

**2022 Annual Water Quality Report
(Testing Performed January - December 2021)**

SUMTER COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

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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. 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.

Water Sources	Three (3) wells producing from the Coker and Potters Creek aquifers
	Purchased water from Livingston Utilities (two wells)
	Purchased water from Cuba Water Works (Sumter County Water)
Interconnections	Sell water to Cuba and Choctaw-Edna; Emergency connection with Pickens County and York
Number of Customers	3628
Storage Capacity	8 storage tanks with a total capacity of 1,875,000 gallons
Treatment Techniques	Chlorination and corrosion control
Water Board Members	Mr. David Jones, Chairman
	Mr. David Edmonds, Vice Chairman
	Mr. Eddie Jenkins, Member

Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Sumter County Water Authority has completed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. This report provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It will include a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. Upon completion of the susceptibility analysis and a public awareness meeting, a copy of the report will be 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.

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 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 levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. 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. 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.

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.

Monitoring Schedule and Results

We routinely monitor your drinking water for contaminants according to Federal and State laws. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (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	Sumter County	Livingston
Inorganic Contaminants	2019	2019
Lead/Copper	2019	2020
Microbiological Contaminants	current	current
Nitrates	2020	2020
Radioactive Contaminants	2020	2019
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	2019	2017
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2020	2020
Disinfection By-products	2020	2020
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 4	2019	2016
PFAS	Not Required	2020

DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Sumter Co	Livingston	Unit Msmt.	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters	NO	0.6-5.7	5.4	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	NO	1.12	3.2	PCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	ND-0.12	0.11-0.13	ppm	2	2	Drilling waste; Refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	0.250 * 0 > AL	0.360 * 0 > AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion; wood preservative leaching
Fluoride	NO	ND-0.67	0.33-0.46	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive
Lead	NO	0.001 **	0.001 *	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	ND	0.19-0.20	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	LRAA 18.6 ND-30.0	Annual 7.20-8.40	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	LRAA 2.23 ND-4.10	Annual 2.10-2.70	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Contaminants							
Chloride	NO	10.0-27.9	175-213	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Hardness	NO	14.7-32.3	37.3-43.7	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from treatment
Iron	NO	ND-0.09	0.16-0.41	ppm	n/a	0.3	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Manganese	NO	ND-0.05	0.01-0.02	ppm	n/a	0.05	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
pH	NO	7.90-8.07	8.10-8.22	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from treatment
Sulfate	NO	ND-6.57	138-164	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	133-592	336-396	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff

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

** Figure shown is 90th percentile and number of sites > Action Level (AL) = 1. The site > AL was resampled, and Lead was not detected.

UCMR4 (Sumter County)							
Contaminant (in ppb)	Level Detected	Contaminant (in ppb)	Level Detected	Contaminant (in ppb)	Level Detected	Contaminant (in ppb)	Level Detected
Germanium	ND-0.46	Profenofos	ND	Butylated hydroxyanisole	ND	Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	ND
Manganese	13.5-48.9	Tebuconazole	ND	O-toluidine	ND	Dibromoacetic Acid	ND-0.64
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane	ND	Total permethrin (cis- & trans-)	ND	Quinoline	ND	Dichloroacetic Acid	ND
Chlorpyrifos	ND	Tribufos	ND	Total organic carbon (TOC)	ND-1410	Monobromoacetic Acid	ND
Dimethipin	ND	1-butanol	ND	Bromide	55.2-1550	Monochloroacetic Acid	ND
Ethoprop	ND	2-methoxyethanol	ND	Bromochloroacetic Acid	ND	Tribromoacetic Acid	ND
Oxyfluorfen	ND	2-propen-1-ol	ND	Bromodichloroacetic Acid	ND-0.50	Trichloroacetic Acid	ND

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that were used in the manufacture of nonstick cookware, stain-resistant carpet and textiles, firefighting foams, food wrappers, and other industrial and consumer applications. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not established national primary drinking water regulations for PFAS substances. The lifetime health advisory level for PFOA and PFOS is a combined 70 parts per trillion (ppt), or 0.07 parts per billion (ppb). Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our water sources were monitored in 2020 and the results of that monitoring. *PFAS was not detected in our drinking water.*

PFAS (Livingston)						
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				

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 third Tuesday of each month in the conference room at 4:00 p.m. If you have any questions about this report, please contact Ms. Shirley Peeler at 205-652-9394. 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).

For after-hours emergencies, call one of the numbers pertaining to your service below:

Coatopa, Klondike, Carl Turk & Panola	Simon Harrison	(205) 499-8825
Emelle, Boyd, Gainesville & Geiger	Simon Harrison	(205) 499-8825
Bellamy, Whitfield, Ward, Kinterbish & Morning Star	Michael Lard	205-499-1496

Disclaimer: *Sumter County Water Authority was created primarily to supply drinking water to the rural areas of the county. The Water Authority does not provide fire protection. The system cannot provide adequate amounts of water needed for fire suppression operations.*

Monitoring Non-Compliance 2021

Sumter County Water Authority 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 January 2021, we did not complete all required monitoring for total Coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

This non-compliance event does not directly affect the quality of your drinking water. The samples tested correctly were all negative for coliform bacteria. During the following month we performed all required monitoring for total Coliform bacteria, and all samples came back Coliform absent. We will continue to monitor the correct number of monthly samples for total Coliform bacteria as required.

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 call Ms. Shirley Peeler at 205-652-9394 or at the office at 400 Highway 28 West.

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.

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. Different disinfectants produce different types or amounts of disinfection byproducts. Disinfection byproducts for which regulations have been established include trihalomethanes (THM), haloacetic acids (HAA5), bromate, and chlorite.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)-a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)-yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system. The highest distribution site LRAA is reported in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

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 (MRDL)-the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Millirems per year (mrem/yr)-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.

Non-Detects (ND)- laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above detection limits of lab equipment.

Not Reported (NR)-laboratory analysis, usually Secondary Contaminants, not reported by water system. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.

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.

RAA-Running annual average

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.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E)-State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

The following table is a list of *Primary Drinking Water Contaminants* and a list of *Unregulated Contaminants* for which our water system routinely monitors. These contaminants were *not* detected in your drinking water unless they are listed in the *Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants*.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
Bacteriological Contaminants			trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present or absent	Dichloromethane	5	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present or absent	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calculated organisms/liter	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
Radiological Contaminants			Dinoseb	7	ppb
Beta/Photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppq
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	Diquat	20	ppb
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	Endothall	100	ppb
Uranium	30	pCi/l	Endrin	2	ppb
Inorganic Chemicals			Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT
Antimony	6	ppb	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Arsenic	10	ppb	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt
Asbestos	7	MFL	Glyphosate	700	ppb
Barium	2	ppm	Heptachlor	400	ppt
Beryllium	4	ppb	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt
Cadmium	5	ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Chromium	100	ppb	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	Lindane	200	ppt
Cyanide	200	ppb	Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm	Oxamyl [Vydax]	200	ppb
Lead	AL=15	ppb	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.5	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	Picloram	500	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	Simazine	4	ppb
Selenium	.05	ppm	Styrene	100	ppb
Thallium	.002	ppm	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
Organic Contaminants			Toluene	1	ppm
2,4-D	70	ppb	Toxaphene	3	ppb
Acrylamide	TT	TT	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb
Alachlor	2	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
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Chloramines	4	ppm
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	Chlorite	1	ppm
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	THM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
1,1 - Dichloropropene	Aldicarb	Chloroform	Metolachlor		
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Aldicarb Sulfone	Chloromethane	Metribuzin		
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Dibromochloromethane	N - Butylbenzene		
1,1-Dichloroethane	Aldrin	Dibromomethane	Naphthalene		
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	Bromobenzene	Dicamba	N-Propylbenzene		
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	Bromochloromethane	Dichlorodifluoromethane	O-Chlorotoluene		
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	Bromodichloromethane	Dieldrin	P-Chlorotoluene		
1,3 - Dichloropropane	Bromoform	Hexachlorobutadiene	P-Isopropyltoluene		
1,3 - Dichloropropene	Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene	Propachlor		
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	Butachlor	M-Dichlorobenzene	Sec - Butylbenzene		
2,2 - Dichloropropane	Carbaryl	Methomyl	Tert - Butylbenzene		
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Chloroethane	MTBE	Trichlorofluoromethane		

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