority
Board Members	Frank Turner, Chairman Tracy Brewer, Vice Chairman Brant Neely, Secretary

Excellence Awards

Our goal at Harvest-Monrovia Water and Sewer Authority is to provide clean, safe drinking water to our customers throughout the year, and our staff strives each day to accomplish this goal. Our water system has won many excellence awards in our population-served division. Our recent awards include:

- 2024 AWPCA Best Operated Distribution System 15,001-25,000 Meters
- 2023 AWPCA Best Operated Plant Award 50,001-100,000 Population
- 2007-2023 EPA and ADEM Optimization Award for Optimized Water Treatment

Water Quality Protection

Harvest-Monrovia Water and Sewer Authority developed a Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP) encompassing wells serving the Harvest and Monrovia communities, and Huntsville Utilities and Madison Utilities developed Source Water Assessment Plans (SWAP) on their surface water sources. These Plans assist in protecting our water sources. All components of the Plans were completed and approved by ADEM. As part of the assessment process, information on potential contaminant sources was defined, and the major potential sources were ascertained to be existing wells, agricultural run-off and septic tanks. The WHPP and SWAPs are available for review at the respective water offices during regular business hours with prior request.

Harvest-Monrovia Water and Sewer Authority routinely completes a water storage facility inspection and utilizes a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan. The required chlorine residual is maintained throughout our distribution system to protect your drinking water from possible outside contaminants. Please help us make these efforts worthwhile by protecting 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. We ask that all our customers help us protect our valuable water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children’s futures.

Consumer 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. MCL’s, 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 or 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.

Radon can move up through the ground into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. It may also get into indoor air when released from tap water. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a small source of radon in indoor air. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home consider having the home tested. Testing is easy and inexpensive. For more information call EPA's Radon Hotline at (800-SOS-RADON).

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) or on EPA's website *www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-10/documents/cryptosporidium-report.pdf*.

Information about Lead

As required by ADEM, we conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory during 2024: there are no records of lead or galvanized service lines in our system, and none were found during the inventory. The Lead Service Line Inventory report and results from our latest lead results are available for review in our office upon request.

Lead is rarely found in source water but is primarily from corrosion of materials and components associated with home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. As required by federal and state agencies, we utilize an outside laboratory to analyze the samples we monitor for lead. Even though we have not had a problem with lead in our distribution system, the information about lead is required to be in this report. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, young children, and people who are immunocompromised, such as cancer patients, etc.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) make the following recommendations:

- Before using any tap water for drinking or cooking, flush your water system by running the kitchen tap (or any other tap you take drinking or cooking water from) on COLD for 1–2 minutes. Flushing can minimize the potential for lead exposure, especially if the water has been sitting undisturbed for several hours, as in overnight.
- In all situations, *especially for making baby formula*, drink or cook only with water that comes out of the cold tap. Warm or hot tap water is more likely to cause lead to leach from plumbing materials.
- Periodically remove the aerator on the tip of the faucet and wash out any debris such as metal particles.
- Remember - Boiling will NOT reduce the amount of lead in your water.

The actions recommended above are likely to be effective in reducing lead levels because most of the lead in household water usually comes from the plumbing in your house. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater or by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Water systems are required to sample for lead in schools and licensed child care facilities as requested by the facility. Contact your school or child care facility for further information about potential sampling results.

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Oliver at 256-837-1132. 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 meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 1:30 p.m. at the water office.

Monitoring Schedule and Results

We routinely monitor your drinking water for contaminants according to Federal and State laws. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the levels of these contaminants do not change frequently. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule. 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.

Constituents Monitored	Harvest Monrovia	Huntsville	Madison
Inorganic Contaminants	2022	2024	2023
Lead/Copper	2022	2023	2022
Microbiological Contaminants	monthly	monthly	monthly
Nitrates	2024	2024	2024
Radioactive Contaminants	2020	2024	2019
Synthetic Organic Contaminant	2022	2023	2023
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2023	2024	2023
Disinfection By-products	2024	2024	2024
Cryptosporidium (on raw water)	2024	2024	2024
UCMR5 Contaminants	2024	2024	2024
PFAS Contaminants	2024	2024	2024

DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Primary Contaminants	Harvest Monrovia	Huntsville Utilities	Madison Utilities	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Total coliform bacteria	<1%	7 present	ND	present	0	5% of samples	Naturally present in the environment; used as an indicator that other bacteria may be present
Chlorine, finished water	1.7-2.3	2.0-3.6	0.60-2.50	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total organic carbon	ND-1.0	1.26-1.84	1.03-2.2	ppm	RAA<2.0	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity, filtered water	0.01--0.2	0.01-0.22	0.04	NTU	n/a	0.3	Soil runoff: Indicator of the effectiveness of filtration
Barium	0.0021-0.0024	0.023-0.025	0.027	ppm	2	2	Drilling waste and refinery discharge; erosion
Chromium	0.166-0.808	ND	ND	ppb	100	100	Steel and pulp mill discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	0.571 * 0.00373 - 0.695	0.19 * 0.019-0.44	0.059 *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion; preservative leaching
Fluoride	ND – 1.00	ND-0.55	0.15	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive; fertilizer & aluminum factory discharge
Lead	ND *	0.001 * ND-0.0017	ND *	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	0.127-0.138	ND	ND	ppb	2	2	Erosion; discharge from industry; runoff
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2.70-2.93	0.10-2.0	0.26-1.67	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff; septic tank leaching, sewage; erosion
Bis [2-Ethylhexyl] phthalate	ND-0.04	ND	ND	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber chemical factories
Ethylene dibromide	ND	ND	20.4	ppt	0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Simazine	ND	ND	0.53	Ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Tetrachloroethylene	ND	ND-0.0011	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	LRAA 14.4 (0.63-44.7)	LRAA 43.2 (21.5-59.9)	LRAA 60.6 (27.0-78.0)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	LRAA 10.9 (ND-38.0)	LRAA 30.2 (18.9-34.8)	LRAA 41.2 (4.044.0)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants							
Chloroform	1.27	13.0-39.0	10.5	ppb	70	n/a	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Bromodichloromethane	ND	ND-6.9	5.61	ppb	0	n/a	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Chlorodibromomethane	ND	ND-1.0	0.63	ppb	60	n/a	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Secondary Contaminants							
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co_3)	100-141	NR	68.1	ppm	n/a	n/a	Caused by carbonates, bicarbonates and hydroxides
Aluminum	ND-0.014	0.32-0.064	ND	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits or from water treatment
Calcium	6.4-44.6	NR	30.5	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; dissolved minerals
Carbon Dioxide	30-82	NR	ND	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or used to adjust pH
Chloride	8.14-8.57	8.7-10.7	13.9	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Hardness	24.1-145	66.4-82.4	92.7	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Iron	ND-0.04	NR	NR	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring; erosion; leaching from pipes
Magnesium	1.98-8.26	NR	NR	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; dissolved minerals
Manganese	ND-0.04	NR	NR	ppm	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
Nickel	0.002-0.005	NR	ND	ppm	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	6.6-7.3	7.2-7.7	7.3	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Silver	ND-0.0075	NR	ND	ppm	n/a	0.10	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sodium	4.31-5.88	10.3-14.3	7.9	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Specific Conductance	83.3-295	NR	242	µs/cm	n/a	n/a	Indicates presence of natural ions that conduct electricity.
Sulfate	0.56-2.34	21.3-26.4	7.39	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally present in the environment or from runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	51-185	121-137	102	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally present in the environment or from runoff
Zinc	0.004-0.077	ND	ND	ppm	n/a	5	Erosion; discharge from industry; runoff from landfills

** Figure shown is 90th percentile from latest round of sampling, and number of sample sites exceeding the Action Level (AL) is 0.*

Microbiological Contaminants

Water sources that are surface water or groundwater under the influence of surface water are tested for pathogens such as Cryptosporidium at certain intervals determined by the EPA and ADEM. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. All test results were well within Federal and State standards. For people who may be immuno-compromised, 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) or on EPA's website *www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-10/documents/cryptosporidium-report.pdf*.

Microbiological Contaminants – Raw Water Harvest Monrovia

Contaminants	Results	Unit Msmt	Likely Source
Cryptosporidium	ND	Oocysts/L	Wildlife and/or human waste
Giardia	ND	Cysts/L	Wildlife and/or human waste
E. Coli	ND-33	#/100mL	Wildlife and/or human waste
Turbidity	0.08 - 9.14	NTU	Soil runoff

Testing for these contaminants was performed on raw water, before any treatment. *Cryptosporidium has not been detected in our finished drinking water.*

PFAS Contaminants

Below is a complete list of PFAS contaminants for which our water sources were monitored. Harvest Monrovia results from 2024 are included in the table below:

Harvest Monrovia Water 2024
PFAS Contaminants (ppb)

Abbreviation	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Results	Abbreviation	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Results
11Cl-PF3OUdS	11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PFDoA	Perfluorododecanoic acid	--	--	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	--	--	ND
ADONA	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	0.010	0.010	.0019-.0022
HFPO-DA	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA	0.010	0.010	ND	PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	0.010	0.010	ND
NEtFOSAA	N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	--	--	ND	PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0	0.004	.0039-.0049
NMeFOSAA	N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	--	--	ND	PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	0	0.004	.0034-.0041
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	--	--	0034-.0047	PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFTrDA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	--	--	.0028-.0031	PFUnA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	--	--	ND

Note: In April 2024, the EPA established individual MCLGs and MCLs for five (5) PFAS contaminants in drinking water. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, & HFPO-DA. Mixtures containing 2 or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, & PFBS were assigned MCL of 1 "Hazard Index" (unitless).

PFAS detected results for Huntsville Utilities and Madison Utilities from 2024 are in the tables below:

Huntsville Utilities 2024
Detected PFAS Contaminants (ppb)

Contaminants	Range of Detections
PFOS-Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND-0.0069
PFHxA-Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND-0.0040
PFHxS-Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND-0.003
PFOS-Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ND-0.0099
PFOA-Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND-0.0039
Total PFAS	0.0277

Madison Utilities 2024
Detected PFAS Contaminants (ppb)

Contaminants	Range of Detections
PFOS-Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND-0.002
PFHxA-Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND-0.001
PFOS-Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ND-0.003
Total PFAS	ND-0.005

For more information on PFAS contaminants, please refer to the USEPA's website, www.epa.gov/pfas.

UCMR5 Contaminants

The table below contains the full list of UCMR5 contaminants and the results for Harvest Monrovia from 2024.

Harvest Monrovia Water 2024
UCMR5 Contaminants (in ppb)

Contaminants	Results	Contaminants	Results
11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	PFHxA (perfluorohexanoic acid)	ND-0.0031
9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	PFMPA (perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid)	ND
ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ND	PFMBA (perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid)	ND
HFPO-DA (hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid)	ND	PFNA (perfluorononanoic acid)	ND
NFDHA (nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid)	ND	6:2FTS (1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid)	ND
PFBA (perfluorobutanoic acid)	ND	PFOS (perfluorooctanesulfonic acid)	ND-0.0041
PFBS (perfluorobutanesulfonic acid)	ND-0.0047	PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid)	ND-0.0044
8:2FTS (1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid)	ND	PFPeA (perfluoropentanoic acid)	ND-0.0038
PFDA (perfluorodecanoic acid)	ND	PFPeS (perfluoropentanesulfonic acid)	ND
PFDoA (perfluorododecanoic acid)	ND	PFUnA (perfluoroundecanoic acid)	ND
PFEESA (Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid)	ND	NEtFOSAA (N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND
PFHpS (perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid)	ND	NMeFOSAA (N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND
PFHpA (perfluoroheptanoic acid)	ND	PFTA (perfluorotetradecanoic acid)	ND
4:2FTS (1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid)	ND	PFTrDA (perfluorotridecanoic acid)	ND
PFHxS (perfluorohexanesulfonic acid)	ND	Lithium	ND

For more information on UCMR contaminants, please refer to www.epa.gov/dwucmr.

UCMR5 detected results for Huntsville Utilities and Madison Utilities from 2024 are in the tables below:

Huntsville Utilities 2024 Detected UCMR5 Contaminants (ppb)	
Contaminants	**Range of Detections**
PFOS-Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	0.0018-0.0062
PFxHA-Perfluorohexanoic acid	0.0011-0.0023
PFBA-Perfluorobutanoic acid	0.0032-0.0092
PFPeA-Perfluoropentanoic acid	0.0011-0.0025
PFPeA-Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ND-0.0011
PFHxS-Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND-0.0026
PFOS-Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0.0015-0.0090
PFOA-Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND-0.0029

Madison Utilities 2024 Detected UCMR5 Contaminants (ppb)	
Contaminants	**Range of Detections**
PFxHA-Perfluorohexanoic acid	0.05
PFBA-Perfluorobutanoic acid	0.025
PFPeA-Perfluoropentanoic acid	0.06

Madison Water Works & Sewer Board
TOC Reporting Non-compliance

The Madison Water Works & Sewer Board has incurred a total organic carbon (TOC) reporting non-compliance. The non-compliance resulted from a failure to submit the January 2024 results by February 10, 2024.

We also incurred another total organic carbon (TOC) reporting non-compliance The noncompliance resulted from a failure to submit the July 2024 results by August 10, 2024.

ADEM Admin. Coder. 335-7-2-.20(1)(a) states, "the supplier of water shall report to the Department (ADEM) the results of any test, measurement or analysis within the first 10 days following the month in which the result is received or the first 10 days following the end of the required monitoring period as stipulated by the Department, whichever is shortest."

Plain Language Definitions

Action Level: 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 byproducts (DBPs): formed when disinfectants react with bromide or natural organic matter present in the source water.
Hazard Index (HI): used to determine health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. An HI greater than 1 requires a system to take action.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
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): highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that disinfection 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.
Micrograms per liter (ug/L): equivalent to parts per billion (ppb) since one liter of water is equal in weight to one billion micrograms.
Microsiemens per centimeter (µs/cm): unit of measurement for Specific Conductance.
Milligrams per liter (mg/L): equivalent to parts per million
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.
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 million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l): corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l): corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Running Annual Average (RAA): yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system.
Standard Units (S.U.): pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases.
Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Turbidity: a measure of the cloudiness of the water, a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
Unregulated Contaminants: contaminants for which the EPA has not established MCLs.
Variances & Exemptions (V&E): State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Below is a table of contaminants for which we monitor as required on a schedule set by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	**MCL**	**Unit of Msmt**	**Results**	**Contaminant**	**MCL**	**Unit of Msmt**	**Results**
Bacteriological Contaminants				1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	Present or absent	<1%	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	ND
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	0	Present or absent	absent	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb	ND
Turbidity	TT	NTU	0.01-0.22	Dichloromethane	5	ppb	ND
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calc.organisms/l	ND	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb	ND
Radiological Contaminants				Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb	ND
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	ND	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb	ND-0.04
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	ND	Dinoseb	7	ppb	ND
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	ND	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppq	ND
Uranium	30	pCi/l	ND	Diquat	20	ppb	ND
Inorganic Chemicals				Endothall	100	ppb	ND
Antimony	6	ppb	ND	Endrin	2	ppb	ND
Arsenic	10	ppb	ND	Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT	ND
Asbestos	7	MFL	ND	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb	ND
Barium	2	ppm	0.002	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt	ND
Beryllium	4	ppb	ND	Glyphosate	700	ppb	ND
Cadmium	5	ppb	ND	Heptachlor	400	ppt	ND
Chromium	100	ppb	0.166-0.808	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt	ND
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	0.00373 - 0.695	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb	ND
Cyanide	200	ppb	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb	ND
Fluoride	4	ppm	ND-1.0	Lindane	200	ppt	ND
Lead	AL=15	ppb	ND	Methoxychlor	40	ppb	ND
Mercury	2	ppb	0.127-0.138	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb	ND
Nitrate	10	ppm	2.70-2.93	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb	ND
Nitrite	1	ppm	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb	ND
Selenium	.05	ppm	ND	Picloram	500	ppb	ND
Thallium	.002	ppm	ND	Simazine	4	ppb	ND
Organic Contaminants				Styrene	100	ppb	ND
2,4-D	70	ppb	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	TT	ND	Toluene	1	ppm	ND
Alachlor	2	ppb	ND	Toxaphene	3	ppb	ND
Benzene	5	ppb	ND	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppm	ND
Carbofuran	40	ppb	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb	ND
Chlordane	2	ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb	ND
Dalapon	200	ppb	ND	Xylenes	10	ppm	ND
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	ND	**Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts**			
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	ND	Chlorine	4	ppm	1.7.7-2.3
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	ND	Chlorite	1	ppm	ND
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	ND	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb	0.63-44.7
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	ND	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb	ND-38.0

More information about contaminants to drinking water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).