

BEULAH UTILITIES DISTRICT



We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment is designed to prevent. Beulah Utilities District is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

Beulah Utilities District's drinking water currently meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking-water standards. Call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about our drinking water. The Board of Directors meets every month on the third Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM EST at the District's offices at 150 Fob James Drive Valley, Alabama. The current Board of Directors consists of the following persons, Mr. Michael Andress, Mr. Dan Roberts, Mr. Jerry McKay, Mr. Shane Franks, and Mr. Lamar Sims. For further information concerning this water quality report or any District business, feel free to call Tony Segrest, at (334) 756-7150, or 1-800-283-3812. You can now find us on line @www.beulahutilities.com.

2013 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Beulah Utilities District

2013 Annual Water-Quality Report

Water Source:

Beulah Utilities District gets its drinking water from the Opelika Utilities Board which draws the water from either Halawakee Creek or Saugahatchee Lake. The two treatment plants are surface water treatment plants, which use oxidation, chemical coagulation, chlorination, fluoridation, pH adjustment and filtration to produce potable water for this area. Source water assessments were completed in 2002 and 2009 with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Auburn University, the Opelika Utilities Board, Paul B. Krebs & Associates and the District working together to perform this vital task. The source water assessments identified several sites of potential contamination; all sites were identified as low risk sites and a contingency plan was developed in case there is contamination. The source water assessment will be updated prior to the next permit renewal. A complete copy of the source water assessment can be obtained for a nominal copying fee at the District's offices in Valley, Alabama.

An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table:

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the minutest traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement.

Important Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfection 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 (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

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

None Detected (ND)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units; the measure of the clarity of the water. Water with a turbidity of 5 NTU is just noticeable.

Pci/l: Picocuries per Liter (A measure of radiation)

ppm: Parts Per Million, or Milligrams Per Liter; corresponds to one minute in 2 years or one penny in \$10,000.

ppb: Parts Per Billion, or Micrograms Per Liter; corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000.

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Range	Amount Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Bacteriological					
Sampling Period 01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013					
Total Coliform Bacteria Sampling Period (Monthly)	0	< 5%	0 - 0	0 Present or Absent	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity Sampling Period (Hourly)	0	TT	100% < 0.30	0.03 NTU	Soil runoff
Radiological					
Beta/Photon emitters-Sampling - 07/11/2013	0	50	0 - 0	ND PCI/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium Sampling - 07/11/2013	0	5	0 - 0	ND PCI/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals					
Barium Sampling - 04/03/2013	2	2	.014 - .016	0.016 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Sampling Period - August 2013 Customer Connections	1.3	AL=1.3	No. of Sites above action level 2	0.301 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride Sampling Period- 04/03/2013	4	4	.73 - .73	0.73 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Sampling Period - August 2013 Customer Connections	0	AL=.015	No. of Sites above action level 2	0.028 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate Sampling - 04/03/2013	10	10	ND - 0.162	0.162 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate Sampling - 04/03/2013	N/A	500	12.4 - 13.6	13.6 ppm	Naturally present in the environment
Manganese Sampling - 04/03/2013	N/A	0.05	ND - .023	.023 ppm	Naturally present in the environment
Organic Chemicals					
Sampling Period 01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013					
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	0	80	32.7 - 86.1	57.60 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	0	60	28.3 - 59.8	42.03 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper to be sampled again in 2016.

Waivers

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.

OTHER CONTAMINANTS	RANGE
Chloroform	20.4 - 64.9
Bromodichloromethane	6.38 - 19.3

Dibromochloromethane	3.23 ppb	1.04	-	5.13
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There were no violations of State or Federal drinking water standards in 2013!

Water-Quality Table Footnotes:

Although we ran many tests, only the listed regulated substances were found. All are below the MCL required.

Turbidity and coliform bacteria tests are done as an indicator of microbiological contamination. During 2013, all turbidity tests were below 0.3 NTU and all coliform bacteria tests were negative.

Required Additional Health Information:

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. All drinking water, including bottled drinking 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:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- (E) 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. 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 (Environmental Protection Agency), (Center of Disease Control) 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).

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. **Beulah Utilities District** 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>.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance:

We are in compliance with all Federal and State Drinking Water Regulations.

Other Monitoring:

In addition to testing that is required, the Opelika Utilities Board voluntarily tests for hundreds of additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of high quality. If you are interested in a more detailed report or for ore information, call Beulah Utilities District at (334) 756-7150, or 1-800-283-3812, or write us at P.O. Box 37, Valley, AL 36854.