Contaminant	Secondary Contamin		Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL
Aluminum	N	All The Values Were BMDL	ppm	0.2 ppm	0.2 ppm
Chloride	N	Values Ranged 3.4 to 7 ppm	ppm	250 ppm	250 ppm
Color	N	All The Values Were 0 Units	Units	15 Units	15 Units
Copper N		Values Ranged BMDL to 0.007 ppm	ppm	1 ppm	1 ppm
Foaming Agents	N	The Single Value Was	ppm	0.5 ppm	0.5 ppm
Iron	N	All The Values Were BMDL	ppm	0.3 ppm	0.3 ppm
Manganese N		Values Ranged BMDL to 0.03 ppm	ppm	0.05 ppm	0.05 ppm
Silver N		The Single Value Was	ppm	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm
Zinc N		Values Ranged 0.0011 to 0.0029 ppm	ppm	5 ppm	5 ppm
Sulfate N		Values Ranged BMDL to 3.29 ppm	ppm	250 ppm	250 ppm
otal Dissolved Solids	N	Values Ranged 44 to 129 ppm	ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm

Report Summary

As you can see by the enclosed tables, our system had no MCL violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected at levels that are deemed safe by the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)

Waiver

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.

Additional Monitoring

As required by EPA's Long Term 2 Surface Water Treatment Rule, The Utilities Board starts a new sampling cycle every 7 years for Cryptosporidium. We started our sampling period in October 2016, and we pulled a raw sample every month for two years. The sampling period ended in September 2018, and we had no detects. We also completed our sampling for the EPA's fourth unregulated containments rule in 2019. This sampling helps the EPA determine if an MCL will be set for a specific contaminant. The detected values are listed under the unregulated detected containments table. During the 2022 year, the EPA released new interim health advisories for per—and polyfluoroalkyl substances. Although these are not compliance containment levels our system took action with taking park well offline since it was our only source that had any detects at the current minimum detection limits.

Educational Information

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 (Environmental Protection Agency)/CDC (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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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.

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 Sylacauga Utilities Board 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.

Source Water Assessment

The Sylacauga Utilities Board in association with the Alabama Geological Survey has completed an extensive source water assessment to identify potential contaminants sites that could pose a risk to the water supply. With the aid of the Alabama Department Of Environmental Management and The Geological Survey Of Alabama, a susceptibility analysis has been performed. The study concluded that the water supply has a low susceptibility to contamination. The public may review the report during normal business hours at the Utilities Board Operations Center located at 1414 Edwards Street. Copies are available upon request for a fee. To purchase a copy call 256-249-0372.

Water Treatment Process

Lake Howard surface water is coagulated, flocculated and settled to remove microbial and suspended solids. It is filtered by sand filtration. Fluoride is added for dental health. The PH is adjusted to prevent plumbing corrosion and chlorine is added to prevent microbial contamination.

Annual Water Quality Report

January 1, 2023— December 31, 2023





Office 301 N. Elm Avenue Sylacauga, Alabama 35150

Operations Center 1414 Edwards Street Sylacauga, Alabama 35150

Utilities Board Members

Dale Baker * Brad Porch * Mark Tapley

Water Quality Report

In 1974 the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was signed into law requiring all water systems that serve the public to meet national standards for water quality. These standards set limits for certain contaminants and require all public water systems to monitor for these contaminants. The Utilities Board routinely tests for these constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. These tests have shown that your water meets and exceeds all state and federal requirements. The tables in this report show the monitoring results beginning January 1, 2023 thru December 31, 2023. If you have any questions concerning water quality please contact Water Quality Supervisor David Green at 256-249-0372. You may also attend the monthly Board meeting held at 9:00 AM on the third Tuesday of each month at the board office located at 301 N. Elm Ave.

Sources Of Water

Operating under permit by the (ADEM) Alabama Department of Environmental Management, the Utilities Board operated the following facilities during 2023:

- Lake Howard Surface Treatment Plant. This plant is located on Water Plant Road. Lake Howard is an impoundment on Tallasseehatchee Creek, which flows out of the Talladega National Forest.
- Park Well (Inactive on 6/15/22)- Located on Spring and Norton near the post office.
- Pinegrove Well This well is located on Pine Grove Road in Odena

Definitions

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations that may not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions.

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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 Contaminant Level 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 hest available treatment technology
- feasible using the best available treatment technology.

 3. 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 contamination.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level MRDL The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contamination.
- Treatment Technique (TT) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
 Action Level (AL) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers
- treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

 7. Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) One part per million corre-
- 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.
- Picocuries per liter (Pci/I) a 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 NTÛ is just noticeable to the average person.

 1. Variances and Exemptions The department or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or
- a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- 12. ND = Not Detected
- 3. **DBP** = Disinfection Byproducts
- 4. PPT = Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
- 15. PPQ = Parts per quadrillion or pictograms per liter
- 16. **DSE** = Distribution System Evaluation
- CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
- 18. MRL = Minimum Reporting Level
- 9. ASTM = ASTM International; SM Standard Methods
 9. BMDL = Below Minimum Detection Limit
- 21. N/A = Not Applicable
- 22. UCMR 4 = Fourth Unregulated Containments Rule
- 3. MFL = Million Fibers / Liter

Primar	y List O		g Water Contaminants				
Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected	Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected		
Bacteriological	•		o-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	ND		
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5 %	2 Detects	p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	ND		
Turbidity	TT	0.01 to 0.13 NTU	1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	ND		
Fecal coliform and E. coli	0	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	ND		
Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage)	0	ND	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	ND		
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4 mrem/yr	ND	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	ND		
Alpha emitters (Pci/I)	15 Pci/l	1.8 to 2.1 pCi/l	Dichloromethane	5 ppb	ND		
Combined radium (Pci/I)	5 Pci/I	0.67 to 0.69 pCi/l	1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	ND		
Uranium	30 Pci/l	ND	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	400 ppb	ND		
Inorganic Chemic	als		Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalates	6 ppb	ND		
Antimony	6 ppb	ND .	Dinoseb	7 ppb	ND		
Arsenic	10 ppb	BMDL to 0.42 ppb	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30 ppq	ND		
Asbestos (MFL)	7 MFL	ND	Diquat	20 ppb	ND		
Barium	2 ppm	0.009 to 0.012 ppm	Endothall	100 ppb	ND		
Beryllium	4 ppb	ND	Endrin	2 ppb	ND		
Bromate	10 ppb	ND	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND		
Cadmium	5 ppb	ND	Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	ND		
Chloramines	4 ppm	ND	Ethylene dibromide	50 ppt	ND		
Chlorine	4 ppm	1.6 to 2.4 ppm	Glyphosate	700 ppb	ND		
				60 ppb running	0 to 30.58		
Chlorine dioxide	800 ppb	ND	HAA5 (haloacetic acids 5)	average	ppb		
Chlorite	1 ppm	ND 0.38 to 1.9	Heptachlor	400 ppt	ND		
Chromium	100 ppb	ppb See Lead and	Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppt	ND		
Copper	AL=1.3 ppm	Copper Monitoring Table	Hexachlorobenzene	1 ppb	ND		
Cyanide	200 ppb	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50 ppb	ND		
Fluoride	4 ppm	0.60 to 0.70 ppm	Lindane	200 ppt	ND		
	AL=15	See Lead and Copper Monitoring					
Lead	ppb	Monitoring Table	Methoxychlor	40 ppb	ND		
Mercury	2 ppb	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200 ppb	ND		
Nitrate	10 ppm	BMDL to 0.65 ppm	Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	ND		
Nitrite	1 ppm	ND	Picloram	500 ppb	ND		
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	10 ppm	BMDL to 0.65 ppm	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	500 ppt	ND		
Selenium	50 ppb	ND	Simazine	4 ppb	ND		
Thallium	2 ppb	ND	Styrene	100 ppb	ND		
Organic Chemica			Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb	BMDL to 2 ppb		
Acrylamide		ND	Toluene	1 ppm	ND		
Alestica	0			TT	0.54 to 1.63		
Alachlor	2 ppb	ND	TOC (Total Organic Carbon)	TT 80 ppb	ppm		
Atrazine	3 ppb	ND	TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]	running average	0 to 32.75 ppb		
Benzene	5 ppb	ND	Toxaphene	3 ppb	ND		
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200 ppt	ND	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50 ppb	ND		
Carbofuran	40 ppb	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70 ppb	ND		
Carbon tetrachloride	5 ppb	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	ND		
Chlordane	2 ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb	ND		
Chlorobenzene	100 ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	ND		
2,4-D	70 ppb	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	ND		
Dalapon	200 ppb	ND	Xylenes	10 ppm	ND		
			, quanto	TO PPIT	140		
Dibromochloropropane	200 ppb	ND	l	l			

Unregulated Contaminants									
Contaminant	CASRN	MRL	Amount Detected						
Metals: EPA Method 200	.8, ASTM D5673-10,SM 31	25							
Germanium	7440-56-4	0.3 ppb	ND						
Manganese	7439-96-5	0.4 ppb	BMDL to 5 ppb						
Brominated haleoacetic	acid (HAA) disinfection b								
HAA5 (haloacetic acids 5)	552.3	N/A	0 to 106.4 ppb						
HAA6 (haloacetic acids 6)	552.3	N/A	0 to 108.7 ppb						
HAA9 (haloacetic acids 9)	552.3	N/A	0 to 108.7 ppb						
(Indicators) TOC	5310 C	1000 ppb	BMDL to 2760 ppb						
(Indicators) Bromide	300.0	20 ppb	BMDL to 44.7 ppb						
Organic Chemicals	Organic Chemicals	Organic Chemicals							
Bromodichloromthane	524.2	0.2 ppb	BMDL to 2.90 ppb						
Chloroform	524.2	0.4 ppb	BMDL to 0.131 ppm						
Per/polyfluoroalkyl subs	tances								
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	537.1	1.9 ppt	11 ppt						
Perfluorohexanoic acid	537.1	1.9 ppt	2.1 ppt						
Perfluoroctanoic acid	537.1	1.9 ppt	3.4 ppt						
Perflurohexanesulfonic acid	537.1	1.9 ppt	2.3 ppt						
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	537.1	1.9 ppt	2.9 ppt						
Perfluoroundodecanoic acid	537.1	1.9ppt	ND						
Perfluorododeanoic acid	537.1	1.9ppt	ND						
Perfluorodecanoic acid	537.1	1.9ppt	ND						
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	537.1	1.9ppt	ND						
Perfluorononanoic acid	537.1	1.9ppt	ND						
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	537.1	1.9ppt	ND						
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	537.1	1.9ppt	ND						
N- methylperfluoroctanesulfon- amidoacetic acid	537.1	1.9ppt	ND						
N- ethylperfluorooctanesulfon-	507.4	40	ND.						
amidoac acid Hexafluoropropylene Oxide	537.1	1.9ppt	ND						
Dimer acid	537.1	1.9ppt	ND						
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-	537.1	1.9ppt	ND						
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3- 4,8-Dioxa-3H-	537.1	1.9ppt	ND						
perfluorononanoic acid	537.1	1.9ppt	ND						
	<u> </u>		1						

Detected Contaminates Table								
Contaminant	Violatic Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Possible Source Of		
	Z E.	Micro				Contamination		
Microbiological Contaminants Turbidity N Values ranged from NTU N/A TT Less Than Soil runoff Soil runoff NTU N/A TT Less Than Soil runoff NTU N/A TT Less Than NTU N/A								
*		0.01 To 0.13 NTU 100 % Of All Samples Met Turbidity Requirements			5% Of All Filter Samples May Exceed .3 NTU			
Total Coliform	N	382 samples were collected with 2 detects.		of coliform	MCL - presence bacteria in < 5%	Human and animal fecal waste		
Bacteria (including		(All repeat samples had no detects)		routine san	samples or if a aple and a follow ample are total			
fecal coliform and		detects)		coliform po also fecal c	ositive and one is oliform or e-coli			
E. coli) positive								
	*Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	Values ranged from BMDL to 0.42 ppb	ppb	10 ppb	10 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refiners; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder		
Barium	N	Values ranged from	ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from		
		0.009 to 0.0122 ppm				metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits		
Chromium	N	Values ranged from 0.38 to 1.9 ppb	ppb	100 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits		
Chlorine	N	Values ranged from 1.6 to 2.4 ppm Highest Running Annual Average is 2.1 ppm	ppm	4 ppm	MRDL 4 ppm	Water Additive To Control Microbes		
Fluoride	N	Values ranged from 0.60 to 0.70 ppm	ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion Of Natural Deposits; Water Additive Which Promotes Strong Teeth; Discharge From Fertilizer And Aluminum Factories		
Nitrates	N	Values ranged from BMDL to 0.65 ppm	ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff From fertilizer Use; Leaching From Septic Tanks, Sewage; Erosion Of Natural Deposits		
Nitrite and total Nitrates	N	Values ranged from BMDL to 0.65 ppm	ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff From fertilizer Use; Leaching From Septic Tanks, Sewage; Erosion Of Natural		
Deposits Deposits Synthetic Organic Compounds (No Detects)								
			R	adiolo	-			
Gross Alpha	N	Values ranged from 1.8 to 2.9 Pci/l	Pci/l	0	15 Pci/l	Erosion of natural deposits		
Radium-228	N	Values ranged from 0.67 to 0.69 Pci/l	Pci/l	0	5 Pci/l	Erosion of natural deposits		
		Vola	tile Or	ganic (Contamina	ants		
HAA5	N	Values ranged from 0 to 37.20 ppb	ppb	0	60 ppb Running	By Product Of Drinking Water Chlorination		
		Running averages ranged from 0 to 30.58 ppb			Annual Average			
Tetrachloro- ethylene	N	Values ranged from BMDL to 2 ppb with The Highest Running Average Of 1.9 ppb	ppb	0	5 ppb Running Annual Average	Leaching From PVC Pipes; Discharge From Factories And Dry Cleaners		
Total Organic Carbons	N	Values ranged from 0.54 to 1.63 ppm and Treat- ment	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally Present In The Environment		
Total Tribalome-	N	35% removal was obtained Values ranged from 0 to 37.20 ppb	ppb	0	80 ppb Running	By Product Of Drinking Water Chlorination		
thanes TTHMs		Running averages ranged from 0 to 32.75 ppb			Annual Average	- manufill		
	gula				Gs have	not been established for these		
Bromodi- chlorometha	N	Values ranged from	ppb	ntamii N/A	N/A	Byproduct of chlorination		
ne	3.	BMDL to 2.70 ppb		N1/1	N1/4	D		
groups	N	0 to 20.31 ppb	ppb	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of chlorination		
HAA6 groups	N	Values ranged from 0 to 31.1 ppb	ppb	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of chlorination		
HAA9 groups	N	Values ranged from 0 to 32.44 ppb	ppb	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of chlorination		
Chloroform	N	Values ranged from BMDL to 0.046 ppm	ppm	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of chlorination		
Manganese	N	Values ranged from BMDL to 5 ppb	ppb	N/A	N/A	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and		
		ымыл ю э рро				available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient		
			and Co	pper M	onitoring T	Table		
Lead	N	The most recent Values ranged from Below Detection Limits To	ppb	g for lea 0	AL = 15 ppb	was July 2023 Corrosion Of Household Plumbing Systems; Erosion Of Natural		
		2.1 ppb The 90th Percentile Was 0.70 ppb			ppo	Deposits		
Copper	N	Values ranged from From 0.0022 to 0.281 ppm The 90th Percentile Was	ppm	1.3 ppm	AL =1.3 ppm	Corrosion Of Household Plumbing Systems; Erosion Of Natural Deposits; Leaching From Wood Preservatives		
		0.175 ppm						

Detected Contaminates Table							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Possible Source Of Contamination	
		Unregulated (Contair	ments	Continu	ed	
Perfluorooc- tanesulfonic acid	N	11 ppt	ppt	0	N/A	Manufactured chemical and associated products	
Perfluorohexa- noic acid	N	2.1 ppt	ppt	0	N/A	Manufactured chemical and associated products	
Perfluoroctanoic acid	N	3.4 ppt	ppt	0	N/A	Manufactured chemical and associated products	
Perflurohex- anesulfonic acid	N	2.3 ppt	ppt	0	N/A	Manufactured chemical and associated products	
Perfluorobu- tanesulfonic acid	N	2.9 ppt	ppt	0	N/A	Manufactured chemical and associated products	

Important Notice:

We now have a phone app. Please visit your app store and search for Sylacauga Utilities Board. You can view your usage as well as pay your bill with the app.

The Utilities Board of the City of Sylacauga ("the Board") owns, maintains and operates a water system consisting of two wells, two water supply reservoirs (Lake Howard and Lake Virginia), a conventional surface water treatment plant, water transmission and distribution mains, six (6) water booster pumping stations and ten (10) water storage tanks.

The Board currently supplies an average of 3.56 million gallons of potable water per day to 8,494 residential, commercial and industrial customers in and contiguous to the City of Sylacauga. The maximum peak demand for potable water during 2023 was 5.02 million gallons per day.

The primary source of potable water is the Pine Grove Well. This well was constructed in 2009 and placed in service on January 12, 2010. The Pine Grove Well has a capacity of 2.16 million gallons per day or 1500 gallons per minute. Park Well (Inactive as of 6/15/22) is located behind the Chamber of Commerce near the tennis courts has a capacity of .5 million gallons per day or 300 gallons per minute.

The Lake Howard Water Treatment Plant is now operated as a peaking plant and is used when the water demand exceeds the capacity of Pine Grove well.

Lake Howard has a water storage capacity of 1,075 million gallons while Lake Virginia has a storage capacity of 552 million gallons. The "safe" combined yield of Lake Howard and Lake Virginia is approximately 9.944 million gallons per day during extreme 120-days drought conditions.

The ten storage tanks in the system have a combined storage capacity of 7.68 million gallons. The distribution system consists of approximately 258 miles of pipe ranging in size from 2 inch to 24 inch in diameter. There are 763 fire hydrants located within the system.