

2025 Annual Water Quality Report

(Testing Performed January through December 2024)

TALLASSEE WATER WORKS
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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. We had no violations of the MCL last year; however, we did incur a monitoring non-compliance which is explained in this report.

Number of Customers	Approximately 2500	
Water Source	Tallapoosa River	
Storage Capacity	4 tanks with a total capacity of 2,250,000 gallons	
Treatment Techniques	Disinfection, flocculation, pressure sand filtration, pH control, and fluoridation. Also treat water with chlorine dioxide for disinfection byproduct control and copper sulfate for taste	
Other Connections	Sell to Wallstreet Water Works, Friendship Water Works, & Eclectic Water Works	
Council Members	Sarah Hill, Mayor	Bill Hall, Ward 4
	Jeremy Taunton, Ward 1	Terrel Dewayne Brown, Ward 5
	Linda McNeal Mosher, Ward 2	Bill Godwin, Ward 6
	Damian Carr, Ward 3	Fred Randall Hughey, Ward 7

Source Water Protection

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Tallassee Water Works recently updated our existing Source Water Assessment Plan that assists in protecting our water sources. Components of the plan include delineation of the source water protection area, an inventory of potential sources of contamination, a susceptibility analysis (classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source), and a contingency plan. A copy of the report is available in our office for review during normal business hours with prior request, or you may purchase a copy upon request for a nominal reproduction fee.

We routinely perform 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 help 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. We ask that all our customers help us protect our valuable water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's futures.

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.

Health Information About Lead

As required by ADEM, we conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory during 2024; no Lead service lines were found in our distribution system. Of the 2,767 service lines in our system, most of the line materials consist of PVC and plastic tubing. A small portion (165 lines) is galvanized. There is not enough evidence to determine the material classification of 394 lines. 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. As required by federal and state agencies, we utilize an outside laboratory to analyze the samples we monitor for Lead. Even though we have not had a problem with Lead in our distribution system, the following information about Lead is required to be in this report.

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 Drinking Water 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. 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 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. 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. 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.

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).

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report, please contact Michael Eaton at Tallassee Water Works at 334-283-2347 or by mail at #3 Freeman Ave, Tallassee, 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 Tallassee City Hall.

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

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.

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.

Constituent Monitored	Date Monitored
Inorganic Contaminants	2024
Lead/Copper	2022
Microbiological Contaminants	current
Nitrates	2024
Radioactive Contaminants	2021
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2023
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2024
Disinfection By-products	2024
Cryptosporidium	2024
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)	2009
PFAS Contaminants	2020

As you can see by the table below, our system had no MCL 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.

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	NO	1.1-2.3	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon	NO	0.93-1.20	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Turbidity	NO	Highest 0.19 100% <0.5NTU	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Barium	NO	0.013	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (customers tap)	NO	0.130 * 0>AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	NO	0.83	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.17	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	LRAA 53.0 (18.0-75.0)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	LRAA 35.0 (21.0-45.0)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	8.70	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	2.00	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Aluminum	NO	0.02	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Chloride	NO	5.8	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	12.2	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water treatment
Manganese	NO	0.01	ppm	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	9.1	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sodium	NO	9.2	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Sulfate	NO	8.5	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	43.0	ppm	none	500	Erosion; treatment with water additives

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

Other Microbiological Contaminants: This water system also tests our raw water source 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 by the Environmental Protection Agency is available online at www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-10/documents/cryptosporidium-report.pdf or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. *Cryptosporidium* has not been detected in our finished drinking water.

Detections in Raw Water	
Cryptosporidium	Giardia
ND	ND-2

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. 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.*

PFAS Contaminants					
Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected
11CI-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ppb	ND
9CI-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND
ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorononanoic acid	ppb	ND
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA)	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND
NEtFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ppb	ND
NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)0	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			

Monitoring Non-compliance Incurred 2023-2024

Tallassee Water Works is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. During July – September 2023, we did not complete all required monitoring for disinfection byproducts (DBP) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Because DBPs from this quarter (July – September 2023) are also used in determining compliance in the next three quarters of October - December 2023, January - March 2024, and April -June 2024, the monitoring violations will apply to those quarters as well.

This is not an immediate health concern. The samples were collected and were well within the MCL and meet all health standards, but because they were three days late due to weather and equipment failure, we are required to issue this notice to the public. It is considered by the regulatory agency to be a monitoring violation because sampling for DBPs is required to be taken during a specific week. We have since performed monitoring for disinfection byproducts on time and have made arrangements to perform the monitoring according to the required schedule in the future.

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. If you have any questions about this violation or monitoring requirements, please contact Michael Eaton at Tallassee Water Works at 334-283-2347.

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.

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.

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. 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.

Variations & 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, if 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	Detections	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Detections
Bacteriological Contaminants				1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	Present or absent	ND	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	ND
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	Present or absent	ND	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb	ND
Turbidity	TT	NTU	0.19	Dichloromethane	5	ppb	ND
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calc.organisms/l	ND	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	ND	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	0.013	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	0.130 (0.026-0.31)	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb	ND
Cyanide	200	ppb	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb	ND
Fluoride	4	ppm	0.83	Lindane	200	ppt	ND
Lead	AL=15	ppb	ND-0.0016	Methoxychlor	40	ppb	ND
Mercury	2	ppb	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb	ND
Nitrate	10	ppm	0.17	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	Chlorine	4	ppm	1.1-2.3
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	ND	Chlorite	1	ppm	
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	ND	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb	53.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	ND	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb	35.0
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			Isopropylbenzene	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			