



## 2025 Water Quality Report

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 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 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday at 6:00PM CST at 5320 Lee Rd. 270 Valley, AL. The current Board of Directors consists of the following persons: Mr James Majors, Chairman; Mr. David Jackson, Vice Chairman; Mr. Andrew Bryan, Secretary\Treasurer; Mrs. Linda Holt, Asst. Secretary\Treasurer and Lamar Sims, Board Member.

For further information concerning this water quality report of any District business, please feel free to call Christopher Walker, Water Superintendent, at (334) 498-5458. You can also find us on the web at [beulahutilitiesdistrict.com](http://beulahutilitiesdistrict.com).

## BEULAH UTILITIES DISTRICT

### 2025 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.

Opelika Utilities conducts assessments of the susceptibility of public water system water sources to potential sources of contamination. These assessments have been done in accordance with Alabama's Source Water Assessment and Protection Program and the Safe Drinking Water Act. The purpose for conducting the assessments is to educate the public and promote the development of local, voluntary source water protection. During 2010, the Source Water Assessment for Saugahatchee Lake was updated to account for moving the raw water intake. A complete copy of the source water assessment can be obtained for a nominal copying fee at the District's office in Valley, Alabama.

Learn more about source water protection and other drinking water topics through EPA's Drinking Water Academy Web Cast training. The EPA Drinking Water Academy hosts a variety of drinking water related topics that are conducted through interactive on-line training. Learn more about registration and course offerings by visiting the [Drinking Water Academy](#).

#### An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table:

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that is 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 any findings, and a key to units of measurement.

#### Standard List of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants—Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs)

Contaminant	MCL mg/L	Amt Detected R.A. Betts mg/L	Amt Detected Saugahatchee mg/L	MDL mg/L	Collected R.A. Betts	Collected Saugahatchee
Antimony	0.006	BMDL	BMDL	0.00014	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Arsenic	0.05	BMDL	BMDL	0.00026	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Barium	2	0.0169	0.0182	0.00016	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Beryllium	0.004	BMDL	BMDL	0.00011	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Cadmium	0.005	BMDL	BMDL	0.00013	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Chromium	0.1	0.00056	0.00042	0.00026	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Cyanide	0.2	BMDL	BMDL	0.00125	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Fluoride	4	BMDL	BMDL	0.193	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Lead	0.015	BMDL	BMDL	0.0195	2/4/2025	2/4/2025

Mercury	0.002	BMDL	BMDL	0.00036	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Nickel	0.1	0.0009	0.00044	0.00016	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Nitrate (As N)	10	0.321	0.116	0.0199	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Nitrite (As N)	1	BMDL	BMDL	0.0312	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Total Nitrate/Nitrite	10	0.321	0.116	0.0511	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Selenium	0.05	BMDL	BMDL	0.00069	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Sulfate	500	23.9	20.7	0.757	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Thallium	0.002	BMDL	BMDL	0.00013	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Alkalinity, Total	N/A	34	26	20	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Aluminum	0.2	BMDL	0.0663	0.0433	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Calcium	N/A	4.71	2.56	0.0458	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	29.9	22.9	N/A	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Chloride	250	13	8.92	0.967	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Color	15	BMDL	BMDL	6	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Copper	1	0.0014	0.00048	0.00026	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Foaming Agents (Surfactants)	0.5	BMDL	BMDL	0.18	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Hardness, Total (As CaCo3)	N/A	21.7	12.3	0.228	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Iron	0.3	BMDL	BMDL	0.0195	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Magnesium	N/A	2.4	1.43	0.0178	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Manganese	0.05	0.0029	BMDL	0.00021	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Odor	3 TON	None	None	N/A	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
pH	N/A	7.3	7.3	N/A	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Silver	0.1	BMDL	BMDL	0.0006	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Sodium	N/A	25.9	19.4	0.14	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Specific Conductance	N/A	161	121	10	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500	88	63	N/A	2/4/2025	2/4/2025
Zinc	5	0.0027	0.0007	0.00022	2/4/2025	2/4/2025

**NO VIOLATIONS OF MCLs OCCURRED IN 2025**

Note: Based on a study conducted by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), with the approval of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a statewide waiver was issued for monitoring asbestos and dioxin. As a result, monitoring for these contaminants was not required during the reporting period.

**Standard List of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants—Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)**

<i>Contaminant Test</i>	<i>MCL mg/L</i>	<i>Amt Detected R.A Betts mg/L</i>	<i>Amt Detected Saugahatchee mg/L</i>	<i>MDL mg/L</i>	<i>Collected R.A Betts</i>	<i>Collected Saugahatchee</i>
2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	0.05	BMDL	BMDL	0.000059	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
2,4-D	0.07	BMDL	BMDL	0.000096	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Alachlor (Lasso)	0.002	BMDL	BMDL	0.000029	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Atrazine	0.003	BMDL	BMDL	0.000015	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHS]	0.0002	BMDL	BMDL	0.000019	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Carbofuran	0.04	BMDL	BMDL	0.000059	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Chlordane	0.002	BMDL	BMDL	0.000035	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Dalapon	0.2	BMDL	BMDL	0.00049	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
DBCP (1,2 Dibromo-3-Chloropropane)	0.0002	BMDL	BMDL	0.0000066	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.4	BMDL	BMDL	0.00036	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthlate	0.006	BMDL	BMDL	0.00047	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Dinoseb	0.007	BMDL	BMDL	0.00016	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Diquat	0.02	BMDL	BMDL	0.00016	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
EDB (Ethylene Dibromide)	0.00005	BMDL	BMDL	0.0000075	11/5/2024	11/5/2024

Endothall	0.1	BMDL	BMDL	0.0033	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Endrin	0.002	BMDL	BMDL	0.0000051	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Glyphosate	0.7	BMDL	BMDL	0.0042	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Heptachlor	0.0004	BMDL	BMDL	0.000014	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002	BMDL	BMDL	0.0000030	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	0.001	BMDL	BMDL	0.000015	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	BMDL	BMDL	0.000024	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Lindane	0.0002	BMDL	BMDL	0.0000027	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Methoxychlor	0.04	BMDL	BMDL	0.000055	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2	BMDL	BMDL	0.00046	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
PCB (Polychlorinated Biphenyls)	0.0005	BMDL	BMDL	0.000044	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Pentachlorophenol	0.001	BMDL	BMDL	0.000014	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Pichloram	0.5	BMDL	BMDL	0.00004	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Simazine	0.004	BMDL	BMDL	0.00004	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Toxaphene	0.003	BMDL	BMDL	0.00027	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.00034	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Aldicarb	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.00038	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Aldicarb Sulfone	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.00058	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.00047	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Aldrin	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.000024	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Butachlor	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.00002	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Carbaryl	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.00033	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Dicamba	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.000067	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Dieldrin	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.00002	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Methomyl	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.00031	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Metolachlor	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.000035	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Metribuzin	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.000013	11/5/2024	11/5/2024
Propachlor	N/A	BMDL	BMDL	0.000018	11/5/2024	11/5/2024

**NO VIOLATIONS OF MCLs OCCURRED IN 2025**

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMT Detected R.A Betts	AMT DETECTED Saugahatchee	Unit	MDL	Test Date R.A. Betts	Test Date Saugahatchee
<b>Bacteriological Sampling Period</b>				<b>01/01/2025</b>		<b>12/31/2025</b>	
Total Coliform Bacteria Sampling Period (Monthly)	<5%	0	0	Col	<1.0	Monthly	Monthly
Turbidity Sampling Period (Hourly)	0.30	0.059		NTU	0.001	Hourly	Hourly
<b>Radiological</b>							
Radium-228	5	BMDL	0.975	pCi/L	0.6	06/15/2022	06/15/2022
Gross Alpha	15	BMDL	BMDL	pCi/L	2.5	06/15/2022	06/15/2022

## Required Listing of Detected Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	MAJOR SOURCES
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
Turbidity	N/A	TT	Soil Runoff
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	1 ppm	1 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	0	AL= 15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N/A	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Organic Carbon	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfections.
Chlorine	MRDLG=4	MRDL = 4ppm	Water additive used to control microbials.

### Lead and Copper Monitoring

The Beulah Utilities District completed monitoring requirements for lead and copper in 2025. The system will continue to monitor for lead and copper every three years. The next monitoring period for the system will be the period of June – September 2028.

Our monitoring results in 2025 were as follows:

	Actual Results	Action Level Limit
Lead (90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Sample)	= 0.001	0.010 ppm
Copper (90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Sample)	= 0.18	1.30 ppm

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 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>.

**Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)**

**MCL = 80 ppb (All values expressed as ppb)**

<b>TTHM</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2025</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2025</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2025</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2025</b>	<b>Locational Running Annual Avg</b>
Location 1	31.6	35.9	58.2	42.8	42.1
Location 2	37.1	42.6	52.9	27.5	40
Location 3	23.7	21.5	66.5	23.6	33.8

**Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)**

**MCL = 60 ppb (All values expressed as ppb)**

<b>HAA5s</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2025</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2025</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2025</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2025</b>	<b>Locational Running Annual Avg</b>
Location 1	21.0	24.2	38.1	30.5	28.5
Location 2	24.3	27.8	26.8	21.8	25.2
Location 3	21.8	13.6	45.9	21.6	25.7

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are a by-product of drinking water chlorination. Chlorine is a strong disinfectant used to insure that drinking water is safe to drink. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Beulah Utilities is required to monitor your drinking water for specific parameters and contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets standards set by ADEM.

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. Should you have any questions concerning monitoring requirements in general, please contact: Christopher Walker @ 5320 Lee Rd. 270, Valley, AL 36854, or 334-737-5374.

**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.

## Required Health Information

**Cadmium:** Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

**Chromium:** Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

**Turbidity:** Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

**Fluoride:** Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums.

**Nitrate:** Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MDL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

**Nitrite:** Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MDL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

**Lead:** Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical and mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

**TTHM:** Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**TOC:** Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

**HAA:** Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Chlorine:** Some people who use drinking water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

**To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. 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**

**Our Lead Service Line Inventory was completed and submitted by the deadline of September 17,2025 and a copy of it is in our office as required by EPA. If you would like to view it or have any questions, please feel free to contact our office.**

**Radon is a naturally occurring gas present in some groundwater. Inhaled radon has been linked to lung cancer and may pose a health risk when inhaled after the release from water into the air. This inhalation could occur during showering, bathing, washing dishes, or washing clothes. The radon gas release from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon found in air. One major source of radon gas is from the soil, where the gas can seep through the foundations of homes. It is not clear whether ingested (i.e. taken through the mouth) radon contributes to cancer or other adverse health conditions. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on home testing contact your local health department.**