

**2021 Annual Water Quality Report**  
 (Testing Performed January through December 2020)  
**TALLASSEE WATER WORKS**  
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We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

<b>Number of Customers</b>	Approximately 2500
<b>Water Source</b>	Tallahassee River
<b>Storage Capacity</b>	4 tanks with a total capacity of 2,250,000 gallons
<b>Treatment Techniques</b>	Disinfection, flocculation, pressure sand filtration, pH control, and fluoridation. Also treat water with chlorine dioxide for disinfection byproduct control and copper sulfate for taste and odor control.
<b>Other Connections</b>	Sell to Wall Street Water Works, Friendship Water Works, & Electric Water Works
<b>John Hammock, Mayor</b>	Bill Hall, Ward 4
<b>Jeremy Taunton, Ward 1</b>	Terral Dewayne Brown, Ward 5
<b>Sarah Hill, Ward 2</b>	Bill Godwin, Ward 6
<b>Demian Carr, Ward 3</b>	Fred Randall Highway, Ward 7

**Source Water Assessment**  
 In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Tallahassee Water Works recently updated our Source Water Assessment plan that assists in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which describes potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. The assessment has been performed, public notification has been completed, and the plan has been approved by ADEM. A copy of the report is available in our office for review during normal business hours, or you may purchase a copy upon request for a nominal reproduction fee. 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.

- General Information**
- 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. MCLs 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 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 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 runoff, 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 runoff, 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.
- In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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.

This water system also tests our source water for pathogens, such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. All test results were well within state and federal standards. For people who may be immunocompromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control is available online at [www.epa.gov/safewater/cryptosporidium](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/cryptosporidium) or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. This language does not indicate the presence of cryptosporidium in our drinking water, based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA a statewide water for the monitoring of asbestos and disinfection was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

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. Your water system 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 [www.epa.gov/leadandtapwater](http://www.epa.gov/leadandtapwater).

**Questions?**  
 If you have any questions about this report, please contact Bobby Ingram at Tallahassee Water Works at 334-283-2347 or by mail at #3 Freeman Ave., Tallahassee, AL 36078. 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 second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 p.m. at Tallahassee City Hall. More information about contaminants in 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**  
 We routinely monitor for contaminants 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. The ADEM allows monitoring of some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminant Monitored	Date Monitored
Inorganic Contaminants	2020
Lead/Copper	2019
Microbiological Contaminants	current
Nitrates	2020
Radioactive Contaminants	2012
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2020
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2020
Disinfection By-products	2020
Distribution System Evaluation - Disinfection By-products	2017
Cryptosporidium	2017
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)	2009
PFAS Contaminants	2020

As you can see by the table below, our system had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	NO	1.1-2.3	ppm	MROLD=4	MROLD=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon	NO	ND-1.40	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Turbidity	NO	Highest 0.14 100% <0.05 NTU	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Copper (customers tap)	NO	0.029 *0.AL	ppm	1.3	AL+1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	NO	0.84	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes appropriate discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.32	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
THM (Total trihalomethanes)	NO	LRAA 56.5 (27.0-76.0)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAAs (Total haloacetic acids)	NO	LRAA 38.3 (17.0-62.0)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>						
Cnrolom	NO	20.0	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff

Contaminants	Level Detected (Range)	Unit	Mam.	Likely Source of Contamination
THM (Total trihalomethanes)	16.8-63.7	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
HAAs (Total haloacetic acids)	7.32-37.7	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination	

\*Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above Action Level (1.3 ppm) = 0

**PFAS Contaminants**  
 Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that were used in manufacturing and in other industrial and consumer applications. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not established national primary drinking water regulations for PFAS substances. The lifetime health advisory level for PFOA and PFOS is a combined 70 parts per billion, or 0.00007 mg/L. Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our system monitored in 2020 as required and the results of that monitoring. PFAS was not detected in our drinking water.

Contaminant	Unit	Level Detected	Contaminant	Unit	Level Detected
11C-PFOSUAS (1-(1-chloro-4-oxo-2-oxo-3-oxo-undecano-1-yl)sulfonic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ppb	ND
PCF-PFONS (8-chlorooctadecafluoro-3-oxo-1-yl)sulfonic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND
ADONA (4-(8-fluoro-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorononanoic acid	ppb	ND
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropane diacid dimer add)	ppb	ND	Perfluorododecanedioic acid	ppb	ND
NEPFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamide-sulfonic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorododecanoic acid	ppb	ND
NEPFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamide-sulfonic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctadecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	ppb	ND	Total PFAS	ppb	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ppb	ND			

**DEFINITIONS**  
 Action Level- the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  
 Calc. organ. mam. - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.  
 Cryptosporidium - a microscopic parasite that can cause disease, mainly diarrhea. If swallowed, 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 (THM), haloacetic acids (HAAs), 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 DBP 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 (MCL)- (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 is feasible using the best available treatment technology.  
 Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)- (mandatory language) 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.  
 Milligrams per year (mmyr)- measure of radionuclide 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 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 2,000,000,000,000.  
 Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L)- one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or a single penny in 2,000,000,000,000.  
 Picograms per liter (pg/L)- picograms per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.  
 RAA- Running annual average.  
 Standard Units (SU)- pH of water measures the water's balance of acids and bases and is affected by temperature and carbon dioxide gas. Water < 6.5 could be acidic, soft, and corrosive. pH > 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.

Below 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.

Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Mam.	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Mam.
Bacteriological Contaminants			trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present/absent	Dichlorobenzene	5	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present/absent	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Fecal indicators	0	present/absent	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	400	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calc. organ. mam.	Di-nonyl phthalate	7	ppb
Radioactive Contaminants			Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	30	ppq
Beta-photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	Diquat	20	ppb
Alpha emitters	15	pCi	Endosulf	100	ppb
Combined radium	5	pCi	Endrin	2	ppb
Uranium	30	pCi	Ethionchlorin	TT	TT
Inorganic Chemicals			Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Antimony	6	ppb	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppb
Arsenic	10	ppb	Oxyphosate	700	ppb
Asbestos	7	MFL	Heptachlor	400	ppb
Barium	2	ppm	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppb
Beryllium	4	ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Cadmium	5	ppb	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Chromium	100	ppb	Lindane	200	ppb
Copper	AL+1.3	ppm	Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Cyanide	200	ppb	Oxamyl (Hydral)	200	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb
Lead	AL+15	ppb	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	Pidloram	500	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	Simazine	4	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	Styrene	100	ppb
Selenium	05	ppm	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
Thallium	002	ppm	Toluene	1	ppm
Organic Contaminants			Toxaphene	3	ppb
2,4-D	70	ppb	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50	ppb
Acrylamide	TT	TT	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	07	ppm
Atrachlor	2	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
Benzene	0	ppb	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Benzofluorene (PAHs)	200	ppb	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Carburelan	40	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	0	ppb	Xylenes	10	ppm
Chlordane	2	ppb	Dialdehydes & Disinfection Byproducts		
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	Chloroform	4	ppm
Dalapon	200	ppb	Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppb	Chloramines	4	ppm
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	ppb	Chlorite	1	ppm
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	HAAs (Total haloacetic acids)	60	ppb
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	THM (Total trihalomethanes)	80	ppb
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	70	ppb			