Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Eutaw Water Department
January – December 2025

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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. The Eutaw Water Department has completed a Source Water Protection Plan and a Wellhead Protection Plan, which are available at our offices for review. These reports provide information about potential sources of contamination and are set up to help protect our sources. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. 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 Eutaw Water Department utilizes groundwater from four wells, which pump water from the Eutaw and Gordo aquifers. The groundwater supplied to our customers requires no specialized treatment; however, chlorine is added to the water as disinfectant, and the required residual is maintained to protect your drinking water from any possible outside contaminants within the distribution system. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the office of the Eutaw Water Department at 205-372-3374. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled meetings held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 5:00 pm at the Council Chambers located at Eutaw City Hall.

Board of Directors:

Mayor- Corey Cockrell **Valeria Watkins** **Tracey Hunter** **Carrie Logan** **Lorenzo French**

Jonathon Woodruff Jr.

The Eutaw Water Department 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 1st to December 31st, 2025**.** All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

PLAIN LANGUAGE DEFINITION

- *Non-Detects (**ND**)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- *Not Required* (**NR**) – Laboratory analysis not required due to waiver granted by the Environmental Protection Agency for the State of Alabama.
- *Parts per million (**ppm**) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- *Parts per billion (**ppb**) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- *Parts per trillion (**ppt**) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)* - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
- *Parts per quadrillion (**ppq**) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)* - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
- *Picocuries per liter (**pCi/L**)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- *Millirems per year (**mrem/yr**)* - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (**NTU**)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- *Variances & Exemptions (**V&E**)* - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- *Action Level – (AL*) the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- *Treatment Technique (**TT**)* - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Threshold Odor Number (T.O.N.)- The greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that still yields a just-detectable odor.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level* - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (**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* - (mandatory language) The "Goal"(**MCLG**) is 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 Goal or 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- A Level 1 assessment- 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.
- A Level 2 assessment- 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.

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 run-off, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards are guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. ADEM has Secondary Drinking Water Standards established in state regulations applicable to water systems required to monitor for the various components.

Table of Primary Contaminants

At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risks to humans. This table provides a quick glance of any primary contaminant detections.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
Bacteriological			Selenium(ppb)	50	0.01	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	3.00	Thallium(ppb)	2	ND	Ethylbenzene(ppb)	700	ND
Turbidity	TT	ND	**Organic Chemicals**			Ethylene dibromide(ppt)	50	ND
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	ND	Acrylamide	TT	ND	Glyphosate(ppb)	700	ND
Radiological			Alachlor(ppb)	2	ND	Haloacetic Acids(ppb)	60	ND
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND	Atrazine(ppb)	3	ND	Heptachlor(ppt)	400	ND
Alpha emitters (pci/l)	15	2.94	Benzene(ppb)	5	ND	Heptachlor epoxide(ppt)	200	ND
Combined radium (pci/l)	5	0.69	Benzo(a)pyrene[PHAs](ppt)	200	ND	Hexachlorobenzene(ppb)	1	ND
Uranium(pci/l)	30	ND	Carbofuran(ppb)	40	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene(ppb)	50	ND
Inorganic			Carbon Tetrachloride(ppb)	5	ND	Lindane(ppt)	200	ND
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND	Chlordane(ppb)	2	ND	Methoxychlor(ppb)	40	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.00	Chlorobenzene(ppb)	100	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate](ppb)	200	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND	2,4-D	70	ND	Pentachlorophenol(ppb)	1	ND
Barium (ppm)	2	0.06	Dalapon(ppb)	200	ND	Picloram(ppb)	500	ND
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND	Dibromochloropropane(ppt)	200	ND	PCBs(ppt)	500	ND
Bromate(ppb)	10	ND	0-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	600	ND	Simazine(ppb)	4	ND
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	p-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	75	ND	Styrene(ppb)	100	ND
Chloramines(ppm)	4	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane(ppb)	5	ND	Tetrachloroethylene(ppb)	5	ND
Chlorine(ppm)	4	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	7	ND	Toluene(ppm)	1	ND
Chlorine dioxide(ppb)	800	ND	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	70	ND	TOC	TT	ND
Chlorite(ppm)	1	ND	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	100	ND	TTHM(ppb)	80	ND
Chromium (ppb)	100	ND	Dichloromethane(ppb)	5	ND	Toxaphene(ppb)	3	ND
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.30	1,2-Dichloropropane(ppb)	5	ND	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)(ppb)	50	ND
Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate(ppb)	400	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene(ppb)	70	ND
Fluoride (ppm)	4	1.06	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthlates(ppb)	6	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane(ppb)	200	ND
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0.00	Dinoseb(ppb)	7	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane(ppb)	5	ND
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND	Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD](ppq)	30	ND	Trichloroethylene(ppb)	5	ND
Nitrate (ppm)	10	ND	Diquat(ppb)	20	ND	Vinyl Chloride(ppb)	2	ND
Nitrite (ppm)	1	ND	Endothall(ppb)	100	ND	Xylenes(ppm)	10	ND
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	10	ND	Endrin(ppb)	2	ND			

Table of Secondary and Unregulated Contaminants

Secondary Drinking Water Standards are guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. ADEM has Secondary Drinking Water Standards established in state regulations applicable to water systems required to monitor for the various components. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurance of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	DETECT	CONTAMINANT	MCL	DETECT	CONTAMINANT	MCL	DETECT
Secondary								
Aluminum	0.2	ND	Foaming Agents	0.5	ND	Silver	7	ND
Chloride	250	279.00	Iron	0.3	0.11	Sulfate	70	ND
Color (PCU)	15	ND	Magnesium	75	1.94	Total Dissolved Solids	500	668
Copper	1	0.0024	Odor (T.O.N.)	5	ND	Zinc	5	0.0165
Special								
Calcium	N/A	11.60	pH (SU)	N/A	7.90	Temperature (°C)	N/A	21.80
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	154	Sodium	N/A	249.00	Total Alkalinity	N/A	170
Manganese	0.05	0.02	Specific Conductance (umhos)	N/A	1230.00	Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	37.1
Unregulated								
1,1 - Dichloropropene	N/A	ND	Bromobenzene	N/A	ND	Hexachlorobutadiene	N/A	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	N/A	ND	Bromochloromethane	N/A	ND	Isopropylbenzene	N/A	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	N/A	ND	Bromodichloromethane	N/A	ND	M-Dichlorobenzene	N/A	ND
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	Bromoform	N/A	0.00	Methomyl	N/A	ND
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	N/A	ND	Bromomethane	N/A	ND	Metolachlor	N/A	ND
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	N/A	ND	Butachlor	N/A	ND	Metribuzin	N/A	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	Carbaryl	N/A	ND	MTBE	N/A	ND
1,3 - Dichloropropane	N/A	ND	Chloroethane	N/A	ND	N - Butylbenzene	N/A	ND
1,3 - Dichloropropene	N/A	ND	Chlorodibromomethane	N/A	ND	Naphthalene	N/A	ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	N/A	ND	Chloroform	N/A	ND	N-Propylbenzene	N/A	ND
2,2 - Dichloropropane	N/A	ND	Chloromethane	N/A	ND	O-Chlorotoluene	N/A	ND
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N/A	ND	Dibromochloromethane	N/A	ND	P-Chlorotoluene	N/A	ND
Aldicarb	N/A	ND	Dibromomethane	N/A	ND	P-Isopropyltoluene	N/A	ND
Aldicarb Sulfone	N/A	ND	Dichlorodifluoromethane	N/A	ND	Propachlor	N/A	ND
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	N/A	ND	Dieldrin	N/A	ND	Sec - Butylbenzene	N/A	ND
Aldrin	N/A	ND	Fluorotrichloromethan	N/A	ND	Tert - Butylbenzene	N/A	ND

Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Range			Amount Detected		Likely Source of Contamination
Bacteriological Contaminants					**January - December**			
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	< 5%				3.00	Present or Absent	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	0	TT				ND	NTU	Soil runoff
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	0				ND	Present or Absent	Human and animal fecal waste
Viruses, Giardia	0	TT				0	Present or Absent	Human and animal fecal waste
Legionella	0	TT				0	Present or Absent	Found naturally in water, multiplies in heating systems
Radiological Contaminants					**January - December**			
Beta particle and photon	0	4				ND	mrem/yr	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters	0	15				2.94	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	0	5				0.69	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	0	30				ND	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants					**January - December**			
Arsenic	0	10	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	0.02	-	0.06	0.06	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	0.60	-	1.46	1.46	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper	1.3	10 Sites AL=1.3	No. of Sites above action level 0			0.300	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	4	4	0.96	-	1.06	1.06	ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	0	10 Sites AL=15	No. of Sites above action level 0			0.001	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	0.00	-	0.01	0.01	ppb	metal refineries; erosion of
Secondary Contaminants					**January - December**			
Chloride	N/A	250	165.00	-	279.00	279.00	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff
Copper	N/A	1	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
Iron	N/A	0.3	0.08	-	0.11	0.11	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	N/A	0.05	0.68	-	1.94	1.94	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	N/A	500	414.00	-	668.00	668.00	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	N/A	5	0.02	-	0.02	0.02	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Special Contaminants					**January - December**			
Calcium	N/A	N/A	3.28	-	11.60	11.60	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	N/A	129.00	-	154.00	154.00	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N/A	N/A	0.01	-	0.02	0.02	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	N/A	N/A	7.80	-	7.90	7.90	SU	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sodium	N/A	N/A	163.00	-	249.00	249.00	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Specific Conductance	N/A	<500	796.00	-	1230.00	1230.00	umhos	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Temperature	N/A	N/A	20.90	-	21.80	21.80	·C	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Alkalinity	N/A	N/A	142.00	-	170.00	170.00	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	N/A	11.00	-	37.10	37.10	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Unregulated Contaminants					**January - December**			
Bromoform	N/A	N/A	ND	-	0.00	0.00	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by-product of chlorination

GENERAL INFORMATION

Failure to Perform Required Monitoring

The Eutaw Water Department 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 December 2025, we did not complete all required monitoring for total coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Please share this information with all of 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. No total coliform bacteria were detected in the last set of samples collected. Should you have any questions concerning this violation or monitoring requirements, please contact The Eutaw Water Department office at 116 Main Street in Eutaw, or by phone at 205-372-3374.

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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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.

MCL's 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Eutaw Water Department 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.

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 children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems

Our Lead Service Line Inventory was completed and submitted by the deadline of October 16,2024 and a copy of it is in our office as required by EPA. If any would like to view it or has any questions, please feel free to contact our office.Radon is a naturally occurring gas present in some groundwater. Inhaled radon has been linked to lung cancer and may pose a health risk when inhaled after the release from water into the air. This inhalation could occur during showering, bathing, washing dishes, or washing clothes. The radon gas release from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon found in air. One major source of radon gas is from the soil, where the gas can seep through the foundations of homes. It is not clear whether ingested (i.e. taken through the mouth) radon contributes to cancer or other adverse health conditions. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on home testing contact your local health department.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people 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).The Eutaw Water Department tests your water for pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium and Giardia*. These pathogens can enter the water from animals or human waste. All test results were well within state and federal standards. For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control is available online at www.epa.gov/safewater/crypto.html or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 monitoring of Asbestos and Dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

We at the Eutaw Water Department work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

For more information, please contact:

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