

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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 water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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 runoff, 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, urban storm water runoff, 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. We are required to monitor for each of these contaminants according to a schedule set by the EPA and the State.

Important Information About Lead:

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. Pelham Water Works 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>.

Note:

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Turbidity is a 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.

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.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule

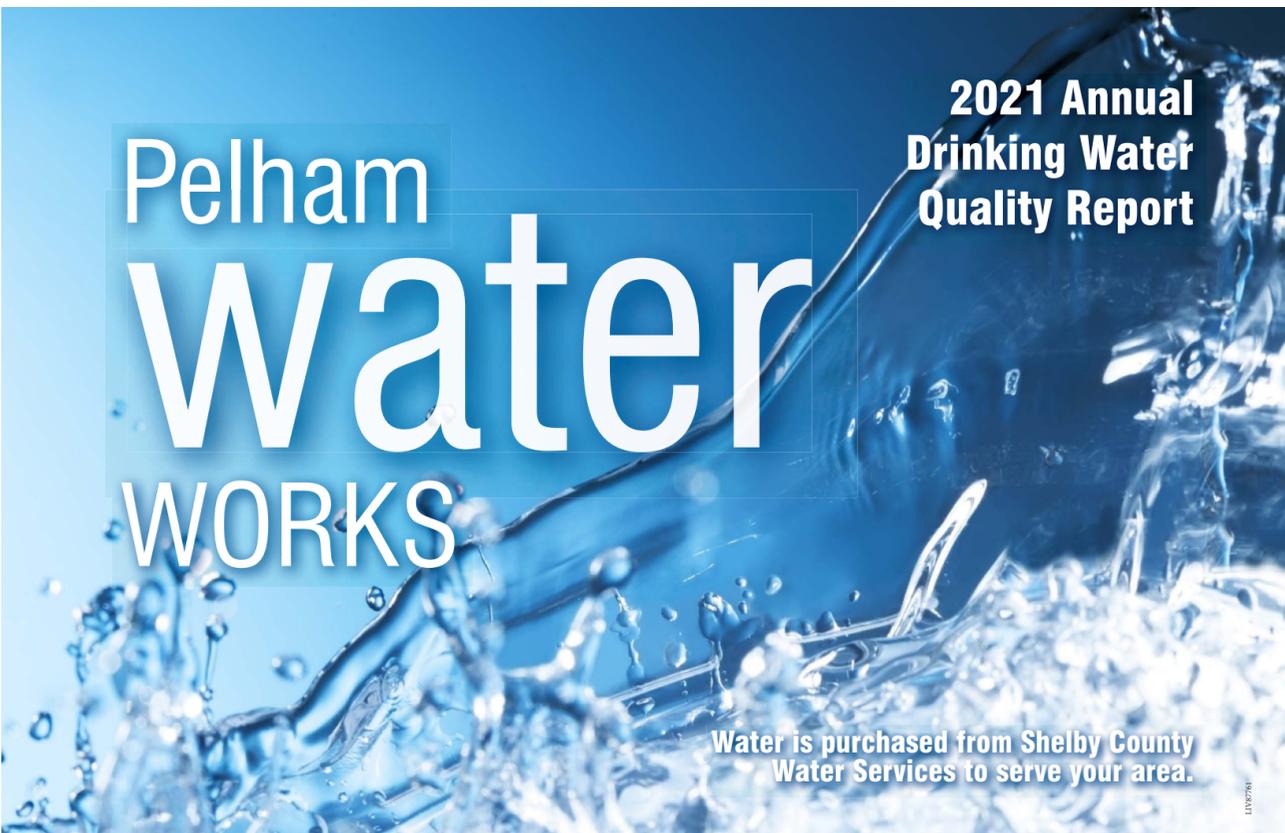
Table of Detected Primary Drinking Water Contaminants						
CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Range Detected			Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	N/A	TT	0.05	-	0.91	Soil Runoff.
Barium	2	2 ppm	0.027	-	0.040	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10 ppm	0.22	-	1.01	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	AL-1.3ppm	ND	-	0.0054	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
TOC	N/A	TT	0.89	-	1.90	Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride	4	4 ppm	0.88	-	1.24	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Alpha Emitters	0	15 pCi/L	ND	-	0.8	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium	0	5 pCi/L	ND	-	0.5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
TTHM	80	80 ppb	13.7	-	79.0	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	60	60 ppb	6.95	-	37.	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite	800	MRDL=1000ppb	ND	-	870	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Dioxide	MRDLG= 800ppb	MRDL= 800ppb	ND	-	790	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4ppm	0.32	-	2.60	Water additive used to control microbes

Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants

Secondary Drinking Water Standards regulate constituents that cause offensive taste, odor, color, corrosivity, foaming and staining. The concentration limit is called the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL). Secondary Standards are not enforceable. Public water systems are not required to test for or remove secondary contaminants. Secondary Standards are guidelines used to provide communities with the best quality water possible

Table of Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants									
CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Low Result	High Result	CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Low Result	High Result
pH	7	Monitored	6.12	7.40	Aluminum	0	0.2	ND	0.009
Color, APHA (units)	N/A	15	ND	ND	Copper	N/A	1	ND	ND
Odor	N/A	3	ND	ND	Iron	0	0.3	ND	ND
Foaming Agents	N/A	0.5	ND	ND	Manganese	0	0.05	ND	ND
TDS	0	500	102	232	Silver	0	0.1	ND	ND
Fluoride	N/A	2.0	ND	ND	Zinc	0	5	ND	ND
Sulfate	0	250	2.28	24.5	Total Hardness	0	Monitored	131	181
Chloride	N/A	250	4.87	8.7	Corrosivity	N/A	N/A	Non-Corrosive	Non-Corrosive

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Pelham Water Works Board

What's the Quality of My Water?

We are pleased to provide you with the 2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st of 2021. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we deliver to you each year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you a safe, clean and dependable supply of drinking water.

Pelham Water Works routinely monitors for contaminants in our drinking water in accordance of Federal and State Laws. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standards.

Our water sources consist of five wells that draw from Copper Ridge Dolomite and Longview Limestone Aquifers and purchase water from Shelby County Water Services whose sources are the Talladega/Shelby Water Treatment Plant (TSWTP) and the Shelby South Water Treatment Plant (SWTP). The water treated at these facilities comes from Coosa River/Lay Lake. We treat our well water by adding chlorine at each well before distribution and treatment of the water purchase from Shelby County Water Services is typical of surface water plants which includes flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and the addition of copper sulfate, potassium permanganate, hydrogen peroxide, powdered activated carbon, chlorine dioxide, alum-based coagulant, ferric-based coagulant, calcium carbonate, granular activated, carbon, chlorine for disinfection and fluoride for dental health.

Pelham Water Works has completed a Source Water Assessment Program as required by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) and a copy is available for viewing at the Water Works office.

Pelham Water Works, works 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the City of Pelham's Director of Development Services and Public Works, Mr. Andre Bittas at (205) 620-6413. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council Meetings, they are on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month.

Mayor Gary W. Waters is the Superintendent of the Water Works and the City Council members serve as the Water Board. The City Council Members include: Maurice Mercer (President), Larry Palmer, Mildred Lanier, David Coram, and Rick Wash.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 Goal or MRDLG: The level of a 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.

Action Level (or AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement, a water system shall follow.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of clarity. Variances and Exemptions: ADEM or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Non-Detect (ND): Not detectable at testing limits.

Parts per Million (PPM): milligrams per liter (mg/l). One part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per Billion (PPB): micrograms per liter (ug/l). One part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per Trillion (PPT): nanograms per liter (nanograms/l). One part per trillion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Standard Units (S.U.): pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases. 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.

N/A: Not applicable
FDA: Food and Drug Administration.

CDC: Centers for Disease Control.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

ADEM: Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

UCMR Definitions: UCMR Minimum Reporting Level (MRL): The minimum concentration that may be reported by a laboratory as a quantified value for a method analyte following analysis. The MRLs were established based on the capability of the analytical method, not based on a level established as "significant" or "harmful". UCMR Reference Concentration: The reference concentrations are based on publicly-available health information found in the following EPA resources: 2018 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories Tables [i.e., Health advisories (HA)] and the CCL 4 Contaminant Information Sheets [i.e., Health Reference Levels (HRLs)]. The primary sources of the health information used to derive the guideline values in the resources referenced above are peer-reviewed assessments from EPA or other governmental agencies. The reference concentrations are subject to change as new health assessments are completed. Reference Concentrations are not legally enforceable federal standards.

Health Reference Levels (HRL): The CCL process derives HRLs for screening purposes using available data and can be used in the Regulatory Determination process as risk-derived concentrations against which to evaluate the occurrence data to determine if contaminants may occur at levels of public health concern. HRLs are not final determinations about the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is necessary to protect any particular population and, in some cases, are derived prior to development of a complete exposure assessment using the best available data. HRLs are not legally enforceable federal standards Health Advisories (HA): Has provide information on contaminants that can cause human health effects and are known or anticipated to occur in drinking water. EPA's health advisories are non-enforceable and non-regulatory and provide technical information to State agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies and treatment technologies to assist with risk management decisions.

Contaminants Monitored	Date Monitored
Inorganic Compounds	2021
Lead and Copper	2019
Microbiological Contaminants	Current
Nitrates	2021
Radioactive Contaminants	2017-2021
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides)	2019-2021
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2020-2021
Disinfection By-products (TTHM and HAA5)	2021

Table of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants		
CONTAMINANT	MCL	Amount Detected
Bacteriological		
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	ND
Turbidity	TT	0.78
Radiological		
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0.8
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0.5
Inorganic		
Antimony	6 ppb	ND
Arsenic	10 ppb	ND
Barium	2 ppm	0.03
Beryllium	4 ppb	ND
Cadmium	5 ppb	ND
Chromium	100 ppb	ND
Copper *	AL=1.3 ppm	0.016
Cyanide	200 ppb	ND
Fluoride	4 ppm	1.00
Lead *	AL=15 ppb	ND
Mercury	2 ppb	ND
Nitrate	10 ppm	1.27
Nitrite	1 ppm	ND
Selenium	50 ppb	ND
Thallium	2 ppb	ND
*90th percentile of the most recent sampling event.		
Organic Chemicals		
2,4-D	70 ppb	ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50 ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	ND
Alachlor	2 ppb	ND
Atrazine	3 ppb	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene[PAHs]	200 ppt	ND
Carbofuran	40 ppb	ND
Chlordane	2 ppb	ND

Organic Chemicals		
CONTAMINANT	MCL	Amount Detected
Dalapon	200 ppb	ND
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400 ppb	ND
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates	6 ppb	ND
Dinoseb	7 ppb	ND
Diquat	20 ppb	ND
Chloramines	4 ppm	ND
Chlorite	1 ppm	0.870
HAA5	60 ppb	37.
Endothall	100 ppb	ND
Endrin	2 ppb	ND
Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Glyphosate	700 ppb	ND
Heptachlor	400 ppt	ND
Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppt	ND
Hexachlorobenzene	1 ppb	ND
Lindane	200 ppt	ND
Methoxychlor	40 ppb	ND
Oxamyl [Vydate]	200 ppb	ND
PCBs	500 ppt	ND
Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	ND
Picloram	500 ppb	ND
Simazine	4 ppb	ND
Toxaphene	3 ppb	ND
Benzene	5 ppb	ND
Carbon Tetrachloride	5 ppb	ND
Chlorobenzene	100 ppb	ND
Dibromochloropropane	200 ppt	ND
o-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	ND
p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	ND
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	ND
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	ND
Dichloromethane	5 ppb	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	ND
Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	ND
Ethylene dibromide	50 ppt	ND
Styrene	100 ppb	ND
Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70 ppb	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb	ND

Organic Chemicals		
CONTAMINANT	MCL	Amount Detected
Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
TTHM	80 ppb	79
Toluene	1 ppm	ND
Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	ND
Xylenes	10 ppm	ND
TOC	TT	1.90
Chlorine	4 ppm	2.6

Table of Unregulated Drinking Water Contaminants											
CONTAMINANT	Low Result, PPM	High Result, PPM	CONTAMINANT	Low Result, PPM	High Result, PPM	CONTAMINANT	Low Result, PPM	High Result, PPM	CONTAMINANT	Low Result, PPM	High Result, PPM
1,1 - Dichloropropene	ND	ND	Aldicarb	ND	ND	Chloroform	ND	ND	Metolachlor	ND	ND
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	Aldicarb Sulfone	ND	ND	Chloromethane	ND	ND	Metribuzin	ND	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	ND	ND	Dibromochloromethane	ND	ND	N - Butylbenzene	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	Aldrin	ND	ND	Dibromomethane	ND	ND	Naphthalene	ND	ND
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	ND	ND	Bromobenzene	ND	ND	Dicamba	ND	ND	N-Propylbenzene	ND	ND
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	ND	ND	Bromochloromethane	ND	ND	Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND	ND	O-Chlorotoluene	ND	ND
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND	Bromodichloromethane	ND	ND	Dieldrin	ND	ND	P-Chlorotoluene	ND	ND
1,3 - Dichloropropane	ND	ND	Bromoform	ND	ND	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	ND	P-Isopropyltoluene	ND	ND
1,3 - Dichloropropene	ND	ND	Bromomethane	ND	ND	p-Isopropylbenzene	ND	ND	Propachlor	ND	ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND	Butachlor	ND	ND	M-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	Sec - Butylbenzene	ND	ND
2,2 - Dichloropropane	ND	ND	Carbaryl	ND	ND	Methomyl	ND	ND	Tert - Butylbenzene	ND	ND
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	ND	ND	Chloroethane	ND	ND	MTBE	ND	ND	Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	ND

Water Systems are selected by The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to participate in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR) program to collect nationally representative data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water. These contaminants do not have regulatory standards. The monitoring period is between 2018 – 2020. This monitoring is used by the EPA to understand the frequency and level of occurrence of unregulated contaminants in the nation's public water systems. Every five years the EPA develops a new list of UCMR contaminants, largely based on the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL). The detection of a UCMR contaminant does not represent cause for concern, in and of itself.

Table of Detected UCMR 4 Contaminants and PFAS						
Contaminant	Minimum Reporting Level (MRL/ug/L)	Reference Concentration (ug/l)	Range Detected			Additional Information
Manganese	0.4	300	3.1	-	3.1	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and materials; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber optic systems, electronics and solar applications
Bromochloroacetic Acid	NA	NA	2.7	-	3.	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	NA	NA	3.3	-	4.	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	NA	NA	ND	-	0.31	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic Acid	NA	NA	17.4	-	23.3	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Monochloroacetic Acid	NA	NA	ND	-	2.3	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacetic Acid	NA	NA	19.1	-	30.2	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	NA	NA	.0037	-	.0037	No Health Advisory Limit Established
Perfluorohexanoic Acid	NA	NA	.13	-	.13	No Health Advisory Limit Established
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid	NA	NA	.0021	-	.0021	No Health Advisory Limit Established
erfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	NA	NA	.0024	-	.0024	Health Advisory Limit for Combined PFOA and PFOS is 0.0700 ug/L
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	NA	NA	.0018	-	.0018	Health Advisory Limit for Combined PFOA and PFOS is 0.0700 ug/L