



## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Monitoring Performed January – December 2024

### City of Troy Utilities – PWSID AL0001124

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We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report). The purpose of this report is to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We want you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

<b>Water Sources:</b>	6 groundwater wells producing from the Ripley and Tuscaloosa aquifers	<b>Storage Capacity:</b>	Seven elevated storage tanks with a total capacity of 4.75 million gallons
<b>Water Treatment:</b>	Chlorine for disinfection; Fluoridation at wells 3 & 4 for tooth health.	<b>Number of Customers:</b>	Approximately 7500 metered service connections

#### SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Troy Utilities has completed all of the components of the required Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP 2021). This plan assists with protecting our water sources. The plan provides information such as the delineation of wellhead protection areas and potential sources of contamination within these areas. It also includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible (low) to contaminating the water source. The SWAP is updated as needed. The SWAP report is available in our office for review, or you may request a copy.

#### MONITORING SCHEDULE

Our water sources are routinely monitored for contaminants, according to a schedule determined by Federal and State regulations. Every water system has individually assigned monitoring requirements. ADEM allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The table below shows the most recent year and the next monitoring requirement for the contaminant groups.

Constituent Monitored	Date Monitored / Next Monitoring
Inorganic Contaminants	2021 / 2025
Lead/Copper	2022 / 2025
Microbiological Contaminants	Monthly
Nitrates	Annually
Radioactive Contaminants	2022 / 2028
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2021 / 2025
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2021 / 2025
Disinfection By-products	Quarterly

#### VARIANCES AND EXEMPTIONS

ADEM or the EPA can give permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

In order 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. 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 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, 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. People who are immuno-compromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplants recipients, people with 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 healthcare providers. For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) is available online [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater) or by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water systems also test your source water for pathogens, such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants can also be obtained by calling the hotline or online [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

#### QUESTIONS?

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. If you have any questions about this report or concerning Troy Utilities, please contact Ethan Mount, Water/Wastewater Engineer, at (334) 566-0177.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Council meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 5:00p.m. at Troy City Hall, 301 Charles W. Meeks Avenue.

City Council:	
Mayor	Jason A. Reeves
District 1	Sharon McSwain-Holland
District 2	Greg Meeks
District 3	Max Davis
District 4	Stephanie Baker
District 5	Wanda Moultry

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Also on our website, sign up for Auto Debit (ACH) and E-Statement. Sign up TODAY and never worry again when you bill is due.

[www.troyal.gov](http://www.troyal.gov)

If you haven't already - Like us on Facebook at Troy Utilities for updates and current information



En Español:

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que loentienda bien.

#### LEAD & COPPER MONITORING

Troy Utilities completed monitoring requirements for lead and copper in 2022. Thirty sites were sampled without exceeding the Action Level Limits for lead or copper. The system will continue to monitor for lead and copper every three years. The next monitoring period for the system will be the period of June – September 2025. Our monitoring results in 2022 were as follows:

LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER)							
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	AL (Action Level)	MCLG (What's the Goal?)	Date Sampled (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Range Low - High (MD)	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	Major Sources
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	June 2022	0.138 ppm	0.011 - 0.257	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	15	0		1.0 ppb	ND - 2.6	0	

As required by ADEM, we conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory during 2024. Our findings were:

SERVICE LINE INVENTORY SUMMARY			
TOTAL SERVICE LINES			4872
Lead	Galvanized	Non-Lead	Lead Status Unknown
0	0	4872	0

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, Troy Utilities conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every three years.

Also, Troy Utilities is required to sample for lead in schools and licensed child care facilities as requested by the facility. *Please contact your school or child care facility for further information about potential sampling results.*

The complete Lead sampling data, Service Line Inventory Report, and any information on replacement plans for Lead, Galvanized, or Unknown service lines are available for review in our office.

#### IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. Troy Utilities is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

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

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk:

- Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.
- Clean your aerator. Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula.
  - Boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes.
  - You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.
  - If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Troy Utilities at (334)566-0177.

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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

During the past year, we have taken thousands of water samples in order to determine the presence of any primary, secondary, or unregulated contaminants. The water quality information presented in the tables below is from the most recent monitoring periods for each group. These tables only includes those contaminants that were detected in the water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS						
Primary Standards - Mandatory standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act used to protect public health. These apply to all public water systems.						
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	MCLG (What's the Goal?)	Range Low - High	Maximum Detected	Violation	Major Sources
BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS - MONTHLY						
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5% present/absent	0	4 Present samples b		No	Naturally present in the environment
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS - 2022						
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	ND - 2.96	2.96	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.751 - 1.47	1.47	No	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS - 2021						
Arsenic (ppb)	0.010	0	ND - 0.4	0.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0012 - 0.0136	0.0136	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.65 - 1.7	1.7	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0018 - 0.011	0.011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.183 - 0.843	0.843	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Lead - source water (ppb)	AL=15	0	ND - 0.24	0.24	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] NO3 (ppm)	10	10	ND - 0.04	0.04	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	ND - 0.0011	0.0011	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.002	0.0005	ND - 0.19	0.19	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER) - 2022						
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0111 - 0.257	0.257	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	AL=15	0	ND - 2.6	2.6	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - QUARTERLY »						
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA (ppb)	60	NA	LRAA Range 2.4 - 4.2	11.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80	NA	LRAA Range 8.3 - 19.4	33.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

b There were Four ‘Present’ **Total Coliform** samples in 2024. All follow-up testing for these samples were “Absent”. The presence of coliform bacteria in the sample was not a compliance violation. These are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

» There is convincing evidence that the addition of a **disinfectant** is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Secondary Standards - Non Mandatory standards established as a guideline to assure good aesthetic qualities such as taste, color, and odor. All results in this table are from 2021			
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL	Maximum Detected	Major Sources
Aluminum (ppm)	0.05 to 0.2	0.0459	Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives
Chloride (ppm)	250	14.9	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff
Copper (ppm)	1.0	0.011	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	0.843	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron (ppm)	0.3	0.0347	Naturally occurring in the environment; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from pipes
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.0069	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from pipes
pH (std units)	6.5 - 8.5	9.1	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sulfate (ppm)	250	37.5	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or as a result of agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	310	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or as a result of agricultural runoff
Zinc (ppm)	5	0.013	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co3) (ppm)	NA	199	Naturally occurring in the environment
Calcium, as Ca (ppm)	NA	10.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide (ppm)	NA	173	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity (umhos)	NA	435	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Hardness (ppm)	NA	36.7	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	2.77	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppm)	NA	0.00036	Result of discharge by power plants, metal factories and waste incinerators or as a result of agricultural runoff
Sodium (ppm)	NA	116	Naturally occurring in the environment


Unregulated Contaminants - 2024			
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	Average Detected	Range of Detected	Major Sources
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	3.4	ND - 8.2	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by product of chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	0.80	ND - 2.9	
Chloroform (ppb)	6.1	ND - 21.0	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2.4	ND - 4.6	

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMRs) requires monitoring by certain water systems for 30 unregulated contaminants during 2022-2026 on assigned schedules. We monitored for the full list of UCMR5 contaminants during 2024 and only had a one contaminant detected. *For more information, including the full list of UCMR 5 contaminants we monitored, see <https://www.epa.gov/dwuucmr>*

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) Contaminants - 2024		
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	Average Detection	Range Low - High (MD)
Lithium (ppb)	1.6	ND - 8.1

At high levels, some primary contaminants are known to pose health risks to humans. The tables below list Primary Drinking Water Contaminants for which water systems routinely monitor; however, not all were detected in your drinking water. The contaminants that had some level of detection are listed in the *Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants*

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS											
BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS			ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT		MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	Contaminant & Unit of MSMT		MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	Contaminant & Unit of MSMT		MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected
Total Coliform Bacteria		< 5% present/absent	4 Present samples	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)		200	ND	Dibromochloropropane (ppt)		200	ND
Fecal Coliform & E. coli		present/absent	Absent	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)		5	ND	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate (ppb)		400	ND
Turbidity (NTU)		TT	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)		7	ND	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)		6	ND
				1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)		0.07	ND	Dinoseb (ppb)		7	ND
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS											
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT		MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)		5	ND	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)		30	NA
Beta/phon emitters (mrem/yr)		4	ND	1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)		5	ND	Diquat (ppb)		20	ND
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)		15	2.96	2,4,5-TP [Silvex] (ppb)		50	ND	Endothall (ppb)		100	ND
Combined radium (pCi/L)		5	1.47	2,4-D (ppb)		70	ND	Endrin (ppb)		2	ND
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS											
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT		MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	Acrylamide (ppb)		TT	ND	Epichlorohydrin (ppb)		TT	ND
Bromate (ppb)		10	ND	Alachlor (ppb)		2	ND	Ethylbenzene (ppb)		700	ND
Chloramines (ppm)		4	ND	Atrazine (ppb)		3	ND	Ethylene Dibromide (ppt)		50	ND
Chlorine (ppm)		4	ND	Benzene (ppb)		5	ND	Glyphosate (ppb)		700	ND
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)		800	ND	Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs] nanograms/L		200	ND	Heptachlor (ppt)		400	ND
Chlorite (ppm)		1	ND	Carbofuran (ppb)		40	ND	Heptachlor Epoxide (ppt)		200	ND
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA (ppb)		60	11.1	Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)		5	ND	Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)		1	ND
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)		80	33.2	Chlordane (ppb)		2	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)		50	ND
				Chlorobenzene (ppb)		100	ND	Lindane (ppt)		200	ND
				cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)		70	ND	Methoxychlor (ppb)		40	ND
				Dalapon (ppb)		200	ND	o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)		600	ND
								Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)		200	ND
								p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)		75	ND
								Pentachlorophenol (ppb)		1	ND
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS											
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT		MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	Contaminant & Unit of MSMT		MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	Picloram (ppb)		500	ND
Antimony (ppb)		6	ND	Cyanide (ppb)		200	ND	Polychlorinated biphenyls (ppt)		0.5	ND
Arsenic (ppb)		10	0.4	Fluoride (ppm)		4	0.843	Simazine (ppb)		4	ND
Asbestos (MFL)		7	NA	Lead - source water (ppb)		AL=15	ND	Styrene (ppb)		100	ND
Barium (ppm)		2	0.0136	Mercury (ppb)		2	ND	Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)		5	ND
Beryllium (ppb)		4	ND	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] NO3 (ppm)		10	ND	Toluene (ppm)		1	ND
Cadmium (ppb)		5	ND	Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] NO2 (ppm)		1	ND	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)		TT	ND
Chromium (ppb)		100	1.7	Selenium (ppm)		0.05	ND	Toxaphene (ppb)		3	ND
Copper - source water (ppm)		1.0	ND	Thallium (ppb)		2	ND	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)		100	ND
								Trichloroethylene (ppb)		5	ND
								Vinyl Chloride (ppb)		2	ND
								Xylenes (ppm)		10	ND
IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS											



UNDERSTANDING THE MEASUREMENTS

**1 drop in 13.2 gallons of water = 1 ppm**  
OR, in terms of time, ppm can be thought of as one second in 11.5 days

**1 drop in a tanker truck = 1 ppb**  
OR, in terms of time, ppm can be thought of as one second in 32 years

PFAS - 2024					
PFAS Contaminants (ppb)	Level Detected	PFAS Contaminants (ppb)	Level Detected	PFAS Contaminants (ppb)	Level Detected
11CI-PF3Ouds (11-chloroicaasfluoro-3oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND	Perfluoromonanoic acid	ND
9CI-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	Perfluorodecanoic acid	ND	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ND
ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ND	Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid)	ND	Perfluorododecanoic acid	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ND
NEtFOSAA (N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ND	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ND
NMeFOSAA (N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ND

LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER) - 2022			
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	90th Percentile Result
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.257	0.243
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	AL=15	2.6	0.47