

2025 Annual Water Quality Report

(Testing Performed January - December 2024)

THE WATER WORKS AND SEWER BOARD OF THE CITY OF DEMOPOLIS

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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 want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Water Sources	Five (5) groundwater wells producing from the Eutaw aquifer	
Interconnections	Sell to Myrtlewood Water System for the "Salt Well" area	
Water Treatment	Chlorination	
Storage Capacity	Six tanks with a capacity of 2.1 million gallons	
Number of Customers	Approximately 3500	
Water Board	Jay Reynolds, Chairman	Jim Parr, Member
	Willard Williams, Vice Chairman	Woody Collins, Mayor
	Charles Jones, Jr., Member	Justina Allgood, Treasurer
Water Works Manager	Brooks McCants	

Source Water Protection

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), **Demopolis Water Works and Sewer Board** developed a Wellhead Protection Plan and a Source Water Assessment plan that assist in protecting our water sources. Components include the water source assessment areas, potential sources of contamination, and a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. Of the 25 potential contaminants sited in our assessment areas, only 3 were ranked as high. The others were ranked medium or non-susceptible. The ADEM approved reports are available in our office for review upon prior request.

Demopolis Water Works and Sewer Board routinely completes water storage facility inspections, and we utilize a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan. Chlorine residual is monitored closely within the distribution system. We have adopted a Cross-Connection Control Program for the purpose of detecting and preventing a danger to public health from cross-connection contamination.

Please help us make these efforts worthwhile by doing your part to protect 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.

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 is available for review in our office upon request. Lead is rarely found in source water but is primarily from corrosion of materials and components associated with 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. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) make the following recommendations for the household:

- Before using any tap water for drinking or cooking, flush your water system by running the kitchen tap (or any other tap you use for drinking or cooking) on COLD for 1–2 minutes. Flushing can minimize the potential for Lead exposure, especially if the water has been sitting undisturbed for several hours, as in overnight.
- 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 lead in water.

The actions recommended are very important to the health of your family. They are likely to be effective in reducing Lead levels because Lead in household water usually comes from the plumbing in your house, not from the local water supply. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater or by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

General Information about Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. MCL's, defined in a 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.

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.

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 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).

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brooks McCants. 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 Monday of each month at 5:15 pm. at Demopolis Water Works' main office located at 103 E Capitol Street.

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 Schedule and Results

The Demopolis Water Works and Sewer Board routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule.

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.

Constituents Monitored	Date Monitored
Inorganic Contaminants	2024 (TDS)
Lead/Copper	2022
Microbiological Contaminants	current
Nitrates	2024
Radioactive Contaminants	2019
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides)	2024 partial
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2024
Disinfection By-products	2024
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) Contaminants	2019
PFAS Contaminants	2022

We are proud that your drinking water meets Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	NO	ND-0.03	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling & metal refineries; erosion
Combined radium	NO	2.4 (Avg. 0.48)	PCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	0.140 *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion; wood preservative leaching
Fluoride	NO	ND-1.4	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive for teeth; fertilizer & aluminum factory discharge
Lead	NO	0.003 *	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	LRAA Range 12.1-18.3	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	LRAA Range 2.88-3.85	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Bromodichloromethane	NO	1.80	ppb	0	n/a	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	5.80	ppb	60	n/a	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Bromoform	NO	14.0	ppb	0	n/a	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	78.0-220	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Hardness	NO	ND-9.5	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water treatment
Manganese	NO	0.01-0.16	ppm	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	7.5-8.7	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water treatment
Sodium	NO	146-250	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	ND-2.7	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	332-708	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff

* Figure shown is 90th percentile and number of samples sites above Action Level = 0

PFAS: Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our system monitored as required in 2022 and the results of that monitoring. *PFAS was not detected in our drinking water.*

PFAS CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Levels Detected	Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Levels Detected
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ppb	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorononanoic acid	ppb	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ppb	ND
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ppb	ND	Total PFAS	ppb	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ppb	ND			

For more information on PFAS contaminants, please refer to www.epa.gov/pfas.

Unregulated Contaminant Rule 4 (UCMR4) Contaminants

The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) required PWSs serving more than 10,000 people to monitor for 30 unregulated contaminants over a three-year span, with each PWS assigned a monitoring period. The following table shows the UCMR4 contaminants for which we tested and the results of our monitoring.

Unregulated Contaminant Rule 4 (UCMR4) Contaminants					
Contaminants	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected
Germanium	ppb	ND-0.46	Tribufos	ppb	ND
Manganese	ppb	3.3-48.9	1-butanol	ppb	ND
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane	ppb	ND	2-methoxyethanol	ppb	ND
Chlorpyrifos	ppb	ND	2-propen-1-ol	ppb	ND
Dimethipin	ppb	ND	Butylated hydroxyanisole	ppb	ND
Ethoprop	ppb	ND	O-toluidine	ppb	ND
Oxyfluorfen	ppb	ND	Quinoline	ppb	ND
Profenofos	ppb	ND	Total organic carbon (TOC)	ppb	ND
Tebuconazole	ppb	ND	Bromide	ppb	560-1790
Total permethrin (cis- & trans-)	ppb	ND			
Haloacetic Acids					
HAA9	ppb	7.0-23.6			
HAA6Br	ppb	7.0-23.1			
HAA5	ppb	2.9-14.3			

For more information on UCMR contaminants, please refer to www.epa.gov/dwucmr.

DEFINITIONS

Action Level- the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Coliform Absent (ca)- Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs)- are formed when disinfectants used in water treatment plants react with bromide and/or natural organic matter (i.e., decaying vegetation) present in the source water. Different disinfectants produce different types or amounts of disinfection byproducts. Disinfection byproducts for which regulations have been established include trihalomethanes (TTHM), haloacetic acids (HAA5), bromate, and chlorite. Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)-a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)-yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system. The highest distribution site LRAA is reported in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal-(mandatory language) 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)-the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water

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

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

Non-Detects (ND)- laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above detection limits of lab equipment.

Not Reported (NR)-laboratory analysis, usually Secondary Contaminants, not reported by water system. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)-one part per billion 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)-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)-one part per quadrillion 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)-one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)-picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

RAA-Running annual average

Standard Units (S.U.)-pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases and is affected by temperature and carbon dioxide gas. Water with less than 6.5 could be acidic, soft, and corrosive. A pH greater than 8.5 could indicate that the water is hard.

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

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

The following table is a list of *Primary 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 Drinking Water Contaminants*.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
Bacteriological Contaminants			trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present or absent	Dichloromethane	5	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present or absent	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calculated organisms/liter	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
Radiological Contaminants			Dinoseb	7	ppb
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppq
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	Diquat	20	ppb
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	Endothall	100	ppb
Uranium	30	pCi/l	Endrin	2	ppb
Inorganic Chemicals			Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT
Antimony	6	ppb	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Arsenic	10	ppb	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt
Asbestos	7	MFL	Glyphosate	700	ppb
Barium	2	ppm	Heptachlor	400	ppt
Beryllium	4	ppb	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt
Cadmium	5	ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Chromium	100	ppb	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	Lindane	200	ppt
Cyanide	200	ppb	Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb
Lead	AL=15	ppb	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.5	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	Picloram	500	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	Simazine	4	ppb
Selenium	.05	ppm	Styrene	100	ppb
Thallium	.002	ppm	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
Organic Contaminants			Toluene	1	ppm
2,4-D	70	ppb	Toxaphene	3	ppb
Acrylamide	TT	TT	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb
Alachlor	2	ppb	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppm
Benzene	5	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Carbofuran	40	ppb	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Chlordane	2	ppb	Xylenes	10	ppm
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts		
Dalapon	200	ppb	Chlorine	4	ppm
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Chloramines	4	ppm
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	Chlorite	1	ppm
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
1,1 - Dichloropropene	Aldicarb	Chloroform	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	Isopropylbenzene	Propachlor		
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	Butachlor	M-Dichlorobenzene	Sec - Butylbenzene		
2,2 - Dichloropropane	Carbaryl	Methomyl	Tert - Butylbenzene		
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Chloroethane	MTBE	Trichlorofluoromethane		