

General Information: 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.

Public water systems in Alabama are not generally required to monitor for radon in drinking water under current federal or state regulations. If you are concerned about radon in your home consider having the home tested. Testing is easy and inexpensive. For more information call EPA's Radon Hotline at (800-SOS-RADON). 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.

Cryptosporidium Analysis: Your water sources are monitored for pathogens, such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia. These pathogens are common in the environment and can enter the water from animal or human waste. All raw source water test results were well within State and Federal standards. 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 and should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA's Drinking Water Health Advisory document is available online at www.epa.gov/safewater or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. *Cryptosporidium and Giardia have not been detected in our finished drinking water.*

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 or galvanized materials. This report and our complete Lead tap sampling data are available for review in our office upon request. As assigned by ADEM, every three years we perform lead and copper testing on samples collected within the distribution system. An outside laboratory analyzes the samples, and results have been in compliance. You may view the results upon request. If you have any questions about our lead results, contact us at 256-820-3940.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Calhoun County Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in household plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your kitchen sink tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking, especially if the water has been sitting undisturbed for several hours. 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. Periodically remove the aerator on the tip of the faucet and wash out any debris such as metal particles. Remember - Boiling will NOT reduce the amount of lead in your water.

The recommendations above 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. 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 your family's exposure is available from www.epa.gov/safewater/lead or by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Water systems are required to sample for lead in schools and licensed child care facilities as requested by the facility. Contact your school or child care facility for further information about potential sampling results.

Monitoring Schedule: We routinely monitor your drinking water for contaminants according to Federal and State laws. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule.

Constituent Monitored	Calhoun Co.	Oxford	Anniston
Inorganic Contaminants	2025	2025	2025
Lead/Copper	2023	2025	2023
Microbiological Contaminants	monthly	monthly	monthly
Nitrates	2025	2025	2025
Radioactive Contaminants	2025	2025	2016
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	2024	2025	2023
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2025	2025	2025
Disinfection By-products	2025	2025	2025
PFAS Contaminants	2025	2025	2024
Cryptosporidium	2025	2025	2024

UCMR5 Contaminants: Below is a table of the UCMR5 contaminants for which our sources were most recently monitored (in ppb).

Contaminants	Detections	Contaminants	Detections
11ChPF3OU6S	ND	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ND
4:2 FTS	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND
6:2 FTS	ND	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ND
8:2 FTS	ND	PFBA	ND
9C-PF3ONS	ND	PFEEESA	ND
ADONA	ND	PFHpS	ND
HFPO-DA	ND	PFMBA	ND
NFDHA	ND	PFMPA	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND	PFPeA	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ND	PFPeS	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ND	NEFOSAA	ND
Perfluorooheptanoic acid	ND	N NMeFOSAA	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND	perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND	perfluorodecanoic acid (PFTDA)	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid	ND	Lithium	ND

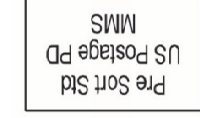
PFAS Contaminants: Below is partial list of PFAS contaminants for which Calhoun County was required to monitor in 2025 (in ppb).

PFAS Contaminants - Calhoun Co.			
Contaminants	Detects	Contaminants	Detects
HFPO-DA	ND	PFNA	ND
HFPO-DA	ND	PFOS	ND
HFPO-DA	ND	PFOA	ND

PFAS Contaminants – Oxford: Oxford tested for the full list of PFAS contaminants during 2025. The PFAS detections are listed in the table below.

PFAS Contaminants - Oxford		
Contaminant	Detects	Detects
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid		ND-0.0019
Perfluorohexanoic acid		ND-0.0027
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid		ND-0.003
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid		0.0041-0.0065
Perfluorooctanoic acid		0.0018-0.0024

PFAS Contaminants – Anniston: Anniston tested for the full list of PFAS contaminants during 2024, and there were no detections.



2026 Annual Water Quality Report

(Testing Performed January through December 2025)

CALHOUN COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

PWSID AL0000131

P. O. Box 200
 2256 Alexandria Wellington Road
 Alexandria, AL 36250
 Phone 256-820-3940
www.calhouncwa.com

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report includes information on our water sources, results of water analyses, plain language definitions, and other important information about water and health. We work diligently to provide high quality water that meets or exceeds State and Federal drinking water standards. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal (EPA) and state (ADEM) requirements.

Source	3 springs: Reads Mill, Websters Chapel, and Seven Springs - Fort Payne Chert & the Knox Group 3 groundwater wells: Choccoloco, Possum Trot, and Ohatchee Purchase from Oxford Water Works - Knox Group
Treatment	Purchase from Anniston Water and Sewer Board Chlorination, flocculation, and filtration
Interconnections	Sell water to City of Ohatchee (from Reads Mill Spring & Seven Springs) Emergency connection with Cherokee County Water
Storage Capacity	19 tanks with a total capacity of 3,255,000 gallons
Customers	Approximately 10,968
Water Board Members	Mike Almaroad, Chairman Joel Prickett, Director Tobi Burt, Director Jeannetta Douthitt Daniel, Director Van Roberts, Director
Water Authority Contacts	Scott Barrett, Maintenance Superintendent Randy Smith, Water Treatment Plant Superintendent Sue Cambron, Office Manager

All 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. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) - defined in the 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. 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.

Source Water Protection: Calhoun County Water Authority has developed a Wellhead Protection Plan that assists in protecting our water sources. This plan provides information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible (low) to contaminating the water source. All the potential contaminants sited in our study area were ranked as low. You may review a copy of the report in our office during normal business hours with prior request.

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 call one of the above listed contact persons at the water office.

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 Tuesday of each month at 9:30 a.m. at the water office, 2256 Alexandria-Wellington Road, Alexandria, Alabama.



P. O. Box 200
 2256 Alexandria Wellington Road
 Alexandria, AL 36250

DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS - Calhoun County Water Authority					
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL
Alpha emitters	NO	2.89	PC/II	0	15
Barium	NO	0.02-0.09	ppm	2	2
Copper	NO	0.091 ¹ (ND-0.300)	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3
Lead	NO	ND-0.0015 ¹	ppm	0	AL=0.015
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.015-0.54	ppm	10	10
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	ND-3.3	ppb	0	80
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	ND-1.10	ppb	0	60
Secondary Contaminants					
Aluminum	NO	0.02-0.10	ppm	n/a	0.2
Hardness	NO	61.4-113	ppm	n/a	n/a
pH	NO	7.0-7.7	S.U.	n/a	n/a
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	62.0-130	ppm	n/a	500

¹ Figure shown is 90th percentile of latest round of sampling, and number of sites exceeding the Action Level (AL) = 0

DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS – Oxford Water Works					
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL
Chlorine	NO	1.03-1.86	ppm	MRDLG=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon	NO	0.5-1.4	ppm	n/a	TT
Turbidity	NO	0.021-1	NTU	n/a	TT
Barium	NO	0.018-0.038	ppm	2	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion
Copper	NO	0.095 ²	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3
2,4-D	NO	0.15	ppb	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Fluoride	NO	ND-0.28	ppm	4	Erosion; water additive for teeth; fertilizer and aluminum factory discharge
Alpha emitters	NO	2.65	PC/II	0	15
Lead	NO	0.0010 ²	ppm	0	AL=0.015
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	ND-1.1	ppm	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion
Trichloroethylene	NO	AVG 3.43 (ND-4.1)	ppb	0	5
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	1.3-44.0	ppb	0	80
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids]	NO	ND-30.0	ppb	0	60
Unregulated Contaminants					
Chloroform	NO	8.2	ppb	n/a	n/a
Bromodichloromethane	NO	4.1	ppb	n/a	n/a
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	1.1	ppb	60	n/a
Secondary Contaminants					
Chloride	NO	ND-5.2	ppm	n/a	250
Hardness	NO	106-163	ppm	n/a	n/a
pH	NO	7.5-8.0	S.U.	n/a	n/a
Sulfate	NO	ND-5.4	ppm	n/a	250
Sodium	NO	ND-2.4	ppm	n/a	n/a
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	102-149	ppm	n/a	500

¹ This turbidity reading, the highest for the entire year, lasted only 15 minutes before returning to normal lower levels.

² Figure shown is 90th percentile from latest round of sampling, and number of sites exceeding the Action Level (AL) = 0

DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS - Anniston Water & Sewer Board					
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCL G	MCL
Total Organic Carbon	NO	ND-1.91	ppm	n/a	TT
Turbidity	NO	0.08-0.09	NTU	n/a	TT
Alpha emitters	NO	2.5 ± 0.9	PC/II	0	15
Barium	NO	0.01-0.02	ppm	2	2
Copper	NO	0.095 ¹	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3
Fluoride	NO	0.49-0.63	ppm	4	4
Lead	NO	0.0010 ¹	ppm	0	AL=0.015
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	ND-0.41	ppm	10	10
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	4.1-39.1	ppb	0	80
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	1.8-43.3	ppb	0	60
Unregulated Contaminants					
Chloroform	NO	ND-35.4	ppb	n/a	n/a
Bromodichloromethane	NO	ND-3.73	ppb	n/a	n/a
Secondary Contaminants					
Chloride	NO	2.86-4.3	ppm	n/a	250
Hardness	NO	33.1-105	ppm	n/a	n/a
Sodium	NO	1.42-1.51	ppm	n/a	n/a
Sulfate	NO	ND-22	ppm	n/a	250
pH	NO	7.0-7.94	S.U.	n/a	n/a
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	81.0-118	ppm	n/a	500

¹ Figure shown is 90th percentile from latest round of sampling, and number of sites exceeding the Action Level (AL) = 0

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.

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs): formed when disinfectants react with bromide or natural organic matter present in the source water.

Distribution System Evaluation (DSE): a 4-quarter study to test for disinfection byproducts in different areas of the distribution

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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

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 disinfection is necessary for control of 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.

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.

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.

Nepheometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

Running Annual Average (RAA): yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system.

Standard Units (S.U.): pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases.

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 MCLs.

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 we monitor as required on a schedule set by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Detections	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
Bacteriological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	Present or absent	absent	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	Present or absent	absent	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb
				trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Radiological Contaminants						
Radionuclides	4	mrem/yr	ND	Dichloromethane	5	ppb
Alpha emitters	15	PC/II	2.89	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Combined radium	5	PC/II	ND	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	400	ppb
Uranium	30	PC/II	ND	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6	ppb
				Dinoseb	7	ppb
Inorganic Chemicals						
Antimony	6	ppb	ND	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppb
Arsenic	10	ppb	ND	Diquat	20	ppb
Asbestos	7	MFL	ND	Endothal	100	ppb
Barium	2	ppm	0.02-0.09	Endrin	2	ppb
Beryllium	4	ppb	ND	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ppb
Cadmium	5	ppb	ND	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Chromium	100	ppb	ND	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	ND-0.300	Glyphosate	700	ppb
Cyanide	200	ppb	ND	Heptachlor	400	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm	0.06	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppb
Lead	AL=15	ppb	ND-0.0015	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	0.15-0.54	Lindane	200	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	ND	Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Selenium	.05	ppm	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb
Thallium	.002	ppm	ND	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb
Organic Contaminants						
2,4-D	70	ppb	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Acrylamide	TT	TT	ND	Picloram	500	ppb
Alachlor	2	ppb	ND	Simazine	4	ppb
Benzene	5	ppb	ND	Styrene	100	ppb
Benzol(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
Carbolfuran	40	ppb	ND	Toluene	1	ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	ND	Toxaphene	3	ppb
Chlordane	2	ppb	ND	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppb
Dalapon	200	ppb	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	ND	Xylenes	10	ppb
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	ND	Disinfection Byproducts		
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co3)	Copper			TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb
Aluminum	Corrosivity			HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb
Calcium, as Ca	Foaming agents (MBAS)			LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS		
Carbon Dioxide	Hardness			Manganese	Specific Conductance	
Chloride	Iron			Odor	Sulfate	
Color	Magnesium			pH	Zinc	
LIST OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Aldicarb	Chloroethane			Hexachlorobutadiene	N-Propylbenzene	
Aldicarb Sulfone	Chloroform			3-Hydroxy-carbortan	Propachlor	
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Chloromethane			Isopropylbenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Aldrin	O-Chlorotoluene			p-Isopropyltoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Bromoacetic Acid	P-Chlorotoluene			M-Dichlorobenzene	Tetrachloroethene	
Bromobenzene	Dibromochloromethane			Methylol	Trichloroacetic Acid	
Bromochloromethane	Dibromomethane			Methylene chloride	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	
Bromodichloromethane	1,1-Dichloroethane			Methyl tert-butyl ether	Trichloroethene	
Bromotorm	1,3-Dichloropropane			Metolachlor	Trichlorofluoromethane	
Bromomethane	2,2-Dichloropropane			Metribuzin	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
Butachlor	1,1-Dichloropropane			MTBE	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
N-Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropane			Naphthalene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
Sec-Butylbenzene	Dicamba			1-Naphthol		
Carbaryl	Dieldrin			Paraquat		

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).