

Dallas County Water & Sewer Authority
P. O. Box 1413
Selma, AL 36702

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report January – December 2024

Dallas County Water & Sewer Authority

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The Authority has two deep water wells which draw water from the Gordo and Eutaw Aquifer and are located on or near Old Montgomery Hwy in the Selma area. Also, West Dallas Water Authority is used for emergency purposes. Chlorine is added to kill bacteria in the water. Potassium permanganate for the coagulation of iron, manganese and pressure sand filtration for the removal of iron and manganese. Aeration is used to raise the pH and oxidation of the iron and manganese. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

We have a Source Water Protection Plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Courtney Cunningham at (334) 872-2820. 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 held on **the second Wednesday of every month, 4 PM, at the water office located at 2504 Old Montgomery Highway, Selma, Alabama 36701.**

BOARD MEMBERS

William Hasberry, Chairperson Dondi Fikes, Vice-Chairman Wille Bonner Jackie Averhart Arfletia McGuire

The Authority routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, **2024**. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

PLAIN LANGUAGE DEFINITION

- *Not Required (NR)* – Laboratory analysis not required due to waiver granted by the Environmental Protection Agency for the State of Alabama.
- *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 billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- *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.
- *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 one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- *Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- *Millirems per year (mrem/yr)* - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- *Variances & Exemptions (V&E)* - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- *Action Level – (AL)* the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- *Treatment Technique (TT)* - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- *Threshold Odor Number (T.O.N.)* - The greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that still yields a just-detectable odor.
- *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 Goal or 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.
- *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL* - The 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.
- *Not Detected- (ND)* Levels below method detection limits

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 run-off, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
Bacteriological Contaminants				100	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present/absent	Dichloromethane	5	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present/absent	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calc.organisms/l	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	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
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	Chloramines	4	ppm
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Chlorite	1	ppm
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	Total organic carbon	TT	ppm
LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS					
Manganese	T0tal Dissolved Solids		Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co3)	Silver	
Aluminum	Foaming Agents		Copper	Zinc	
Iron	Odor		Lead	Color	
Chloride					
LIST OF SECIAL CONTAMINANTS					
Calcium	Carbon Dioxide		Magnesium	Ph	
Total alkalinity	Langelier Index		Sodium	Sulfate	
Specific Conductance	Total Hardness		Temperture		
LIST OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Aldicarb	Chloroethane		Hexachlorobutadiene	Propachlor	
Aldicarb Sulfone	Chloroform		3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N-Propylbenzene	
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Chloromethane		Isoprpylbenzene	Propachlor	
Aldrin	O-Chlorotoluene		p-Isopropyltoluene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Bromoacetic Acid	P-Chlorotoluene		M-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Bromobenzene	Dibromochloromethane		Methomyl	Tetrachloroethene	
Bromochloromethane	Dibromomethane		Methomyl	Trichloroacetic Acid	
Bromodichloromethane	1,1-Dichloroethane		Methylene chloride	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	
Bromoform	1,3-Dichloropropane		Methyl tert-butyl ether	Trichloroethene	
Bromomethane	2,2-Dichloropropane		Metolachlor	Trichlorofluoromethane	
Butachlor	1,1-Dichloropropene		Metribuzin	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
N-Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropene		MTBE	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
Sec-Butylbenzene	Dicamba		Naphthalene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
Tert - Butylbenzene	Dichlorodifluoromethane		1-Naphthol		
Carbaryl	Dieldrin		Paraquat		
Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.					
At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risks to humans. This table provides a quick glance of any primary contaminant detections					

Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants								
CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Range			Amount Detected		Likely Source of Contamination
Bacteriological	January – December 2022							
Turbidity	0	TT	0.10	-	0.15	0.15	NTU	Soil runoff
Inorganic Chemicals	January – December 2024							
Chlorine	MRDLG 4	MRDLG 4	0.80	-	1.99	1.99	ppm	Water additive; MRDLG 4; MRDLG 4
TTHM (Stage II Results)	0	80	3.7	-	8.9	8.9	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
*Copper (90 th percentile test results)	1.3	AL= 1.3	No. of Sites above action level 0			0.30	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
- Inorganic Chemicals	January – December 2022							
Sulfate	N/A	500	6.7	-	6.9	0.096	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Barium	2	2	0.084	-	0.096	0.0148	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	2	2	0.00360	-	0.00526	0.0148	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Secondary Contaminants January – December 2022								
Chloride	N/A	250	5.3	-	8.19	108	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	N/A	500	99.0	-	108	0.0015	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N/A	15	0.0013	-	0.0015	5	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
Color	N/A	500	ND	-	5	2.0	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives

Special Contaminants	January – December 2022							
pH	0	N/A	7.4	-	7.7	7.7	SU	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sodium	0	N/A	7.1	-	10.4	10.4	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Alkalinity	0	N/A	88.4	-	94.1	94.1	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Calcium	N/A	N/A	19.0	-	22.7	22.7	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	N/A	N/A	3.3	-	3.6	3.6	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	N/A	N/A	60.8	-	71.4	71.4	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Specific Conductance	N/A	<500	191	-	198	198	umhos	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Langelier Index	N/A	N/A	-0.35	-	-0.74	-0.74	umhos	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Temperature	N/A	N/A	40.9	-	40.9	40.9	°C	Increasing global temperatures in the industrial era is human activity
Odor	N/A	3	ND	-	2.0	2.0	t.o.n.	Naturally occurring in the environment

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Dallas County Water & Sewer Authority has incurred a monitoring non-compliance violation. Dallas County Water & Sewer Authority 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 July 2024, we failed to complete the required monitoring for total coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Dallas Water & Sewer Authority has completed the prescribed monitoring during our subsequent monitoring period and has returned to compliance.

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. There have been no coliform bacteria detected in the last set of samples collected.

Should you have any questions concerning this non-compliance or monitoring requirements, please contact Courtney Cunningham, General Manager (334)872-2820, or 2504 Old Montgomery Road Selma, AL 36703

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must

notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

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. Loxley 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>.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 individuals

with other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. Those at risk should seek advice about drinking water from health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two 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.

Based on a study conducted by the 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.

We at the Dallas County Water & Sewer Authority work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.