

CONSUMER REPORT

Utilities Board of the Town of Odenville
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Odenville, AL 35120
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday
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Board of Directors

Paul Riddle, Chairman
Jack Stepp, Vice-Chairman
Mike Washington, Secretary
Jimmy Bailey, General Manager
Brad Sanders, Asst. Manager
Brent Stephens, Asst. Manager
Casie Roberson, Office Mgr.

NOTICE

ON MAY 2, OUR LOBBY WAS RE-OPENED TO THE PUBLIC DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS. THE DRIVE-THRU AND LOBBY ARE NOW OPEN MONDAY -FRIDAY FROM 8:00 AM. TO 4:30 PM., EXCLUDING HOLIDAYS.

WE HAVE INSTALLED PROTECTIVE PARTITIONS FOR THE SAFETY OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND EMPLOYEES. IF YOU HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED THE COVID VACCINATION, WE ASK THAT YOU WEAR A MASK WHILE VISITING OUR OFFICE.

ODENVILLE UTILITIES BOARD

Check out our

NEW WEBSITE

www.oubwater.com

Pay Your Bill / Sign Up For Alerts

IF YOU ARE HAVING TROUBLE PAYING YOUR BILL, PLEASE CONTACT OUR OFFICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO SET UP A PAYMENT PLAN AND AVOID DISCONNECTION OF SERVICE.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE QUALITY OF OUR DRINKING WATER

This report is presented by the Utilities Board of the Town of Odenville to inform you about the quality of your drinking water. Each year we will report to you the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We want to provide you with information which confirms our commitment to ensuring the quality and quantity of your drinking water. The Odenville Utilities Board is currently providing clean, safe water to over 50,000 people in central St. Clair County and southern Etowah County.

The Utilities Board obtains our water from groundwater sources consisting of eight (8) wells. These wells draw water from three (3) primary aquifers contained within underground rock formations such as Tusculumbia Limestone/Ft. Payne Chert (Well #3), Hartselle Sandstone (Well #7), Floyd Shale and Bangor Limestone (Wells # 4,5,8&9). Wells #10 and #11 are developed in the Knox Group in the Valley and Ridge Province in Alabama. Well #10 and #11 are the primary sources for the Northeastern portion of the system including the City of Rainbow City. On November 30, 2011 the Odenville Utilities Board began purchasing a portion of our water supply from the Coosa Valley Water Supply District (CVWSD). The results of contaminant monitoring by CVWSD have been incorporated into this report. A source water protection plan for these sources has been completed and is on display for your inspection at our office. This plan contains geological studies which were performed to determine such things as aquifer size, direction of travel of underground water, time of travel, and other geological features. Our Wellhead Protection Plan has been further developed to include a Contaminant Site Inventory to locate and identify potential contaminant sites and to develop strategies to protect our water supplies.

We are pleased to report that all our drinking water is safe for consumption and exceeds all state and federal water quality requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water service, please contact General Manager Jimmy Bailey at (205) 629-5801 or by email at jbailey@oubwater.com. If you want to learn more about your water system and it's efforts to provide quality water service, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board of Directors meetings. They are held on the second Friday of each month at 4:00 p.m. at the Utilities Board office. These meeting dates are subject to change, so please call our office to confirm the date and time of our next meeting.

On page 3 of this report you will find a Table of Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants and a list of Unregulated Contaminants for which our water system routinely monitors. These contaminants were not detected in your drinking water unless they are listed in the Table of Detected Contaminants on Page 2. The data presented is from the most recent testing done in accordance with applicable regulations. All drinking water, including bottled water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. 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.

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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled 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. Odenville 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

As you can see by the table below, our system had no monitoring violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. This table shows the results of our most recent monitoring. All drinking water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Table Of Detected Contaminants for CCR
Most recent sampling for calendar year 2020

Amount Detected													
	Violation Y/N	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Minimum	Maximum	Average		Likely Source of Contamination				
Bacteriological (monthly)	NO	N/A	<5%		0.00	0.00	0.00		Naturally present in environment				
Turbidity current	NO	N/A	5	avg. NTU	0.02	1.93	0.14		Soil runoff				
Radiological 2020													
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	NO	0	15	pCi/l	<1.5	4.8	1.33		Erosion of natural deposits				
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	NO	5	5	pCi/l	<0.7	1.50	0.58		Erosion of natural deposits				
Inorganic Chemicals 2019													
Barium	NO	2	2	ppm	0.00	0.11	0.03		Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits				
Chlorine current	NO	MRDLG =4	4	ppm	1.50	1.61	1.54		Water additive used to control microbes				
Copper Naturally occurring	NO	1.3	AL=1.3	ppm	0.001	0.07	0.01		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives				
Chromium	NO	100	100	Ppb	0	1	0.12		Erosion of natural deposits				
2018 See Note 1 Lead & Copper Testing	NO		AL=1.3	ppm	0.03	1.61	90th%tile 1.28		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives				
Nitrate 2020	NO	10	10	ppm	0.17	0.61	0.27		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits				
Organic Chemicals 2019													
CVWSD* HAA5 (LRAA)	NO	0	60	ppb	16.0	35.0	26.5		By-product of drinking water chlorination				
OUB HAA5 (LRAA)	NO	0	60	ppb	0.0	21.0	3.50		By-product of drinking water chlorination				
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)	NO	N/A	TT	ppm	0.1	0.3	0.21		Soil runoff				
CVWSD* TTHM (LRAA)	NO	0	80	ppb	17.0	52.0	34.5		By-product of drinking water chlorination				
OUB TTHM (LRAA)	NO	0	80	ppb	0	34.3	7.03		By-product of drinking water chlorination				
Secondary Contaminants 2019													
Iron	NO	N/A	0.3	ppm	0.0	0.07	0.01		Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives				
Hardness	NO	N/A	N/A	ppm	0	181	127.6		Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives				
pH	NO	N/A	N/A	S.U.	6.64	7.45	7.22		Naturally occurring in the environment				
Chloride	NO	N/A	250	ppm	2.53	3.98	3.25		Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff				
Sodium	NO	N/A	n/a	ppm	0.0	28.6	4.50		Naturally occurring in the environment				
Sulfate	NO	N/A	250	ppm	0.32	5.16	3.31		Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff				
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	N/A	500	ppm	114.0	188.0	158.0		Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff				
Zinc	NO	N/A	5	ppm	0.00	0.39	0.06		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills				
Unregulated Contaminants for which no MCL has been established (Parts per billion)													
Unregulated Contaminants 2020	OUB Samples		CVWSD*			Combined							
Chloroform	0-29.7		10.3	ppb	0	29.7	4.41		Disinfection By-product				
Bromodichloromethane	0 - 10.3		5.22	ppb	0	10.3	1.94		Disinfection By-product				
Dibromochloromethane	0 - 1.7			ppb	0	3.2	0.54		Disinfection By-product				
Monochloroacetic acid	0 - 16.0			ppb	0	16.0	6.32		Disinfection By-product				
Dichloroacetic acid UCMR4	0-15.0			ppb	0	15.0	2.00		Disinfection By-product				
Trichloroacetic acid UCMR4	0-11.0			ppb	0	11.0	1.82		Disinfection By-product				
Dibromoacetic Acid UCMR4	0 - 1.0			ppb	0	1.0	0.04		Disinfection By-product				
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring required by EPA for data collection													
UCMR4 Testing 2019/20				Unit									
Bromochloroacetic Acid	0 - 3.4			ppb	0	3.4	1.00		Disinfection By-product				
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	0 – 3.1			ppb	0	3.1	1.01		Disinfection By-product				
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	0 - 0.78			ppb	0	0.78	0.23		Disinfection By-product				
Dibromoacetic Acid	0-0.45			ppb	0	0.45	0.13		Disinfection By-product				
Dichloroacetic Acid	0 - 14.8			ppb	0	14.8	4.05		Disinfection By-product				
Haloacetic Acids (Total)	0 –28.4			ppb	0	28.4	6.96		Disinfection By-product				
Monochloroacetic Acid	0 –2.8			ppb	0	2.8	0.31		Disinfection By-product				
Trichloroacetic Acid	0 –13.2			ppb	0	13.2	2.59		Disinfection By-product				
Manganese UCMR 541	0 –7.4			ppb	0	7.4	1.03		Erosion of natural deposits				

See page 4 for definitions relative to the information presented in these tables.

*Coosa Valley Water Supply District

Note 1: Lead and Copper sampling was performed during August 2018 with 30 samples being taken at various homes throughout the system. Lead was detected in 6 of 30 samples at the lowest detectable levels (0.001, 0.002 ppm) with the 90th percentile being 0.001 ppm (Lead Action Level = 0.015 ppm). Copper sampling ranged from 0.03ppm to 1.20ppm with the 90th percentile for Copper being 1.28 ppm (Action Level = 1.30 ppm)

Note 2: 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.

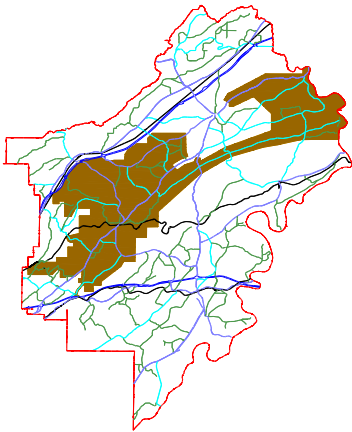
Utilities Board of the Town of Odenville
Standard List of EPA Primary Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Measurement	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Measurement
Bacteriological			Endothall	100	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria (Monthly Sampling)	< 5 %	Present or absent	Endrin	2	ppb
Turbidity (Continuous)	TT	NTU	Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT
Fecal coliform and E.coli	0	Present or absent	Glyphosate	700	ppb
Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage)	TT	Present or absent	Heptachlor	400	ppt
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calc. organisms/L	Blank		
Giardia	TT	Calc. organisms/L	Blank		
Radiological			Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	Mrem/yr	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	pCi/L	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Combined radium (pCi/l) 226 and 228	5	pCi/L	Blank		
Uranium	30	pCi/L	Lindane	200	ppt
Inorganic Chemicals			Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Antimony	6	ppb	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb
Arsenic	10	ppb	PCBs	500	ppt
Asbestos (MFL)	7	MFL	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Barium	2	ppm	Picloram	500	ppb
Beryllium	4	ppb	Simazine	4	ppb
Cadmium	5	ppb	Toxaphene	3	ppb
Chromium	100	ppb	Benzene	5	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb
Cyanide	200	ppb	Chlorobenzene	100	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm	Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt
Lead	AL=15	ppb	o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	p-Dichlorobenzene	75	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	10	ppm	Blank		
Selenium	50 ppb	ppb	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb
Thallium	2 ppb	ppb	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Organic Chemicals			Dichloromethane	5	ppb
2,4-D	70	ppb	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Acrylamide	TT	TT	Ethylene dibromide	50	Ppt
Alachlor	2	ppb	Styrene	100	ppb
Atrazine	3	ppb	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70	ppb
Carbofuran	40	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
Chlordane	2	ppb	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Dalapon	200	ppb	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb	ITHM	80	ppb
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthlates	6	ppb	Toluene	1	ppm
Dinoseb	7	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Diquat	20	ppb	Xylenes	10	ppm
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppb	TOC	TT	TT
Chloramines	MRDL=4	ppm	Chlorine (Continuous Monitoring)	4	ppm
Chlorite	1	ppm	Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb
HAA5	60	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants					
Aluminum	0.2	ppm	Chloride	250	ppm
Color	15	units	Copper	1	ppm
Foaming Agents	0.5	ppm	Iron	0.3	ppm
Manganese	0.05	ppm	Odor	3	T.O.N.
Silver	0.1	ppm	Sulfate	250	ppm
Total Dissolved Solids	500	ppm	Zinc	5	ppm

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SERVING CENTRAL ST. CLAIR
COUNTY

DEFINITIONS

In the tables on pages 2 & 3 you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5.0 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter—one part per billion corresponds to one minute in two thousand years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level (AL) - the concentrations of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions - ADEM or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions

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.

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.

The Utilities Board is proud to add this Vacuum Excavating Unit to our fleet of equipment. This unit will enable us to excavate with high pressure water and remove the excavated material by vacuum. This allows work to be done with less impact to yards and other utilities. The vacuumed material is placed in a tank and removed from the site. Dry material is brought in to backfill the excavation leaving the site much neater and less disturbed. The unit also provides increased safety for our employees and less risk of damage when working around other utilities.

Excavating underground water and sewer mains is an almost daily task in our 550 mile system of water and sewer piping. We are constantly striving to improve our methods and quality of work for our customers.

New Vacuum Excavating Unit



Some people may 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 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).



Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791