2026 Annual Water Quality Report
(Testing Performed January - December 2025)

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	Wesley Pate	

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 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. 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 Wesley Pate at 334-289-3328. 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 12:00 p.m. 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	2025
Lead/Copper	2025
Microbiological Contaminants	monthly
Nitrates	2025
Radioactive Contaminants	2019
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides)	2025
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2025
Disinfection By-products	2025
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) Contaminants	2019
PFAS Contaminants	2025

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						
	Violation	Level	Unit			Likely Source
Contaminants	Y/N	Detected	Msmt	MCLG	MCL	of Contamination
Barium	NO	ND-0.015	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	0.126 *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion; wood preservative leaching
Fluoride	NO	0.65-1.4	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive for teeth; fertilizer & aluminum factory discharge
Lead	NO	0.002 *	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	LRAA 19.0 (8.10-25.0)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	LRAA 4.60 (2.20-6.70)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Bromoform	NO	ND-1.4	ppb	0	n/a	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	92.1-203	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Hardness	NO	ND-10.7	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water treatment
Iron	NO	ND-0.044	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring; erosion; leaching from pipes
Manganese	NO	0.006-0.009	ppm	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	7.2-8.4	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water treatment
Sodium	NO	150-288	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	343-706	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff

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

Unregulated Contaminant Rule 5 (UCMR5) Contaminants

The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) requires monitoring by certain water systems for 30 unregulated contaminants during 2022 - 2026 on assigned schedules. UCMR 5 specifies monitoring for 29 PFAS contaminants and one metal (lithium). The table below contains the detected results of our monitoring during our assigned schedule in 2025.

UCMR5 Contaminants (in ppb)			
Contaminants	Level Detected	Contaminants	Level Detected
11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	PFHxA (perfluorohexanoic acid)	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	PFMPA (perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid)	ND
ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ND	PFMBA (perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid)	ND
HFPO-DA (hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid)	ND	PFNA (perfluorononanoic acid)	ND
NFDHA (nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid)	ND	6:2FTS (1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid)	ND
PFBA (perfluorobutanoic acid)	ND	PFOS (perfluorooctanesulfonic acid)	ND
PFBS (perfluorobutanesulfonic acid)	ND	PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid)	ND
8:2FTS (1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid)	ND	PFPeA (perfluoropentanoic acid)	ND
PFDA (perfluorodecanoic acid)	ND	PFPeS (perfluoropentanesulfonic acid)	ND
PFDoA (perfluorododecanoic acid)	ND	PFUnA (perfluoroundecanoic acid)	ND
PFEESA (Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid)	ND	NEtFOSAA (N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND
PFHpS (perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid)	ND	NMeFOSAA (N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND
PFHpA (perfluoroheptanoic acid)	ND	PFTA (perfluorotetradecanoic acid)	ND
4:2FTS (1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid)	ND	PFTrDA (perfluorotridecanoic acid)	ND
PFHxS (perfluorohexanesulfonic acid)	ND	Lithium	ND-11.3

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

ADEM Routine Annual Inspection 2025

ADEM conducted the routine annual inspection of the facilities of Demopolis Water Works and Sewer Board during 2025. *No significant deficiencies were found in our water system.*

Two minor deficiencies were noted:

1. The water system did not have a tank maintenance plan that complies with ADEM Administrative Code r.335-7-4-.04 (2).
2. Chlorine leak detectors and appropriate PPE were not available at the treatment plants for wells #1, #2, #3, #4, and #5.

Corrective actions taken by Demopolis Water Works and Sewer Board to address the two minor deficiencies:

1. *We developed a tank maintenance plan that complies with ADEM Administrative Code r.335-7-4-.04 (2), and the plan is on file at the water treatment plant.*
2. *We installed chlorine detection at wells #1, #2, #3, #4, and #5.*

If you have any questions about the annual inspection or our monitoring requirements, please contact Wesley Pate at 334-289-3328.

Reporting Non-compliance 2025

Demopolis Water Works and Sewer Board has incurred a reporting violation by failing to submit the November 2025 bacteriological results to ADEM by the reporting deadline of December I0, 2025. The violation was an administrative oversight, did not pose a risk to public health, and was resolved by submitting subsequent results in a timely manner. If you have any questions about this reporting error or our monitoring requirements, please contact Wesley Pate at 334-289-3328.

Plain Language Definitions

This report may contain words or phrases that are unfamiliar to you. The following section is used to define or explain them:

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.
Detected contaminant: any regulated or unregulated contaminant detected at or above its method detection limit (or reportable limit)
Disinfection byproducts (DBPs): formed when disinfectants react with bromide and/or natural organic matter (i.e., decaying vegetation) present in the source water.
Distribution System Evaluation (DSE): a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of THMs and HAAs.
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. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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. 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 addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
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.
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 (µs/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.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
90th Percentile: The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. 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.
NR (Not Reported): laboratory analysis, usually Secondary Contaminants, not reported by water system. EPA recommends that secondary standards be reported but does not require systems to comply.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/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.
Regulated Contaminants: contaminants for which the EPA has established drinking water standards.
Running Annual Average (RAA): yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system. The RAA, along with a range, is reported in the Table of Detected Contaminants.
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.
Unregulated Contaminants: contaminants for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards.
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*, *Unregulated Contaminants,* and *Secondary Contaminants* for which our water system routinely monitors according to our regulatory schedule. 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**	**Detections**	**Contaminant**	**MCL**	**Unit of Msmt**	**Detections**
Bacteriological Contaminants				1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	Present or absent	absent	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	ND
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	Present or absent	absent	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb	ND
Turbidity	TT	NTU		Dichloromethane	5	ppb	ND
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calc.organisms/l		1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb	ND
Radiological Contaminants				Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb	ND
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	ND	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb	ND
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	ND	Dinoseb	7	ppb	ND
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	2.4	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppq	ND
Uranium	30	pCi/l	ND	Diquat	20	ppb	ND
Inorganic Chemicals				Endothall	100	ppb	ND
Antimony	6	ppb	ND	Endrin	2	ppb	ND
Arsenic	10	ppb	ND	Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT	ND
Asbestos	7	MFL	ND	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb	ND
Barium	2	ppm	0.015	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt	ND
Beryllium	4	ppb	ND	Glyphosate	700	ppb	ND
Cadmium	5	ppb	ND	Heptachlor	400	ppt	ND
Chromium	100	ppb	ND	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt	ND
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	0.126	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb	ND
Cyanide	200	ppb	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb	ND
Fluoride	4	ppm	0.65-1.4	Lindane	200	ppt	ND
Lead	AL=15	ppb	0.002	Methoxychlor	40	ppb	ND
Mercury	2	ppb	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb	ND
Nitrate	10	ppm	ND	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb	ND
Nitrite	1	ppm	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb	ND
Selenium	.05	ppm	ND	Picloram	500	ppb	ND
Thallium	.002	ppm	ND	Simazine	4	ppb	ND
Organic Contaminants				Styrene	100	ppb	ND
2,4-D	70	ppb	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	TT	ND	Toluene	1	ppm	ND
Alachlor	2	ppb	ND	Toxaphene	3	ppb	ND
Benzene	5	ppb	ND	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppm	ND
Carbofuran	40	ppb	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb	ND
Chlordane	2	ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb	ND
Dalapon	200	ppb	ND	Xylenes	10	ppm	ND
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	ND	**Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts**			
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	ND	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb	19.0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	ND	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb	4.60
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	ND				
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	ND				

LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS					
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co_3)	Chloride	Foaming agents (MBAS)	Manganese	Silver	Total Dissolved Solids
Aluminum	Color	Hardness	Odor	Sodium	Zinc
Calcium, as Ca	Copper	Iron	Nickel	Specific Conductance	
Carbon Dioxide	Corrosivity	Magnesium	pH	Sulfate	

LIST OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Aldicarb	Butachlor	Dibromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	Metribuzin	Tetrachloroethene
Aldicarb Sulfone	N-Butylbenzene	Dibromomethane	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	MTBE	Trichloroacetic Acid
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Sec-Butylbenzene	1,1-Dichloroethane	Isoprpylbenzene	Naphthalene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Aldrin	Tert - Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropane	p-Isopropyltoluene	1-Naphthol	Trichloroethene
Bromoacetic Acid	Carbaryl	2,2-Dichloropropane	M-Dichlorobenzene	Paraquat	Trichlorofluoromethane
Bromobenzene	Chloroethane	1,1-Dichloropropene	Methomyl	Propachlor	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Bromochloromethane	Chloroform	1,3-Dichloropropene	Methomyl	N-Propylbenzene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Bromodichloromethane	Chloromethane	Dicamba	Methylene chloride	Propachlor	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Bromoform	O-Chlorotoluene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Methyl tert-butyl ether	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Bromomethane	P-Chlorotoluene	Dieldrin	Metolachlor	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	