ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
Daleville Water Board
January-December 2024

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 resource. Daleville Water Board utilizes groundwater from four wells which pump water from the Clayton and Ripley Aquifers. The groundwater supplied to our customers requires no special treatment; however, chlorine is added for disinfection purposes. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

We have completed our Source Water Protection Plan and Well Head Protection Plan, which provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. These assessment plans is available for review in our office. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Orson Bullard at (334) 599-3747. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled meetings held on the third Tuesday of each month at the Daleville City Hall located at 740 South Daleville Ave.

BOARD DIRECTORS

Josh Robertson, *Chairman*
Jo Reese
Wess Etheredge
Jimmy Monk
Fred Caylor
Jayme Stayton, Mayor

The Daleville Water Board routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024, unless noted. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

PLAIN LANGUAGE DEFINITION

Not Required (NR) – Laboratory analysis not required due to waiver granted by the Environmental Protection Agency for the State of Alabama.
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 (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Action Level – (AL) the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Threshold Odor Number (T.O.N.)- The greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that still yields a just-detectable odor.
Maximum Contaminant Level - (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 feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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 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.
A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system
A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions

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 run-off, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

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			Selenium(ppb)	50	ND	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	ND	Thallium(ppb)	2	ND	Ethylbenzene(ppb)	700	ND
Turbidity	TT	0.35	**Organic Chemicals**			Ethylene dibromide(ppt)	50	ND
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	ND	Acrylamide	TT	ND	Glyphosate(ppb)	700	ND
Radiological			Alachlor(ppb)	2	ND	Haloacetic Acids(ppb)	60	2.20
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND	Atrazine(ppb)	3	ND	Heptachlor(ppt)	400	ND
Alpha emitters (pci/l)	15	0.124+/-1.41	Benzene(ppb)	5	ND	Heptachlor epoxide(ppt)	200	ND
Combined radium (pci/l)	5	1.19+/-.443	Benzo(a)pyrene[PHAs](ppt)	200	ND	Hexachlorobenzene(ppb)	1	ND
Uranium(pci/l)	30	ND	Carbofuran(ppb)	40	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene(ppb)	50	ND
Inorganic			Carbon Tetrachloride(ppb)	5	ND	Lindane(ppt)	200	ND
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND	Chlordane(ppb)	2	ND	Methoxychlor(ppb)	40	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.0011	Chlorobenzene(ppb)	100	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate](ppb)	200	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND	2,4-D	70	ND	Pentachlorophenol(ppb)	1	0.061
Barium (ppm)	2	0.013	Dalapon(ppb)	200	ND	Picloram(ppb)	500	ND
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND	Dibromochloropropane(ppt)	200	ND	PCBs(ppt)	500	ND
Bromate(ppb)	10	ND	0-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	600	ND	Simazine(ppb)	4	ND
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	p-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	75	ND	Styrene(ppb)	100	ND
Chloramines(ppm)	4	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane(ppb)	5	ND	Tetrachloroethylene(ppb)	5	ND
Chlorine(ppm)	4	2.20	1,1-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	7	ND	Toluene(ppm)	1	ND
Chlorine dioxide(ppb)	800	ND	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	70	ND	TOC	TT	ND
Chlorite(ppm)	1	ND	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	100	ND	TTHM(ppb)	80	14.00
Chromium (ppb)	100	13.90	Dichloromethane(ppb)	5	ND	Toxaphene(ppb)	3	ND
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.13	1,2-Dichloropropane(ppb)	5	ND	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)(ppb)	50	ND
Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate(ppb)	400	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene(ppb)	70	ND
Fluoride (ppm)	4	2.50	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthlates(ppb)	6	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane(ppb)	200	ND
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	1.30	Dinoseb(ppb)	7	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane(ppb)	5	ND
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND	Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD](ppq)	30	ND	Trichloroethylene(ppb)	5	ND
Nitrate (ppm)	10	ND	Diquat(ppb)	20	ND	Vinyl Chloride(ppb)	2	ND
Nitrite (ppm)	1	ND	Endothall(ppb)	100	41.00	Xylenes(ppm)	10	ND
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	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 occurance 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	30.60	Iron	0.3	0.088	Sulfate	70	9.6
Color (PCU)	15	10.00	Magnesium	75	6.90	Total Dissolved Solids	500	634
Copper	1	0.002	Odor (T.O.N.)	5	ND	Zinc	5	ND
Special								
Calcium	N/A	14.20	pH (SU)	N/A	8.00	Temperature (*C)	N/A	40.30
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	16.3	Sodium	N/A	48.00	Total Alkalinity	N/A	140
Manganese	0.05	0.0078	Specific Conductance (umhos)	N/A	359.00	Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	63.7
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	Isoprpylbenzene	N/A	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	N/A	ND	Bromodichloromethane	N/A	0.00085	M-Dichlorobenzene	N/A	ND
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	Bromoform	N/A	0.00345	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	0.0024	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

Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Range			Amount Detected		Likely Source of Contamination
Bacteriological Contaminants					**January - December**			
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	< 5%				ND	Present or Absent	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	0	TT				0.35	NTU	Soil runoff
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	0				ND	Present or Absent	Human and animal fecal waste
Viruses, Giardia	0	TT				0	Present or Absent	Human and animal fecal waste
Legionella	0	TT				0	Present or Absent	Found naturally in water, multiplies in heating systems
Radiological Contaminants					**January - December**			
Beta particle and photon	0	4				ND	mrem/yr	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters	0	15				0.124+/- 1.41	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	0	5				1.19+/- .443	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	0	30				ND	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants					**January - December**			
Arsenic	0	10	ND	-	0.0011	0.0011	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	0.011	-	0.013	0.013	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	0.60	-	2.20	2.20	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium	100	100	ND	-	13.90	13.90	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	10 Sites AL=1.3	No. of Sites above action level 0			0.130	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	4	4	0.038	-	2.50	2.50	ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	0	10 Sites AL=15	No. of Sites above action level 0			1.300	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	ND	-	ND	ND	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N)	1	1	ND	-	ND	ND	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	10	10	ND	-	ND	ND	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants					**January - December**			
Endothall	100	100	ND	-	41.00	41.00	ppb	Runoff/leaching from herbicide use
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0	60	1.20	-	2.20	2.20	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Pentachlorophenol	0	1	ND	-	0.06	0.06	ppb	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0	80	1.40	-	14.00	14.00	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Contaminants					**January - December**			
Chloride	N/A	250	11.10	-	30.60	30.60	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff
Color	N/A	15	ND	-	10.00	10.00	PCU	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Copper	N/A	1	ND	-	0.002	0.002	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
Iron	N/A	0.3	ND	-	0.088	0.088	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	N/A	0.05	ND	-	6.90	6.90	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N/A	250	9.50	-	9.60	9.60	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids	N/A	500	139.00	-	634.00	634.00	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Special Contaminants					**January - December**			
Calcium	N/A	N/A	ND	-	14.20	14.20	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	N/A	9.00	-	16.30	16.30	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N/A	N/A	0.0075	-	0.0078	0.0078	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	N/A	N/A	7.60	-	8.00	8.00	SU	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ND	-	48.00	48.00	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Specific Conductance	N/A	<500	292.00	-	359.00	359.00	umhos	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Temperature	N/A	N/A	39.10	-	40.30	40.30	°C	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Alkalinity	N/A	N/A	137.00	-	140.00	140.00	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	N/A	63.20	-	63.70	63.70	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives

UCMR5

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the EPA issues a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs).

The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published on December 27, 2021. UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025 using analytical methods developed by the EPA and consensus organizations. This action provides the agency and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the national occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Below is a list of the contaminants that are being tested for during the UCMR5 along with their results.

Daleville Water
Unregulated Contaminant Rule 5 (UCMR5) Contaminants

Contaminants	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected
lithium	ppb	.7.5	PFHxA	ppb	.00099
11Cl-PF3OUdS	ppb	.0017	PFHxS	ppb	.00099
4:2 FTS	ppb	.00099	PFMBA	ppb	.00099
6:2 FTS	ppb	.0017	PFMPA	ppb	.0013
8:2 FTS	ppb	.0017	PFNA	ppb	.0013
9Cl-PF3ONS	ppb	.00069	PFOA	ppb	.0013
ADONA	ppb	.0010	PFOS	ppb	.0013
HFPO-DA	ppb	.0017	PFPeA	ppb	.00099
NFDHA	ppb	.0069	PFPeS	ppb	.0014
PFBA	ppb	.0016	PFUnA	ppb	.00066
PFBS	ppb	.00099	NEtFOSAA	ppb	.0016
PFDA	ppb	.00099	NMeFOSAA	ppb	0019
PFDoA	ppb	.00099	PFTA	ppb	.0025
PFEESA	ppb	.00099	PFTrDA	ppb	.0022
PFHpA	ppb	.00099			
PFHpS	ppb	.00099			

GENERAL INFORMATION

Notice Of Violation

The water system incurred a public notice violation by failing to provide the required public notice of the volatile organic chemical monitoring violation for the monitoring period of January 2020 – December 2022 in a timely manner. The system provided the public notice to the local communications medium and submitted the certification form to address the public notice violation and returned to compliance on May 6, 2024.

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 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and 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 individuals with other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. Those at risk should seek advice about drinking water from the health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead in Drinking Water: **"**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 Daleville Water Board 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."

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.

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 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.

- Based on a study conducted by the 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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

  Our Lead Service Line Inventory was completed and submitted by the deadline of October 16,2024 and a copy of it is in our office as required by EPA. If any would like to view it or has any questions, please feel free to contact our office.Radon is a naturally occurring gas present in some groundwater. Inhaled radon has been linked to lung cancer and may pose a health risk when inhaled after the release from water into the air. This inhalation could occur during showering, bathing, washing dishes, or washing clothes. The radon gas release from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon found in air. One major source of radon gas is from the soil, where the gas can seep through the foundations of homes. It is not clear whether ingested (i.e. taken through the mouth) radon contributes to cancer or other adverse health conditions. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on home testing contact (insert name of local health department).

We at the Daleville Water Board work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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. 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.