

General Information: 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.

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.
- 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.

Health Information about Lead: *As required by ADEM, we conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory during 2024, and it was confirmed that our system contains no lead service lines or galvanized materials.* This report is available for review in our office upon request.

Lead in drinking water is rarely found in source water but is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Use only water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is more likely to cause leaching of lead from plumbing materials. 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. These recommended actions are very important to the health of your family. Lead levels in your drinking water are likely to be higher if:

- Your home or water system has lead pipes, or
 - Your home has faucets or fittings made of brass which contains some lead, or
 - Your home has copper pipes with lead solder and you have naturally soft water, and
 - Water often sits in the pipes for several hours.
- 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 (1-800-426-4791) or from EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Monitoring Violation 2024: The Holtville Water System is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During January-March 2024, we did not monitor for disinfection byproducts (DBP) during the required time frame, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Because DBPs from these quarters will be used in determining compliance with DBP MCLs in the quarters of April-June 2024, July-September 2024, and October-December 2024, the Holtville Water System will incur monitoring violations for those quarters as well. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly

(for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This was result of a mix up in dates between Holtville Water System and the testing lab. The samples that were supposed to be taken on the 2nd Wednesday of January were actually taken on the 3rd Wednesday. The results of those samples were well compliance. These samples are taken and tested every 3 months. It is Holtville Water System's conclusion in this matter that there was no threat to customer safety.

Should you have any questions concerning this non-compliance or monitoring requirements, please contact Greg Welch, General Manager at 334-569-2105 or by mail at Holtville Water System, Inc. Attn. Greg Welch, 10048 Holtville Rd. Deatsville, AL 36022.

Monitoring Schedule and Results: The Holtville Water System and Five Star Water District *routinely* monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Federal and State laws allow us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently. 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.

Constituent Monitored	Holtville	Five Star
Inorganic Contaminants		2024
Lead/Copper	2022	2022
Microbiological Contaminants	monthly	Monthly
Nitrates		2024
Radioactive Contaminants		2022
Synthetic Organic Contaminants		2024
Volatile Organic Contaminants		2024
Disinfection By-products	2024	2024
Cryptosporidium		2017
PFAS Contaminants		2024

Plain Language Definitions

Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Coliform Absent (ca): laboratory analysis indicate that contaminant is not present.

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

Hazard Index (HI)- used to determine health concerns associated with certain PFAS in finished drinking water.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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

Micrograms per liter (ug/L): equivalent to parts per billion (ppb) since one liter of water is equal in weight to one billion micrograms.

Microsiemens per centimeter (us/cm): unit of Specific Conductance.

Milligrams per liter (mg/L): equivalent to parts per million

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of clarity of water.

Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

90th Percentile: The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

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 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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.

Standard Units (S.U.): pH measures the water's balances of acids and bases and is affected by temperature and carbon dioxide gas.

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.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E): State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

2025 Annual Water Quality Report

(Testing Performed January through December 2024)

HOLTVILLE WATER SYSTEM

PWSID AL0000540
10048 Holtville Road
Deatsville, AL 36022

Phone 334-569-2105
holtvillewater.com

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report provides information on the sources of our water, the results of our water analyses, plain language definitions, and other important information about water and health. Our goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of good quality drinking water. Please share this report with anyone who drinks this water but may not have received the report directly. This may include people in apartments, schools, businesses, or nursing homes.

Primary Source	Purchased, pretreated water from Five Star Water Supply (surface water from Lake Jordan)
Secondary Sources	City of Wetumpka, Elmore Water, Alabama Depart. of Corrections
Emergency Connections	City of Wetumpka and Elmore Water Authority
Storage Capacity	Six tanks with a total capacity of 1,617,000 gal.
Number of Customers	Approximately 3100
Water System Staff	Adam Davis, General Manager/Operator Greg Welch, Field Supervisor Michael Blankenship, Maintenance/Meter Reader Gage Strength, Operator Dawson Hewitt, Maintenance Tony Pugh, Part-time Operator Jamie Blankenship, Office Manager Lisa Grier, Office Manager Trainee Judy Lowe, Office Assistant
Water Board	Chuck Billings, Chairman Michael Morgan, Vice-Chairman Nancy Oates, Treasurer Phillip Rountree, Member Bob Morris, Member

Source Water Assessment

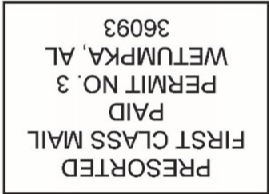
In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Source Water Assessment Plans were developed by the water systems that supply your drinking water. These plans assist in protecting our water sources and provide information such as potential sources of contamination and a Susceptibility Analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. It was determined that the Five Star potential contamination sources are at low risk. Please call our office to find out how to review a copy of any of these Plans.

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.

Board Meetings and System Contact Information

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 water board meetings. They are held on the first Thursday bi-monthly at 6 p.m. at Holtville Water System office (10048 Holtville Road). If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Adam Davis at 334-569-2105.

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).



Monitoring Results

HOLTVILLE WATER SYSTEM: DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt.	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	NO	0.230 *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing corrosion, erosion, leaching
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	NO	50.9-79.1	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic acids (HAA5)	NO	14.4-52.2	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

* Level Detected is 90th percentile of sample sites.

FIVE STAR WATER DISTRICT: DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	Violation	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual	NO	1.38-2.08	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NO	0. 09	NTU	none	TT	Soil runoff (Measure of cloudiness of the water)
Total Organic Carbon	NO	0.82-1.66	ppm	none	TT	Soil runoff
Antimony	NO	ND-0.18	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	NO	ND-0.34	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion; runoff from orchards and glass & electronics production
Barium	NO	ND-0.03	ppm	2	2	Drilling wastes; metal refineries discharge; erosion
Chromium	NO	ND-1.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion
Copper	NO	0.009 *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	NO	0.30-0.80	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive for tooth health; factory waste
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	ND-0.32	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer run-off; septic tank leaching; sewage; erosion
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	NO	17.2-64.9	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic acids (HAA5)	NO	1.00-45.9	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	13.9-51.3	ppb	70	none	Naturally occurring or from runoff or industrial discharge
Bromodichloromethane	NO	2.90-11.8	ppb	none	none	Naturally occurring or from runoff or industrial discharge
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	ND-1.80	ppb	60	none	Naturally occurring or from runoff or industrial discharge
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	7.09	ppm	none	250	Naturally occurring or from runoff
Manganese	NO	0.01	ppm	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	7.2-8.25	S.U.	none	8.5	Naturally occurring or from water treatment
Sulfate	NO	20.6	ppm	none	250	Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	93.0	ppm	none	500	Naturally occurring or from runoff
Zinc	NO	0.001	ppm	n/a	5	Erosion; discharge from refineries and factories; landfill runoff

* Level Detected is 90th percentile of sample sites.

FIVE STAR WATER DISTRICT - PFAS Contaminants									
Abbreviation	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Detected	Abbreviation	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Detected
11Cl-PF30UDS	11-chloroicosaffluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PfDoA	Perfluorododecanoic acid	--	--	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PfHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	--	--	.0042-.0069
ADONA	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	0.010	0.010	ND-.0025
HFPO-DA	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA	0.010	0.010	ND	PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	0.010	0.010	ND-.0021
NEtFOSAA	N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	--	--	ND	PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0	0.004	.012-.022
NMeFOSAA	N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	--	--	ND	PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	0	0.004	.010-.021
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	--	--	.051-.07	PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFTIDA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFHA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	--	--	.013-.018	PFUnA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	--	--	ND

Note: In April 2024, the EPA finalized a Drinking Water Regulation establishing individual MCLGs and MCLs for five (5) PFAS contaminants in drinking water. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, & HFPO-DA. Mixtures containing 2 or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, & PFBS were assigned MCL of 1 (unitless) Hazard Index. For more information on PFAS contaminants, please refer to www.epa.gov/pfas.

Below is a table of contaminants for which the Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management require testing. These contaminants were not detected in your drinking water unless they are also listed in the Detected Drinking Water Contaminants table elsewhere in this report.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS				
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Contaminant	MCL
Bacteriological Contaminants				
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present/absent	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present/absent	Dichloromethane	5
Turbidity	TT	NTU	1,2-Dichloropropane	5
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calc.organisms/l	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400
Radiological Contaminants				
Dinoseb			Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr		7
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	Diquat	20
Uranium	30	pCi/l	Endothall	100
Inorganic Chemicals				
Antimony	6	ppb	Endrin	2
Arsenic	10	ppb	Epichlorohydrin	TT
Asbestos	7	MFL	Ethylbenzene	700
Barium	2	ppm	Ethylene dibromide	50
Beryllium	4	ppb	Glyphosate	700
Cadmium	5	ppb	Heptachlor	400
Chromium	100	ppb	Heptachlor epoxide	200
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	Hexachlorobenzene	1
Cyanide	200	ppb	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50
Fluoride	4	ppm	Lindane	200
Lead	AL=15	ppb	Methoxychlor	40
Mercury	2	ppb	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200
Nitrate	10	ppm	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5
Nitrite	1	ppm	Pentachlorophenol	1
Selenium	.05	ppm	Picloram	500
Thallium	.002	ppm	Simazine	4
Organic Contaminants				
2,4-D	70	ppb	Styrene	100
Acrylamide	TT	TT	Tetrachloroethylene	5
Alachlor	2	ppb	Toluene	1
Benzene	5	ppb	Toxaphene	3
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50
Carbofuran	40	ppb	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200
Chlordane	2	ppb	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	Trichloroethylene	5
Dalapon	200	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	Xylenes	10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	Chlorine	4
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Chlorine Dioxide	800
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	Chloramines	4
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	Chlorate	10
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	1
			TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	60
LIST OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
1,1 – Dichloropropene	Aldicarb		Chloroethane	Metolachlor
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Aldicarb Sulfone		Chloromethane	Metribuzin
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Aldicarb Sulfoxide		Dibromochloromethane	N - Butylbenzene
1,1-Dichloroethane	Aldrin		Dibromomethane	Naphthalene
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	Bromobenzene		Dicamba	N-Propylbenzene
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	Bromochloromethane		Dichlorodifluoromethane	O-Chlorotoluene
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	Bromodichloromethane		Dieldrin	P-Chlorotoluene
1,3 – Dichloropropane	Bromoform		Hexachlorobutadiene	P-Isopropyltoluene
1,3 – Dichloropropene	Bromomethane		Isoprylbenzene	Propachlor
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	Butachlor		M-Dichlorobenzene	Sec - Butylbenzene
2,2 – Dichloropropane	Carbaryl		Methomyl	Tert - Butylbenzene
3-Hydroxycarboturan	Chloroethane		MTBE	Trichlorfluoromethane
LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS				
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, CO ₃)	Copper		Magnesium	Silver
Aluminum	Corrosivity		Manganese	Sodium
Calcium, as Ca	Foaming agents (MBAS)		Odor	Sulfate
Chloride	Hardness		Nickel	Total Dissolved Solids
Color	Iron		pH	Zinc