2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Testing Performed January through December 2024)

COFFEE COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY
PWSID # AL0001789
401 Davis St E.
Elba, AL 36323
Phone 334-897-0150

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report includes important 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 groundwater wells producing from the Clayton aquifer: - Curtis Well 1 & 2 on AL Hwy 141 - Britt Well 3 on County Rd 665 - Victoria Well 4 on County Rd 236 - New Hope Well 5 on County Rd 105	
	Purchase from Elba Water Works to supply a small area on County Rd 410	
	Purchase from Enterprise Water to supply areas on Co. Roads 615, 616 and 541	
	Purchase from South Crenshaw Water to supply a small area on Hwy 87	
Water Treatment	Chlorination	
Storage Capacity	Four storage tanks with 500,000 gallons total capacity	
Number of Customers	Approximately 2275 customers	
Additional Connections	Back-up connections with Ariton Water, Pike County, Covington County, New Brockton	
	Sell water Elba, Daleville, Jack, and New Brockton	
Board Members	Kenneth Baker, Chairman	Tommy Brooks
	Dan Stokes, Vice-Chairman	Coley Andress
	James Liptrott, Secretary/Treasurer	
Field Manager/Operator	Andrew Shearer	

Wellhead Protection

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Coffee County Water Authority and the other water systems providing water to us have developed Wellhead Protection plans and/or Source Water Assessment Plans that help in protecting our water sources. All of the assessments were performed, public notification was completed, and the plans were approved by ADEM. If you would like to review the plans, please call our office to make prior arrangement.

Please help us make these efforts 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 valuable water sources.

Health Information about Lead

As required by ADEM, we conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory during 2024; there is no record of lead service lines in our system, and no lead service lines were found in our distribution system during the inventory. Most of the line materials consist of PVC and plastic tubing. The full 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:

- Before using any tap water for drinking or cooking, flush your water system by running the kitchen tap (or any other tap you take drinking or cooking water from) 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.
- Also, periodically remove the aerator on the tip of the faucet and wash out any debris such as metal particles.
- Remember, boiling will NOT reduce the amount of lead in your water.

The actions recommended above are very important to the health of your family. They are likely to be effective in reducing lead levels because most of the 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.

Radon can move up through the ground into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. It may also get into indoor air when released from tap water. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a small source of radon in indoor air. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home consider having the home tested. Testing is easy and inexpensive. For more information call EPA's Radon Hotline at (800-SOS-RADON).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS 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 Andrew Shearer at 334-897-0150. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend one of our regularly scheduled water board meetings. They are held on the third Monday of each month at 5:30 p.m. at the Coffee County Water Authority office in Elba. 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

Your water supply is routinely monitored for contaminants in accordance with Federal and State laws. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. 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	Coffee County	Other Sources		
		Elba	Enterprise	South Crenshaw
Inorganic Contaminants	2024	2022	2022	2023
Lead/Copper	2023	2022	2022	2023
Microbiological Contaminants	current	current	current	current
Nitrates	2024	2024	2024	2024
Radioactive Contaminants	2022	2020	2024	2019
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	Partial 2024	2022	2024	Partial 2024
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2024	2024	2024	2024
Disinfection By-products	2024	2024	2024	2024
UCMR5 Contaminants	Not required	Not required	2023	Not required
PFAS Contaminants	2020	2020	2022	2020

Coffee County Water: TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Msmt**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha emitters	NO	0.7-2.0	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	ND-0.06	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion
Copper	NO	0.111 *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	NO	ND-0.36	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive for teeth; discharge from factories
Lead	NO	0.004 *	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion
Nitrates	NO	0.10	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	NO	1.3-6.6	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic acids)	NO	0.90-1.6	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Bromodichloromethane	NO	ND-0.70	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Dibromochloromethane	NO	ND-1.90	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Bromoform	NO	ND-2.50	ppb	70	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	4.1-29.6	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	91.0-168	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment; water additives
Iron	NO	ND-0.11	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring; erosion; leaching from pipes
Manganese	NO	ND-0.02	ppm	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	7.3-7.6	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment; water additives
Sodium	NO	3.7-96.6	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	6.1-13.6	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	179-361	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff

* Figure shown is 90th percentile of sample sites monitored and 0 sites were over the Action Level.

Coffee County Water: PFAS CONTAMINANTS (in ppb)				
Contaminant	**Level Detected**		**Contaminant**	**Level Detected**
11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ND		Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ND		Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND
ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ND		Perfluorononanoic acid	ND
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA)	ND		Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ND
NEtFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND		Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND
NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid0	ND		Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND		Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ND		Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND		Total PFAS	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ND			

Elba Water Works: TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	**Violation Y/N**	**Levels Detected**	**Unit Msmt**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha emitters	NO	2.78	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.02	ppm	2	2	Drilling & refinery discharge; erosion
Copper	NO	0.43 *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion; preservative leaching
Lead	NO	0.0024 *	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.24	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	ND-18.0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	ND-2.50	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	5.50	ppb	70	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	4.50	ppb	0	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Hardness	NO	184	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment; water additives
Iron	NO	0.92	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring; erosion; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	7.60	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment; water additives
Sodium	NO	7.10	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	11.2	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	208	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff

* Figure shown is 90th percentile of samples collected. All results were below the Action Level (AL).

Elba Water Works: PFAS CONTAMINANTS (in ppb)				
Contaminant	**Level Detected**		**Contaminant**	**Level Detected**
11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ND- 0.007		Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ND -0.004		Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND
ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ND		Perfluorononanoic acid	ND
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA)	ND		Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ND
NEtFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND-0.0071		Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND
NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid0	ND-0.0063		Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND		Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ND-0.0075
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ND		Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ND-0.0077
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND		Total PFAS	ND-0.0556
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ND-0.0044			

Enterprise Water TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Msmt**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha emitters	NO	ND-1.8	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony	NO	ND-1.0	ppb	6.0	6.0	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, and electronics
Barium	NO	0.011-0.027	ppm	2	2	Drilling waste and refinery discharge; erosion
Copper	NO	0.18*	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion; wood preservative leaching
Chromium	NO	ND-1.0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	NO	ND-0.89	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	NO	0.004 *	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Household plumbing corrosion, erosion of natural deposits
TTHM -Total trihalomethanes	NO	ND-14.5	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	ND-1.30	ppb	70	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	ND-1.7	ppb	0	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Dibromochloromethane	NO	ND-15.0	ppb	0	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Strontium	NO	3.75	ppm	4	4	Erosion; settling of radioactive wastes
Secondary Contaminants						
Aluminum	NO	0.001-0.008	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion or from treatment with water additives
Chloride	NO	4.14-80.1	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Iron	NO	ND-0.09	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring; erosion; leaching from pipes
Manganese	NO	ND-0.05	ppm	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
Sodium	NO	7.93-89.2	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	9.32	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	200	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff

** Figure shown is 90th percentile and number of sites exceeding the Action Level (AL) is 0.*

Enterprise Water Works: PFAS CONTAMINANTS (in ppb)				
Contaminant	**Level Detected**		**Contaminant**	**Level Detected**
11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ND		Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ND		Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND
ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ND		Perfluorononanoic acid	ND
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA)	ND		Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ND
NEtFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND		Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND
NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid0	ND		Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND-0.0078		Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ND		Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND		Total PFAS	ND-0.0078
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ND			

Enterprise - UCMR5: Enterprise monitored for UCMR5 during 2023, and there was detection of only one contaminant. For more information, including a complete list all contaminants we monitored, refer to *www.epa.gov/dwucmr*.

UCMR5 Contaminants Detected	Unit of Msmt	Level Detected
Lithium	ppb	ND-12.2

Enterprise – Public Notice Violation: Enterprise Water Works incurred a public notice violation for failure to provide notice of the January 2022 disinfection byproduct monitoring non-compliance directly to customers in a timely manner. The system completed the public notice requirement in the CCR to address the original monitoring non-compliance and returned to compliance on June 1, 2023.

South Crenshaw Water: DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	**Violation Y/N**	**Levels Detected**	**Unit Msmt**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	NO	0.025 * (ND-0.049)	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion; wood preservative leaching
Fluoride	NO	0.26	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive for tooth health; fertilizer & factory discharge
Lead	NO	ND-0.0012	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	14.0-16.0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	1.50-6.00	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	ND-8.7	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	ND-1.8	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	16.2	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Hardness	NO	12.5	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Iron	NO	ND-0.05	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring; erosion; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	7.6	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Sodium	NO	119	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	NO	18.5	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	344	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff

***** Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above action level (1.3 ppm) = 0

South Crenshaw Water: PFAS CONTAMINANTS (in ppb)				
Contaminant	**Level Detected**		**Contaminant**	**Level Detected**
11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ND		Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ND		Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND
ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ND		Perfluorononanoic acid	ND
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA)	ND		Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ND
NEtFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND		Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND
NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid0	ND		Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND		Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ND		Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND		Total PFAS	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ND			

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

Plain Language Definitions

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.
Disinfection byproducts (DBPs): formed when disinfectants react with bromide or natural organic matter present in the source water.
Distribution System Evaluation (DSE): a 4-quarter study to test for disinfection byproducts in different areas of the distribution
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
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 disinfection 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.
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.
Running Annual Average (RAA): yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system.
Standard Units (S.U.): pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases.
Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Turbidity: a measure of the cloudiness of the water, a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
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.

Below is a table of contaminants for which we monitor as required on a schedule set by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Results	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Results
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
Radiological Contaminants				Dichloromethane	5	ppb	ND
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	ND	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb	ND
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	0.7-2.0	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	400	ppb	ND
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	ND	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6	ppb	ND
Uranium	30	pCi/l	ND	Dinoseb	7	ppb	ND
Inorganic Chemicals				Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppb	ND
Antimony	6	ppb	ND	Diquat	20	ppb	ND
Arsenic	10	ppb	ND	Endothall	100	ppb	ND
Asbestos	7	MFL	ND	Endrin	2	ppb	ND
Barium	2	ppm	ND-0.06	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ppb	ND
Beryllium	4	ppb	ND	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb	ND
Cadmium	5	ppb	ND	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppb	ND
Chromium	100	ppb	ND	Glyphosate	700	ppb	ND
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	0.0042-0.150	Heptachlor	400	ppb	ND
Cyanide	200	ppb	ND	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppb	ND
Fluoride	4	ppm	ND-0.36	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb	ND
Lead	AL=15	ppb	ND-0.004	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb	ND
Mercury	2	ppb	ND	Lindane	200	ppb	ND
Nitrate	10	ppm	0.10	Methoxychlor	40	ppb	ND
Nitrite	1	ppm	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb	ND
Selenium	.05	ppm	ND	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb	ND
Thallium	.002	ppm	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb	ND
Organic Contaminants				Picloram	500	ppb	ND
2,4-D	70	ppb	ND	Simazine	4	ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	TT	ND	Styrene	100	ppb	ND
Alachlor	2	ppb	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Benzene	5	ppb	ND	Toluene	1	ppb	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	ND	Toxaphene	3	ppb	ND
Carbofuran	40	ppb	ND	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppb	ND
Chlordane	2	ppb	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb	ND
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb	ND
Dalapon	200	ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	ND	Xylenes	10	ppb	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	ND	**Disinfection Byproducts**			
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	ND	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb	1.3-6.6
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	ND	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb	0.9-1.6

LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

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

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	

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).