

2026 Annual Water Quality Report
(Testing performed January through December 2025)

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Thorsby, AL 35171

CHILTON WATER AUTHORITY
PWSID: AL0000234
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Physical Address:
19246 US HWY 31
Clanton, AL 35045

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report includes important information on our water sources, results of water analyses, plain language definitions, and other important information about water and health. Please share this report with anyone who drinks this water but may not have received the report directly. We work diligently to provide high quality water that meets or exceeds State and Federal drinking water standards. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Water Sources	9 groundwater wells producing from the Coker Aquifer, Jemison Chert, Ordovician Knox Group, and Newala Limestone*
Water Treatment	<i>South Treatment Plant:</i> Aeration, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, gravity sand filtration, disinfection. Use polymer, lime, chlorine. <i>Kewish Plant:</i> Aeration. No filtration needed. Use lime, chlorine. <i>Gulf States Plant:</i> Aeration. No filtration needed. Use chlorine.
Storage Capacity	11 storage tanks with a total capacity of 4.65 million gallons
Inter-connections	Sell water continuously to Maplesville and Montevallo water systems Also connected to Autauga County, Billingsley, Clanton, Jemison, Marbury, North Dallas, Thorsby and Wilton water systems
Service Connections	Approximately 10,500
Water Board Members	Jeff Williams, Chairman
	Regina Respass, Vice-Chairman
	Terry Jackson, Member
	Elbert Simon, Member
	Julius Kelley, Member
Manager/Operator	Jason Smith

* The Jemison Chert well and plant serves customers located North of Highway 22, west from Clanton, and North of Cargile Creek, east of Clanton. The Coker aquifer and wells Roebuck, Osborne, Miller, Sellers, Chambers and Adams serve customers south of Highway 22 and west of Clanton and south of Cargile Creek. The Ordovician and Newala Limestone plant serves customers located west of US 31 and north of Highway 22.

Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Chilton Water Authority developed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. The plan was completed and approved by ADEM, and a copy of the report is available in our office for review during normal business hours, or you may purchase a copy upon request for a nominal reproduction fee.

Please help us make this effort 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.

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Smith at 205-646-3300. 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 third Thursday of the month at 4 p.m. at the water board office at 19246 US HWY 31 Clanton, AL.

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).

ADEM Routine Inspection

A representative from ADEM conducted the routine annual inspection of the facilities of Chilton Water Authority in October 2025, and no deficiencies were identified. If you have any questions about the routine inspection or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Smith at 205-646-3300.

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. 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.

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.

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immunocompromised 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).

Health Information about Lead

As required by ADEM, we conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory during 2024, and it was confirmed that our distribution system contains no Lead service lines. Galvanized materials were detected in very short pieces on the customer's side in a few water service hook-ups. While Chilton Water Authority is responsible for the main service lines, the customer hook-up on your property is the homeowner's responsibility. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommends replacing galvanized piping. While galvanized pipes themselves don't contain lead, they can accumulate lead particles over time if they were previously connected to lead service lines or if lead solder was used in installation. The full inventory report is 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 regularly monitor our distribution system for Lead and Copper levels and utilize an outside laboratory to analyze the samples. The results are available for review in our water office.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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. Boiling will NOT reduce the amount of lead in your water.
- Also, periodically remove the aerator on the tip of the faucet and wash out any debris such as metal particles.

The actions recommended above are very important to the health of your family. They 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, not from the local water supply. 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.

Monitoring Schedule and Results

Our water system monitors for contaminants according to a schedule assigned to us by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), using EPA approved methods and a State certified laboratory. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the State and Federal regulatory schedule. *Note:* ADEM allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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.

Constituent Monitored	Date Monitored
Inorganic Contaminants	2025
Lead/Copper	2023
Microbiological Contaminants	monthly
Nitrates	2025
Radioactive Contaminants	2019
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2025
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2025
Disinfection By-products (DBPs)	2025
Unregulated Contaminant Rule 5 (UCMR5) Contaminants	2025
PFAS Contaminants	2022

As you can see by the table below, our system had no MCL violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements.

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Levels Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual	NO	Kewish 1.52-2.20 Gulf States 1.67-2.32 South 1.53-2.32	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity, highest	NO	Kewish 1.00 Gulf States 1.09 South 1.00	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Alpha emitters	NO	1.8	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	NO	1.1	PCi/l	0	5 combined radium	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.017-0.14	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	0.092 *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Plumbing corrosion; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from preservatives
Fluoride	NO	ND-0.18	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	ND-0.74	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	20.9 (ND-31.0)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic acids]	NO	3.40 (ND-11.0)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	ND-11.9	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or from runoff
Hardness	NO	53.5-152	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Iron	NO	ND-0.07	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring; erosion; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	6.6-7.6	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Sodium	NO	ND-6.3	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	5.6-10.7	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	77.0-180	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff

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

UCMR5: As the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) requires, we monitored for a list of 30 unregulated contaminants (29 PFAS and one metal, lithium) on our assigned schedule in 2025. Only lithium was detected. The table below contains the results of our monitoring.

Detected UCMR5 Contaminants (ppb)	
Contaminants	Range of Detections
Lithium	ND-21.6

For more information, including the full list of UCMR 5 contaminants we monitored, see www.epa.gov/dwucmr.

PFAS: Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our system monitored in 2022 and the results of that monitoring. PFAS was *not detected* in our drinking water.

PFAS CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Levels Detected	Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Levels Detected
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ppb	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorononanoic acid	ppb	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ppb	ND
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ppb	ND	Total PFAS	ppb	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ppb	ND			

For more information on PFAS contaminants, please refer to www.epa.gov/pfas.

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.

Detected contaminant: any regulated or unregulated contaminant detected at or above its method detection limit (or reportable limit)

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs): formed when disinfectants react with bromide and/or natural organic matter (i.e., decaying vegetation) 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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): 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.

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 (us/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.

90th Percentile: The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

Not Detected (ND): laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above detection limits of lab equipment.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/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.

Regulated Contaminants: contaminants for which the EPA has established drinking water standards.

Running Annual Average (RAA): running average of results during a specific sampling period, often a year.

Standard Units (S.U.): pH measures the water's balances of acids and bases. Water < 6.5 could be acidic, soft, and corrosive. A pH > 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.

Unregulated Contaminants: contaminants for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards.

Variations & 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 the Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management require testing. These contaminants were not detected in your drinking water unless they are also listed in the Detected Drinking Water Contaminants table elsewhere in this report.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Detections	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Detections
Bacteriological Contaminants				1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	Present or absent	absent	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	1.09	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
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	1.8	Dinoseb	7	ppb	ND
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	1.1	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	0.017-0.14	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt	ND
Beryllium	4	ppb	ND	Glyphosate	700	ppb	ND
Cadmium	5	ppb	ND	Heptachlor	400	ppt	ND
Chromium	100	ppb	ND	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt	ND
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	0.092	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb	ND
Cyanide	200	ppb	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb	ND
Fluoride	4	ppm	ND-0.18	Lindane	200	ppt	ND
Lead	AL=15	ppb	ND	Methoxychlor	40	ppb	ND
Mercury	2	ppb	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb	ND
Nitrate	10	ppm	ND-0.74	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	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb	ND-31.0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	ND	THM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb	ND-11.0
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	ND				
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	ND				
LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS							
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co ₃)	Chloride	Foaming agents (MBAS)	Manganese	Silver	Total Dissolved Solids		
Aluminum	Color	Hardness	Odor	Sodium	Zinc		
Calcium, as Ca	Copper	Iron	Nickel	Specific Conductance			
Carbon Dioxide	Corrosivity	Magnesium	pH	Sulfate			
LIST OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Aldicarb	Butachlor	Dibromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	Metribuzin	Tetrachloroethene		
Aldicarb Sulfone	N-Butylbenzene	Dibromomethane	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	MTBE	Trichloroacetic Acid		
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Sec-Butylbenzene	1,1-Dichloroethane	Isopropylbenzene	Naphthalene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene		
Aldrin	Tert-Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropane	p-Isopropyltoluene	1-Naphthol	Trichloroethene		
Bromoacetic Acid	Carbaryl	2,2-Dichloropropane	M-Dichlorobenzene	Paraquat	Trichlorofluoromethane		
Bromobenzene	Chloroethane	1,1-Dichloropropene	Methomyl	Propachlor	1,2,3-Trichloropropane		
Bromochloromethane	Chloroform	1,3-Dichloropropene	Methomyl	N-Propylbenzene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene		
Bromodichloromethane	Chloromethane	Dicamba	Methylene chloride	Propachlor	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene		
Bromoform	O-Chlorotoluene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Methyl tert-butyl ether	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane			
Bromomethane	P-Chlorotoluene	Dieldrin	Metolachlor	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane			

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