



## ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT THE UTILITIES BOARD OF THE CITY OF OZARK OZARK, ALABAMA



We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the year 2022. The Utilities Board wishes to keep you well informed about the water quality and services that have been delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The Source Water Assessment Plan was updated in 2015 and was approved by the Alabama Dept. of Environmental Management. This plan ensures the protection of our deep wells from contamination from the environment. The SWAP can be viewed at our offices. The Utilities Board's wells are producing high quality and safe drinking water.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements. This report shows the quality of our water and the means by which that has been determined. We want our valued customers to be informed of their water supply. To gain additional information about the Utilities Board, please visit our website at [www.ozarkalabama.us](http://www.ozarkalabama.us).

### OZARK UTILITIES BOARD PREPARES FOR THE FUTURE

Over the past 21-years Ozark Utilities Board has completed water and sewer construction projects totaling more than \$18-million to ensure that Ozark's water and sewer infrastructure needs will be met and will be ready for the future.

### NOW ACCEPTING ON-LINE CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS

Ozark Utilities Board now accepts on-line credit card payments from our customers. Go to [www.ozarkalabama.us](http://www.ozarkalabama.us), click on Ozark Utilities Board in the drop box and follow the simple directions.

### OUR COMMITMENT TO EXCELLENCE

In 2019 the Utilities Board received the Gold Risk Management Award for the fourth consecutive year, the highest, from the Alabama League of Municipalities. This award recognizes organizations that have instituted risk management and loss control measures to minimize employee, property, and liability losses. The Board also received the President's Award for being in the top 5% for loss ratio in Alabama for 5 years. The water system was awarded the "Best Operated System" by the Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association for the third straight year in 2019.

### DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know that the majority of all sanitary sewer backups and manhole overflows are caused by people improperly disposing of things in the sewer? Materials such as cooking oil and grease, feminine products, hair, food particles, and paper towels should be disposed of in your waste basket, not the sewer. The sanitary sewer system is designed for human waste, water, and toilet tissue, nothing else. You can help protect our environment and save money on costly plumber's bills by using the sanitary sewer for what it is designed for. **It costs the Board approximately \$40,000 annually to remove sanitary wipes from the sewer system. (Please don't flush sanitary wipes!)**

### GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

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. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### THE 1996 AMENDMENTS

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, created the need for showing consumers the detected amounts of contaminants and the plain language definitions that follow. The amendments recognized that some people might be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immuno-compromised, such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, HIV/AIDS positive or individuals with other immune disorders, some elderly, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. Those 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### VARIANCES AND WAIVERS

The Utilities Board of The City of Ozark has applied for a waiver from monitoring our groundwater sources for Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) and Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC). As a condition of this waiver, samples for SOC's and VOC's were collected from each of our sources and the analytical results submitted to ADEM at the time of our last water system permit renewal.

The Utilities Board will continue to monitor for lead and copper every three years with the last monitoring period being June – September, 2019. The monitoring for lead and copper was completed in 2019 with no violations observed. The next monitoring period begins in 2022.

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.

## TREATMENT TECHNIQUES

The water we provide to our customers requires no special treatment. However, chlorine is added for disinfection purposes to ensure the quality of water throughout the distribution system. Fluoride is also added to promote dental health.

### PLAIN LANGUAGE DEFINITIONS

**MCL** – Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water

**MCLG** – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk

**AL** – Action Level – The concentrations of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow

**TT** – Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

**Variance and Exemptions** – State permission not to meet a MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions

**ppm** – Parts per million or milligrams per liter – One part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years, or a single penny in \$10,000

**ppb** – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000

**ppt** – Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter – One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000

**ppq** – Parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter – One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000,000

**NR** – Not Required – Laboratory analysis not required due to waiver

**ND** – Non-Detects – Laboratory analysis indicates the constituent is not present

**NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person

**pCi/L** – Picocuries per liter – Picocuries per liter is a measurement of radioactivity in water

**mrem/yr** – Millirems per year – Measure of radiation absorbed by the body

**BDL** – Below detectable limits

The EPA requires the following statement concerning lead in drinking water. "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. Ozark 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>."

**Monitoring Non-Compliance:** There were no Monitoring Non-Compliance violations for 2021.

### Standard List Of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants For CCR

Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected	Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected
<b>Bacteriological</b>					
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	0	Chlorobenzene	100 ppb	0
Turbidity	TT	0	Chlorite	1 ppm	0
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	Chloroform	0.07 ppm	0.0023 ppm
<b>Radiological</b>					
Beta/Photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	2.38 pCi/L	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400 ppb	0.047 ppb
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	2.51 pCi/L	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalates	6 ppb	0.096 ppb
Radium-238 (pCi/L)	5	2.44 pCi/L	Dinoseb	7 ppb	0
Uranium	30 pCi/L	0	Dibromochloromethane	80 ppb	4.50 ppb
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>					
Alkalinity		20.1 ppm	Dibromochloropropane	200 ppt	0
Antimony	6 ppb	1.3 ppb	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30 ppq	0
Arsenic	10 ppb	0.79 ppb	Diquat	20 ppb	0.33 ppb
Barium	2 ppm	0.002 ppm	Endothall	100 ppb	38.89 ppb
Beryllium	4 ppb	0.0001 ppm	Endrin	2 ppb	0
Cadmium	5 ppb	0	Epichlorohydrin	TT	0
Calcium	N/A	2.5 ppm	Glyphosate	700 ppb	0
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	2.87 ppm	Bromochloroacetic Acid	60 ppb	2.187 ppb
Chromium	100 ppb	1.09 ppb	Dibromoacetic Acid	60 ppb	1.84 ppb
Chloride	250 ppm	0.09 ppm	Dichloroacetic	60 ppb	1.468 ppb
Copper	AL=1.3 ppm	0.004 ppm	Monobromoacetic Acid	60 ppb	0.369 ppb
Cyanide	200 ppb	0	Monochloroacetic Acid	60 ppb	0.563 ppb
Fluoride	4 ppm	1.04 ppm	Trichloroacetic Acid	60 ppb	0.547 ppb
Hardness		10.3 ppm	HAA5	60 ppb	4.67 ppb
Lead	AL=15 ppb	0.96 ppb	Heptachlor	400 ppt	0
Magnesium	N/A	0.88 ppm	Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppt	0
Manganese	N/A	2.03 ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	1 ppb	0
Mercury	2 ppb	0.196 ppb	Hexachlorobutadiene	N/A	0.5 ppb
Nickel	0.1 ppm	0.059 ppm	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50 ppm	0
Nitrate	10 ppm	0.02 ppm	Lindane	200 ppt	0
Nitrite	1 ppm	0.03 ppm	Methoxychlor	40 ppb	0
Total Nitrate / Nitrite	10 ppm	0.03 ppm	Naphthalene	N/A	0.39 ppb
Selenium	50 ppb	1.05 ppb	Oxamyl (Vydate)	200 ppb	0
Silver	100 ppm	0.007 ppm	PCB's	500 ppt	0
Sodium	N/A	95.66 ppm	Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	0
Sulfate	250 ppm	8.14 ppm	Picloram	500 ppb	0
Specific Conductance		405 umhos@25C	Simazine	4 ppb	0
Thallium	2 ppb	0.14 ppb	Toxaphene	3 ppb	0
Total Dissolved Solids	500 ppm	241 ppm	o-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	0
Zinc	5 ppm	0.004 ppm	p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	0
<b>Organic Chemicals</b>					
2,4-D	70 ppb	0	1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	0
2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50 ppb	0	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	0
Acetone	N/A	0.0076 ppm	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	0
Acrylamide	TT	0	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	0
Alachlor	2 ppb	0	Bromo Dichloromethane	5 ppb	2.96 ppb
Benzene	5 ppb	0	1, 2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	0
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200 ppt	0	Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	0.63 ppb
Bromoform	80 ppb	2.9 ppb	Ethylene Dibromide	50 ppt	0
Bromate	10 ppb	0	Styrene	100 ppb	0
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	6 ppb	0.07 ppb	Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb	0
Carboluran	40 ppb	0	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	0
Chlordane	2 ppb	0	1,2,3 Trichloropropane	N/A	6.22 ppb
Chlorine	4 ppm	0	Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	0
Chlorine dioxide	800 ppb	0	TTHM	80 ppb	2.00 ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5 ppb	0	Toluene	1 ppm	0
Chloramines	4 ppm	0	Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	0.04 ppb
Chloromethane	N/A	0.252 ppb	Xylenes	10 ppm	0.009 ppm
			TOCTT	0	0
			Methylene Chloride	5 ppb	2.67 ppb
			Chlorodibromomethane	0.08 ppm	0.00007 ppm

**Regulated Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria (including fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i> )	MCLG = 0 MCL - presence of coliform bacteria in *5% of monthly samples, or if a routine sample and a follow up repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
Viruses, Giardia	0	TT	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>Legionella</i>	0	TT	Found naturally in water, multiplies in heating systems
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	0	4	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/l)	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	0	30 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony	6 ppb	6 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	0	10 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from and glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	4 ppb	4 ppb	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	5 ppb	5 ppb	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	100 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	200 ppb	200 ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	4	4 ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	0	AL = 15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	2 ppb	2 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate	10	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	1	1 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50 ppb	50 ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium	0.5 ppb	2 ppb	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Turbidity	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
2,4-D	70 ppb	70 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50 ppb	50 ppb	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	0	TT	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
Alachlor	0	2 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	3 ppb	3 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	0	200 ppt	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran	40 ppb	40 ppb	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	0	2 ppb	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	200 ppb	200 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	400 ppb	400 ppb	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0	6 ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dinoseb	7 ppb	7 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat	20 ppb	20 ppb	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	0	30 ppq	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; Discharge from chemical factories
Endothall	100 ppb	100 ppb	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin	2 ppb	2 ppb	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	0	TT	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; Added to water during treatment process; An impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Glyphosate	700 ppb	700 ppb	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor	0	400 ppt	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide	0	200 ppt	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	0	1 ppb	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50 ppb	50 ppb	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	200 ppt	200 ppt	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor	40 ppb	40 ppb	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate]	200 ppb	200 ppb	Runoff/Leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	0	500 ppt	Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	0	1 ppb	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	500 ppb	500 ppb	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	4 ppb	4 ppb	Herbicide runoff

**Regulated Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources
Toxaphene	0	3 ppb	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Benzene	0	5 ppb	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride	0	5 ppb	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	100 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane	0	200 ppt	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
o-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	600 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	75 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	0	5 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	7 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	70 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2- Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	0	5 ppb	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	0	5 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	700 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Ethylene dibromide	0	50 ppt	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene	100 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	0	5 ppb	Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70 ppb	70 ppb	Discharge from textile-finishing factories

**BOARD MEMBERS**

Gary Tibbetts, Chairman  
 Mike Brauer, Vice-Chairman  
 Stanley Enfinger– Derek Dickens – Larry Clark – Mayor Mark Blankenship

**CONTACTS**

Joe Sexton, General Manager  
 System Manager  
 774-2336 – After hours 774-5111

**BOARD MEETING TIME**

The regularly scheduled meeting of The Utilities Board of The City of Ozark is the fourth Tuesday of each month at 5:00 PM. The meeting is held at the Ozark Municipal Complex, 275 North Union Avenue.

**WATER SOURCE**

Our sources of water are seven ground water wells that draw water from the lower Clayton Aquifer and well #9 from the Tuscaloosa Aquifer. The locations of these ground water sources are listed below.

WELL	LOCATION	WELL	LOCATION
#2	Carroll Avenue	#6	Campground Road
#3	East Andrews Avenue	#7	Willa Circle
#4	AL Highway 27 North	#8	Will Logan Road
#5	Hawridge/Jernigan Rd.	#9	AL Highway 123 North