

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Testing Performed January through December 2021)

WATER WORKS OF THE TOWN OF SWEET WATER
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We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Water Source	One (1) groundwater well producing from the Nanafalia aquifer	
Other Connections	Myrtlewood Water System as back up source	
Water Treatment	Chlorination	
Storage Capacity	One tank with a total capacity of 100,000 gallons	
Number of Customers	Approximately 155	
City Council	Chad Broussard, Mayor	Miranda Blakeney, Council
	Jimmy Davis, Mayor pro tem	Ken McClantoc, Council
	Sandra Etheridge, Council	Patrick Robison, Council

Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Water Works of the Town of Sweet Water has developed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. The assessment has been performed, public notification was completed on July 8, 2002, and the plan has been approved by ADEM. A copy of the report is available in our office for review during regular 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. 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.

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.

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. 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).

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.

Information about Lead

Lead in drinking water is rarely found in source water but 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Use *only* water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and *especially for making baby formula*. Hot water is more likely to cause leaching of lead from plumbing materials. 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. These recommended actions are very important to the health of your family. Lead levels in your drinking water are likely to be higher if:

- Your home or water system has lead pipes, or
- Your home has faucets or fittings made of brass which contains some lead, or
- Your home has copper pipes with lead solder and you have naturally soft water, and
- Water often sits in the pipes for several hours.

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/safewater/lead.

Questions?

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 4th Monday of January, April, July, October at 5:30 at Sweet Water Town Hall, 31380 AL HWY 10. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Terry Tyson at 334-422-1408 or Corey Martin at 334-413-0983. 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 sources are routinely monitored for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. 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.

Constituents Monitored	Sweet Water	Myrtlewood
Inorganic Contaminants	2019	2019
Lead/Copper	2020	2020
Microbiological Contaminants	current	current
Nitrates	2021	2021
Radioactive Contaminants	2019	2019
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides)	2020	2020
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2020	2021
Disinfection By-products	2021	2021
PFAS Contaminants	2020	2020

The table below shows only those contaminants that had some level of detection. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

Sweet Water Water Works DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	NO	0.220 *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion; preservative leaching
Lead	NO	0.004 *	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Household plumbing corrosion, erosion
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	YES	52.5-93.3	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	13.3-17.8	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	42.5	ppm	none	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Hardness	NO	65.5	ppm	none	none	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Iron	NO	0.12	ppm	none	0.30	Naturally occurring; erosion; leaching from pipes
Manganese	NO	0.02	ppm	none	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	7.87	S.U.	none	none	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Sodium	NO	124	ppm	none	none	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	22.2	ppm	none	250	Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	228	ppm	none	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
DSE Disinfection Byproducts						
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	16.1-65.7	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	2.67-14.1	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our water sources were monitored as required in 2020 and the results of that monitoring. *PFAS was not detected in our drinking water.*

Sweet Water Water Works - PFAS						
Contaminant	Unit	Detected		Contaminant	Unit	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 acid0	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				

2021 TTHM MCL Non-Compliance

Sweet Water Waterworks recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation. We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results we received in November of 2021 show that our system exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) at the 2454 Beaver Creek Road sample site during the October – December 2021 period. The result for TTHM at that site was 93.0 ug/L. The MCL is 80.0 ug/LI.

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing total Trihalomethanes in excess of the mcl over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water. Especially those who may not have received this notice. The water system is implementing increased flushing to reduce the levels of total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic acids. Should you have any questions concerning this violation or our monitoring requirements, please contact Terry Tyson, Water Operator, at 334-422-1408 or Corey Martin at 334-413-0983.

Myrtlewood Water System DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	NO	0.920 * 0 >AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	NO	0.03-0.41	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from factories
Lead	NO	0.002 ** 0 > AL	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	37.0-67.5	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	10.0-13.1	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	ND-2.00	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	ND-4.40	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	ND-9.00	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Bromoform	NO	ND-4.66	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	55.1-69.9	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Hardness	NO	7.27-92.8	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water treatment
Iron	NO	0.06-0.10	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring; erosion; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	7.84-8.19	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water treatment
Sodium	NO	108-171	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	8.32-12.9	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	284-292	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff

* Figure shown is 90th percentile of distribution sites sampled. Number of sites above action level (1.30 ppm) =0

** Figure shown is 90th percentile of distribution sites sampled. Number of sites above Action Level (0.015 ppm) = 0

Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our water sources were monitored as required in 2020 and the results of that monitoring. *PFAS was not detected in our drinking water.*

Myrtlewood Water System PFAS						
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 acid0	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				

Operational Evaluation Level (OEL) Report

In November 2021, Myrtlewood Water System performed an Operational Evaluation Level (OEL) study. This study was required by ADEM due to an MCL exceedance in total trihalomethanes (TTHM) at one sample site in November 2021. This was not a compliance violation. Myrtlewood Water System developed an OEL Report which we submitted to ADEM. We are taking steps to reduce disinfection byproduct formation potential in our source water, with the goal of reducing TTHM levels within the distribution system.

Definitions
Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Coliform Absent (ca)- 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.
Distribution System Evaluation (DSE)-a 4-quarter study to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of DBPs.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the 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)- the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water
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.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr)-measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)-a measure of the clarity of water.
Non-Detect (ND)- laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above detection limits of lab equipment.
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 \$10,000,000,000,000.
Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)-one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)-picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Running Annual Average (LRAA)-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 and is affected by temperature and carbon dioxide gas.
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 table of contaminants for which the Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management require testing where applicable. These contaminants were not detected in your drinking water unless they are also listed in the Detected Drinking Water Contaminants table elsewhere in this report.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant		MCL	Unit of Msmt	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
Bacteriological Contaminants				cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present/absent		trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present/absent		Dichloromethane	5	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU		1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calc.organisms/l		Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
Radiological Contaminants				Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr		Dinoseb	7	ppb
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l		Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppq
Combined radium	5	pCi/l		Diquat	20	ppb
Uranium	30	pCi/l		Endothall	100	ppb
Inorganic Chemicals				Endrin	2	ppb
Antimony	6	ppb		Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT
Arsenic	10	ppb		Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Asbestos	7	MFL		Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt
Barium	2	ppm		Glyphosate	700	ppb
Beryllium	4	ppb		Heptachlor	400	ppt
Cadmium	5	ppb		Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt
Chromium	100	ppb		Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm		Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Cyanide	200	ppb		Lindane	200	ppt
Fluoride	4	ppm		Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Lead	AL=15	ppb		Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb		Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm		Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm		Picloram	500	ppb
Selenium	.05	ppm		Simazine	4	ppb
Thallium	.002	ppm		Styrene	100	ppb
Organic Contaminants				Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
2,4-D	70	ppb		Toluene	1	ppm
Acrylamide	TT	TT		Toxaphene	3	ppb
Alachlor	2	ppb		2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb
Atrazine	3	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
LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS						
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co3)	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		Dieldrin		Propachlor	
Aldicarb Sulfone	Chloroform		Hexachlorobutadiene		N-Propylbenzene	
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Chloromethane		3-Hydroxycarbofuran		Propachlor	
Aldrin	O-Chlorotoluene		Isopropylbenzene		1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Bromoacetic Acid	P-Chlorotoluene		p-Isopropyltoluene		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Bromobenzene	Dibromochloromethane		M-Dichlorobenzene		Tetrachloroethene	
Bromochloromethane	1,2-Dibromoethane		Methomyl		Trichloroacetic Acid	
Bromodichloromethane	Dibromomethane		Methylene chloride		1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	
Bromoform	1,1-Dichloroethane		Methyl tert-butyl ether		Trichloroethene	
Bromomethane	1,3-Dichloropropane		Metolachlor		Trichlorofluoromethane	
Butachlor	2,2-Dichloropropane		Metribuzin		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
N-Butylbenzene	1,1-Dichloropropene		MTBE		1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
Sec-Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropene		Naphthalene		1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
Tert - Butylbenzene	Dicamba		1-Naphthol			
Carbaryl	Dichlorodifluoromethane		Paraquat			