

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report January—December 2022

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(District 3)**
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Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) drinking water health standards. Your Local Water officials vigilantly safeguard its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standards.

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water source is the **Talladega/Shelby Water Treatment Plant**. The water produced comes from the Coosa River. The intake diameter of 36" is at an elevation of 384' msl. The maximum gross withdrawal capacity is 13.8 million gallons per day. The withdrawal is metered at a pumping rate of 12,000 gallons per minutes.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

Disinfection Byproducts – contaminants formed when chlorine is used as a disinfectant.
Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
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 - ADEM or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 Contaminant Level or MCL - 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 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.
Variances and Exemptions - The Department or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions
Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement a water system shall follow.
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.

The Talladega County Water Department 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, 2022. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some 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 (800-426-4791).

The Talladega County Water Department utilizes a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan, and a Cross Connection Policy is in place to insure good safe drinking water for our customers. The Talladega County Water Department has completed a Source Water Assessment Plan which is available for review at their office. A Source Water Assessment Plan provides information about potential sources of contamination and is set up to help protect our source.

Any Questions?
Please attend our regularly scheduled meetings!
Every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. with a work session at 5:00 p.m. on the second floor of the Talladega County Courthouse.

Hope to See You There!

Talladega County Water
 Department
 P.O. Box 58
 Talladega, AL 35161

A MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding. We at The Talladega County Water Department work around the

clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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.

*Kelvin Cunningham
 Chairman of the Board*

General Information

The Talladega Shelby Water Treatment Plant has incurred a total organic carbon (TOC) reporting non-compliance. The non-compliance resulted from a failure to submit the December 2021 results by January 10, 2022. ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-7-2-.20(1)(a) states, "the supplier of water shall report to the Department the results of any test, measurement or analysis within the first 10 days following the month in which the results is received or the first 10 days following the end of the required monitoring period as stipulated by the Department, whichever is shortest."

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. 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.

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.

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. 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).

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. The Talladega Water Department 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>.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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.

Talladega County Water Department

Table of Primary Contaminants

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.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
Bacteriological								
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	ND	Selenium(ppb)	50	ND	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Turbidity	TT	0.28	Thallium(ppb)	2	ND	Ethylbenzene(ppb)	700	ND
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	ND	Organic Chemicals					
Radiological								
Beta/Photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND	Acrylamide	TT	ND	Ethylene dibromide(ppt)	50	ND
Alpha emitters (pci/l)	15	0.60	Alachlor(ppb)	2	ND	Glyphosate(ppb)	700	ND
Combined radium (pci/l)	5	0.40	Atrazine(ppb)	3	ND	Haloacetic Acids(ppb)	60	26.00
Uranium(pci/l)	30	ND	Benzo(a)pyrene[PHAs](ppt)	200	ND	Heptachlor(ppt)	400	ND
Inorganic								
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND	Carbofuran(ppb)	40	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene(ppb)	50	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	10	ND	Carbon Tetrachloride(ppb)	5	ND	Lindane(ppt)	200	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND	Chlordane(ppb)	2	ND	Methoxychlor(ppb)	40	ND
Barium (ppm)	2	0.05	Chlorobenzene(ppb)	100	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate](ppb)	200	ND
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND	2,4-D	70	0.17	Pentachlorophenol(ppb)	1	ND
Bromate(ppb)	10	ND	Dalapon(ppb)	200	ND	Picloram(ppb)	500	ND
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	Dibromochloropropane(ppt)	200	ND	PCBs(ppt)	500	ND
Chloramines(ppm)	4	ND	0-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	600	ND	Simazine(ppb)	4	ND
Chlorine(ppm)	4	2.33	p-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	75	ND	Styrene(ppb)	100	ND
Chlorine dioxide(ppb)	800	0.80	1,2-Dichloroethane(ppb)	5	ND	Tetrachloroethylene(ppb)	5	ND
Chlorite(ppm)	800	0.78	1,1-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	7	ND	Toluene(ppm)	1	ND
Chromium (ppb)	100	ND	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	70	ND	TOC	TT	2.00
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.01	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	100	ND	TTHM(ppb)	80	32.00
Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND	Dichloromethane(ppb)	5	ND	Toxaphene(ppb)	3	ND
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.90	1,2-Dichloropropane(ppb)	5	ND	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)(ppb)	50	ND
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	ND	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate(ppb)	400	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene(ppb)	70	ND
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates(ppb)	6	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane(ppb)	200	ND
Nitrate (ppm)	10	0.26	Dinoseb(ppb)	7	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane(ppb)	5	ND
Nitrite (ppm)	1	ND	Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD](ppq)	30	ND	Trichloroethylene(ppb)	5	ND
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	10	0.26	Diquat(ppb)	20	ND	Vinyl Chloride(ppb)	2	ND
			Endothall(ppb)	100	ND	Xylenes(ppm)	10	ND
			Endrin(ppb)	2	ND			

Table of Secondary and Unregulated Contaminants

Secondary Drinking Water Standards are guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. ADEM has Secondary Drinking Water Standards established in state regulations applicable to water systems required to monitor for the various components. 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.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	DETECT	CONTAMINANT	MCL	DETECT	CONTAMINANT	MCL	DETECT
Secondary								
Aluminum	0.2	ND	Foaming Agents	0.5	ND	Silver	7	ND
Chloride	250	9.60	Iron	0.3	ND	Sulfate	250	30.2
Color (PCU)	15	ND	Magnesium	75	5.60	Total Dissolved Solids	500	112
Copper	1	ND	Odor (T.O.N.)	5	ND	Zinc	5	ND
Special								
Calcium	N/A	ND	pH (SU)	N/A	7.30	Temperature (*C)	N/A	ND
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	ND	Sodium	N/A	6.40	Total Alkalinity	N/A	ND
Manganese	0.05	ND	Specific Conductance (umhos)	<500	ND	Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	ND
Unregulated								
1,1 - Dichloropropene	N/A	ND	Bromobenzene	N/A	ND	Hexachlorobutadiene	N/A	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	N/A	ND	Bromochloromethane	N/A	ND	Isopropylbenzene	N/A	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	N/A	ND	Bromodichloromethane	N/A	ND	M-Dichlorobenzene	N/A	ND
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	Bromoform	N/A	ND	Methomyl	N/A	ND
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	N/A	ND	Bromomethane	N/A	ND	Metolachlor	N/A	ND
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	N/A	ND	Butachlor	N/A	ND	Metribuzin	N/A	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	Carbaryl	N/A	ND	MTBE	N/A	ND
1,3 - Dichloropropane	N/A	ND	Chloroethane	N/A	ND	N - Butylbenzene	N/A	ND
1,3 - Dichloropropene	N/A	ND	Chlorodibromomethane	N/A	ND	Naphthalene	N/A	ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	N/A	ND	Chloroform	N/A	ND	N-Propylbenzene	N/A	ND
2,2 - Dichloropropane	N/A	ND	Chloromethane	N/A	ND	O-Chlorotoluene	N/A	ND
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N/A	ND	Dibromochloromethane	N/A	ND	P-Chlorotoluene	N/A	ND
Aldicarb	N/A	ND	Dibromomethane	N/A	ND	P-Isopropyltoluene	N/A	ND
Aldicarb Sulfone	N/A	ND	Dichlorodifluoromethane	N/A	ND	Propachlor	N/A	ND
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	N/A	ND	Dieldrin	N/A	ND	Sec - Butylbenzene	N/A	ND
Aldrin	N/A	ND	Fluorotrichloromethan	N/A	ND	Tert - Butylbenzene	N/A	ND

PFAS Compounds

CONTAMINANT	RESULTS	UNITS	CONTAMINANT	RESULTS	UNITS	CONTAMINANT	RESULTS	UNITS
11Cl-PF3OUdS	ND	ug/L	Perfluorodecanoic Acid	ND	ug/L	Perfluorooctanoic Acid	0.012	ug/L
9Cl-PF3ONS	ND	ug/L	Perfluorohexanoic Acid	0.017	ug/L	Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid	ND	ug/L
ADONA	ND	ug/L	Perfluorododecanoic Acid	ND	ug/L	Perfluorotridecanoic Acid	ND	ug/L
HFPO-DA	ND	ug/L	Perfluoroheptanoic Acid	0.0053	ug/L	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid	ND	ug/L
NEFOSAA	ND	ug/L	Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid	0.0022	ug/L	Total PFAs	0.1	ug/L
NMeFOSAA	ND	ug/L	Perfluorononanoic Acid	ND	ug/L			ug/L
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	0.051	ug/L	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	0.019	ug/L			ug/L

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or ADEM requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Range		Amount Detected		Likely Source of Contamination	
Bacteriological Contaminants								
Turbidity	0	TT			0.28	NTU		Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	2	2	ND	-	0.05	0.05	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	2.33	-	2.33	2.33	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	MRDLG 800	MRDL 800	ND	-	0.80	0.80	ppb	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	800	800	ND	-	0.78	0.78	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride	4	4	ND	-	0.90	0.90	ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper	1.3	10 Sites AL=1.3	No. of Sites above action level 0		0.10		ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	ND	-	0.26	0.26	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	10	10	ND	-	0.26	0.26	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0	60	17.00	-	40.00	26.0avg	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N/A	TT	1.20	-	2.00	2.00	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0	80	26.00	-	41.00	32.0avg	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Contaminants								
Chloride	N/A	250	ND	-	9.60	9.60	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff
Magnesium	N/A	0.05	ND	-	5.60	5.60	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N/A	250	ND	-	30.20	30.20	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids	N/A	500	ND	-	112.00	112.00	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Special Contaminants								
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ND	-	6.80	6.80	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment