

A commitment to quality:

Arab Water Works is pleased to share this water quality report with you. It describes the quality of your drinking water. This report covers January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018. Arab's drinking water surpassed the strict regulations of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to produce reports like this every year to each customer.

In 2018 the treatment plant distributed 1,506,096,000 gallons of water to its customers. Our water sources are both surface and ground water. The source of surface water is from Brown's Creek Embayment (Lake Guntersville), which is located one mile west of Guntersville on Highway 69. The groundwater source is a well located at 66 Waterworks Road in Warrenton.

In addition to the coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration processes, the AWW pre-treats the water with a Magnetic Ion Exchange (MIEX) process. These processes remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water.

ADEM (Alabama Department of Environmental Management) has required that all water systems complete a SWAP (source water assessment plan). The SWAP is composed of four distinct activities: delineation of the source water assessment area, contaminant inventory, susceptibility analysis and public awareness. Arab Water Works has completed each required component of the SWAP and ADEM has approved our SWAP. It has provided ways to deal with emergencies that may arise as well as ways to protect our water source NOW and for the FUTURE. You may view the SWAP at the AWW business office.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in the water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ted Hyatt by calling 256-586-3159 or by writing to this address: 526 Cullman Road, Arab AL 35016. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. You can attend monthly board meetings on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 526 Cullman Road at 6:00 p.m. Please visit our web site at www.arabwaterworks.org

Arab Water Works Board of Directors:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Ben Hornsby | Chairman |
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Arab Water Works is a member of:
Alabama Rural Water Association
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The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

In order 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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, in some cases, radioactive material, and 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. Arab Water Works 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>.

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.

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).

Arab Water Works routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws in accordance with regulatory schedule. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule.

| Constituents Monitored | Date Monitored |
|--|----------------|
| Inorganic Contaminants | 2018 |
| Lead/Copper | 2016 |
| Microbiological Contaminants | Monthly |
| Nitrates | 2018 |
| Radioactive Contaminants | 2012 |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants | 2016 |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | 2018 |
| Disinfection By-products | Quarterly |
| Cryptosporidium and Garidia | 2018 |
| Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 3 | 2014 |

Arab Water Works

Table of Detected Contaminants

Of the many contaminants tested, only these few were at levels of detection. All test results are from the 2018 monitoring year unless otherwise noted.

| CONTAMINANT | Violation Y/N | MCLG | MCL | Unit | Highest Amount Detected | Range Detected | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|---------------|---------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---|
| Microbiological | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity | NO | N/A | TT | NTU | 0.14 | 0.01 - 0.14 | Soil runoff. |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | NO | 0 | Present in 5% of samples | Present / Absent | ND | ND | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Radiological | | | | | | | |
| Alpha Emitters (2012) | NO | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | 0.5 +/- 0.4 | NA | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Radium 228 (2012) | NO | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | 0.3 +/- 1.0 | NA | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Nitrate | NO | 10 | 10 | ppm | 0.33 | single sample | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (2016) | NO | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | ppm | ND 90th percentile | ND | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Lead (2016) | NO | 0 | AL=15 | ppb | ND 90th percentile | ND | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. One site above the Action Level. |
| Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | NO | N/A | 60 | ppb | 25.8 HARA | 6.2 - 38.1 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | NO | N/A | 80 | ppb | 58.0 HARA | 9.2 - 75.4 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total Organic Carbon | NO | N/A | TT | ppm | 1.5 | .8 - 1.5 | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Chlorine | NO | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | ppm | 2.4 | 2.0 - 2.4 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Unregulated Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | NO | N/A | N/A | ppb | 14.5 | 2.72 - 14.5 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chloroform | NO | N/A | N/A | ppb | 55.7 | 5.27 - 55.7 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | NO | N/A | N/A | ppb | 22.3 | 3.48 - 22.3 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | NO | N/A | N/A | ppb | 11.20 | 2.20 - 11.2 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chloroacetic | NO | N/A | N/A | ppb | 8.08 | ND - 8.08 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorodibromomethane | NO | N/A | N/A | ppb | 11.3 | 1.18 - 11.3 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Non-Compliance DSE Monitoring | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | NO | N/A | NA | ppb | 52.4 | 7.0 - 52.4 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | NO | N/A | NA | ppb | 34.9 | 5.3 - 34.9 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Non-Compliance Microbiological (LT2) | | | | | | | |
| Cryptosporidium | NO | 0 | TT | oocysts/L | 0.1 | ND - .10 | Wildlife and/or human activity. |
| E.coli | NO | 0 | TT | #/100mL | 9.0 | ND - 9.0 | Wildlife and/or human activity. |
| Giardia | NO | 0 | TT | cysts/L | ND | ND | Wildlife and/or human activity. |
| Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) | | | | | | | |
| Chromium (2014) | NO | NA | NA | ppb | 0.3 | .12 - .30 | Naturally present in the environment or industrial discharge. |
| Strontium (2014) | NO | NA | NA | ppb | 80 | 69 - 80 | Naturally present in the environment or industrial discharge. |
| Vanadium (2014) | NO | NA | NA | ppb | 0.8 | .4 - .8 | Naturally present in the environment or industrial discharge. |
| Chromium, Hex. (2014) | NO | NA | NA | ppb | 0.4 | ND - .4 | Naturally present in the environment or industrial discharge. |
| Chlorate (2014) | NO | NA | NA | ppb | 54 | 34 - 54 | Naturally present in the environment or industrial discharge. |
| 1,4-Dioxane (2014) | NO | NA | NA | ppb | 0.13 | .08 - .13 | Industrial discharge; leachate from landfills |

Table of Primary Contaminants

At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risk to humans. This table provides a quick glance of any primary contaminant detections. All tests are from the 2018 monitoring year unless otherwise noted.

| CONTAMINANT | MCL | AMOUNT DETECTED | CONTAMINANT | MCL | AMOUNT DETECTED |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| Bacteriological | | | Endrin (ppb) | 2 | ND |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | < 5% | ND | Epichlorohydrin | TT | ND |
| Turbidity ² | TT | 0.14 | Glyphosate (ppb) | 700 | ND |
| Fecal coliform and E. coli | < 5% | 0 | Heptachlor (ppt) | 400 | ND |
| Radiological | | | Heptachlor epoxide (ppt) | 200 | ND |
| Beta/photon emitters (2012) | 4 | ND | Hexachlorobenzene (ppb) | 1 | ND |
| Alpha emitters (pci/l) (2012) | 15 | 0.5 +/-0.4 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppm) | 50 | ND |
| Combined radium (pci/l) (2012) | 5 | ND | Chlorine(ppm) | MRDL=4 | 2.4 |
| Uranium (ppb) (2012) | 30 | ND | Chlorine Dioxide (ppb) | 800 | ND |
| Inorganic | | | Lindane (ppt) | 200 | ND |
| Antimony (ppb) | 6 | ND | Methoxychlor (ppb) | 40 | ND |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | ND | Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb) | 200 | ND |
| Asbestos (MFL) | 7 | ND | PCBs (ppt) | 500 | ND |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | ND | Pentachlorophenol (ppb) | 1 | ND |
| Beryllium (ppb) | 4 | ND | Picloram (ppb) | 500 | ND |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 5 | ND | Simazine (ppb) | 4 | ND |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | ND | Toxaphene (ppb) | 3 | ND |
| Copper (ppm) | AL=1.3 | ND | Benzene (ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 200 | ND | Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | ND | Chlorobenzene (ppb) | 100 | ND |
| Lead (ppb) | AL=15 | ND | Dibromochloropropane (ppt) | 200 | ND |
| Mercury (ppb) | 2 | ND | O-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 600 | ND |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 0.33 | p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | ND |
| Nitrite (ppm) | 1 | ND | 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Total Nitrate and Nitrite (ppm) | 10 | ND | 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 7 | ND |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | ND | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 70 | ND |
| Thallium (ppb) | 2 | ND | trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 100 | ND |
| Organic Chemicals | | | Dichloromethane (ppb) | 5 | ND |
| 2,4-D (ppb) | 70 | ND | 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | 5 | ND |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)(ppb) | 50 | ND | Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | ND |
| Acrylamide | TT | ND | Ethylene dibromide (ppt) | 50 | ND |
| Alachlor (ppb) | 2 | ND | Styrene (ppb) | 100 | ND |
| Benzo(a)pyrene[PHAs](ppt) | 200 | ND | Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Carbofuran (ppb) | 40 | ND | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | 70 | ND |
| Chlordane (ppb) | 2 | ND | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 200 | ND |
| Dalapon (ppb) | 200 | ND | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (ppb) | 400 | ND | Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates (ppb) | 6 | ND | TTHM (ppb) | 80 | 75.4 |
| Dinoseb (ppb) | 7 | ND | Toluene (ppb) | 1 | ND |
| Diquat (ppb) | 20 | ND | Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 2 | ND |
| Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq) | 30 | ND | Xylenes (ppm) | 10 | ND |
| Chloramines (ppm) | 4 | ND | Total Organic Carbon(ppm) | TT | 1.5 |
| Chlorite (ppm) | 1 | ND | Bromate (ppb) | 10 | ND |
| Endothall (ppb) | 100 | ND | Total Haloacetic Acid(ppb) | 60 | 38.1 |

Unregulated Contaminants

In addition to the primary drinking water contaminants, the Arab Water Works also monitors for some of the following unregulated contaminants as required by ADEM and EPA.

| CONTAMINATE | AMOUNT DETECTED | CONTAMINATE | AMOUNT DETECTED |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Aldicarb | ND | o-Chlorotoluene | ND |
| Aldicarb Sulfone | ND | p-Chlorotoluene | ND |
| Aldicarb Sulfoxide | ND | Dibromomethane | ND |
| Aldrin | ND | m-Dichlorobenzene | ND |
| Butachlor | ND | 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND |
| Carbaryl | ND | Dichlorodifluoromethane | ND |
| Dicamba | ND | 1,3-Dichloropropane | ND |
| Dieldrin | ND | 2,2-Dichloropropane | ND |
| 3-Hydroxycarbofuran | ND | 1,1-Dichloropropene | ND |
| Methomyl | ND | 1,3-Dichloropropene | ND |
| Metolachlor | ND | Fluorotrichloromethane | ND |
| Metribuzin | ND | Hexachlorobutadiene | ND |
| Propachlor | ND | Isopropylbenzene | ND |
| Bromobenzene | ND | p-Isopropyltoluene | ND |
| Bromochloromethane | ND | Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) | ND |
| Bromdichloromethane | 14.5 | Naphthalene | ND |
| Bromoform | ND | n-Propylbenzene | ND |
| Bromomethane | ND | 1,1,2,2-Trichlorobenzene | ND |
| n-Butylbenzene | ND | 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | ND |
| sec-Butylbenzene | ND | 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene | ND |
| tert-Butylbenzene | ND | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | ND |
| Chlorodibromomethane | 11.3 | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | ND |
| Chloroform | 55.7 | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | ND |
| Chloromethane | ND | Chromium, Hexavalent | 0.4 |
| Chromium | 0.3 | Chlorate | 54 |
| Strontium | 80 | 1,4-Dioxzne | 0.13 |
| Vanadium | 0.8 | | |

Secondary Contaminants

| CONTAMINATE | AMOUNT DETECTED | CONTAMINATE | AMOUNT DETECTED |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Alkalinity, Total (mg/l) | 66 | Magnesium (mg/l) | 4.46 |
| Aluminum(mg/l) | ND | Manganese | ND |
| Calcium (mg/l) | 21.5 | Oder | ND |
| Carbon Dioxide (mg/l) | 1.8 | pH (su) | 7.7 |
| Chloride (mg/l) | 25.8 | Silver | ND |
| Color | ND | Sodium (mg/l) | 16.1 |
| Copper | ND | Specific Conductance (mg/l) | 243 |
| MBAS | 0.05 | Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l) | 112 |
| Hardness (mg/l) | 72 | Zinc | ND |
| Iron, as Fe | ND | Sulfate, SO ₄ (mg/l) | 4.44 |

Notes:

¹Testing Frequency: 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.

²Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

*In addition to the more than 7,000 regular tests and testing performed by Arab Water Works and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, Arab Water Works has contracted an independent lab to test lake water for herbicides that TVA is currently using to control aquatic weeds. These tests will run concurrently with TVA's weed spraying programs, as well as quarterly through the years to insure that Arab Water Works is safe and herbicide free.

*Based on a study conducted by the 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.

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 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.

Action Level (or AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Level 1 Assessment: A level 1 assessment is 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.

Level 2 Assessment: A level 2 assessment is 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 in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart. **NTU (or Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** A measure of clarity.

HARA: Highest Annual Rolling Average; based on seven quarters of testing.

NA: Not applicable.

Su: Standard Unit.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

PPB (or parts per billion): micrograms per liter (ug/l).

PPM (or parts per million): milligrams per liter (mg/l).

pCi/L (or picocuries per liter): a measure of radioactivity.

FDA: Food and Drug Administration.