



WATER
WORKS & SANITARY SEWER BOARD
of the City of Montgomery

Presorted Std
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 456
Montgomery, AL

Grease

*down your drain
is pocketbook*

Pain.

**Grease recycling is good
for the environment
and reduces sanitary
sewer problems.**

For More Info:
Call 334-206-1600 or
visit www.grecycle.org

2025 Water Quality Report January-December 2024



The Montgomery Water Works & Sanitary Sewer Board is proud to serve the highest quality water from all of our drinking water facilities.

Montgomery Water Works and Sanitary Sewer Board is pleased to bring you our annual water quality report which includes important information about the water we provide. Take a look inside to find out more about where our drinking water comes from and the many steps our dedicated employees take to deliver high quality water. This report also contains valuable health information and testing results from last year. We analyzed over 200 contaminants at the treatment plants and throughout the distribution system, and we are proud to let you know that Montgomery Water Works had no water quality violations.

High quality service is a consistent goal for Montgomery Water Works and Sanitary Sewer Board. Our water and wastewater treatment plants continued to be recognized for excellence of operation in the past year, receiving many awards as listed below.

WATER

Alabama Water Distribution System of the Year

Montgomery Water Works and Sanitary Sewer Board

American Water Works Association, Alabama/Mississippi Section

Alabama Water Treatment Plant of the Year

C.T. Perry Water Treatment Plant

American Water Works Association, Alabama/Mississippi Section

Twenty-One Year Optimized Plant Award – Area-Wide Optimization Program

C.T. Perry Water Treatment Plant

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Alabama Department of Environmental Management

Best Operated Plant – Surface Water 50.1 – 60.0 MGD

C.T. Perry Water Treatment Plant

Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association

Best Operated Plant – Groundwater 15,001 – 25,000 Population

Horse Farm Water Treatment Plant

Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association

Best Operated Plant – Groundwater 15,001 – 25,000 Population

Wallahatchie Water Treatment Plant

Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association

Award of Excellence – Groundwater > 100,000 Population

Day Street Water Treatment Plant

Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association

Award of Excellence – Groundwater >100,000 Population

Richard E. Hanan Plant

Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association

Award of Excellence – Groundwater 15,001 – 25,000 Population

Waugh Water Treatment Plant

Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association

WASTEWATER

Excellence Award – Category VI Trickling Filter

Econchate Wastewater Treatment Plant

Alabama's Water Environment Association

Certificate of Excellence – Category V Lagoons

Rolling Hills Wastewater Lagoon

Alabama's Water Environment Association

Certificate of Excellence – Category VI Trickling Filter

Towassa Wastewater Treatment Plant

Alabama's Water Environment Association

Best Operated Plant – Mechanical Plant <2.5 MGD

Milley's Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant

Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association

Certificate of Recognition – Bio-Filter Trickling Filter

Towassa Wastewater Treatment Plant

Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association

Certificate of Recognition – Stabilization Lagoon

Rolling Hills Wastewater Lagoon

Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association

Certificate of Recognition – Mechanical Plant >8.9 MGD

Catoma Wastewater Treatment Plant

Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association

Certificate of Recognition – Bio-Filter / Trickling Filter

Econchate Wastewater Treatment Plant

Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association



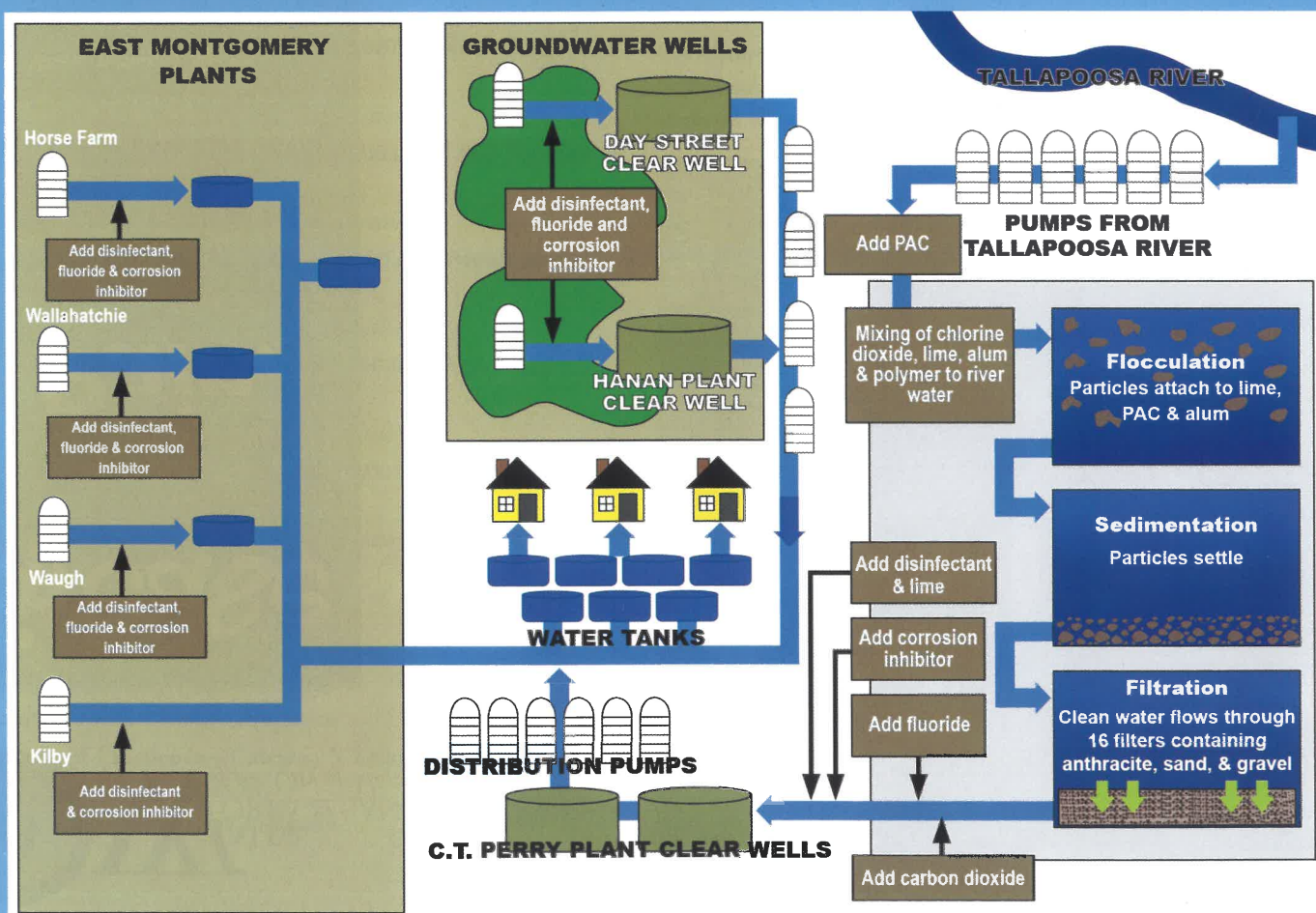
The Montgomery Water Works and Sanitary Sewer Board is continually working to protect water sources, maintain existing infrastructure, and expand sources of water.

Montgomery has groundwater sources and surface water sources that contribute to its water production capacity of approximately 96 million gallons per day. Groundwater from its west and southwest well fields represents approximately one third of that capacity, while surface water from the Tallapoosa River represents approximately two thirds of it. The plants that treat and distribute water in the Montgomery service area are the Day Street, Hanan, East Montgomery Area (Wallahatchie, Horse Farm, Kilby, Waugh), and the C.T. Perry Water Treatment Plants. They can treat approximately 20 million gallons (Day Street), 12.6 million gallons (Hanan), 3 million gallons (East Montgomery Area), and 60 million gallons (C.T. Perry) of water per day.

The Montgomery Water Works and Sanitary Sewer Board is responsible for the maintenance of all public water and sanitary sewer pipes in the Montgomery area. Therefore, the Board continuously works on rehabilitation and replacement of aging water and sanitary sewer lines around Montgomery. In 2024, 38,000 feet of water lines were replaced, and 55,000 feet of sanitary sewer lines were rehabilitated. Since the rehabilitation effort started, 418,000 feet of water lines have been replaced, and 1,455,000 feet of sewer lines have been rehabilitated. This proactive approach makes the systems more efficient and resilient, with fewer emergencies and outages to our customers and produces lower operational costs.

At its plants, the Montgomery Water Works and Sanitary Sewer Board has continued improving and replacing mechanical and electrical systems to improve reliability, efficiency, and safety. Also, new treatment units were constructed that drastically reduced the use of chlorine gas, effectively eliminating it from most plants, improving safety and saving on chemical costs.

Water is a critical resource for the health of our community and the wellbeing of its population. We have a vested interest in protecting our current water sources and identifying expansion opportunities for future use. To that end, we added a new well to the system in 2021 and are planning to add one in 2025, one in 2026, and one in 2027. We also have some upcoming projects at the C.T. Perry, Day Street, and Hanan plants that will replace aging equipment, add storage, improve treatment, improve safety, and ensure compliance with future regulations. Additionally, we completed a Source Water Assessment and Wellhead Protection Plan to study Montgomery's existing sources of water and associated risks of contamination. For more information about these studies, please contact us at (334) 206-1600.



Health Information

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 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 immunocompromised, 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).

PFAS

PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) are a large and diverse group of man-made compounds used in a variety of products like cookware, food packaging, stain repellents, and firefighting foams. Montgomery Water Works has tested for PFAS in our drinking water sources and throughout our distribution system since 2013. During 2024, we continued to monitor for PFAS compounds in our finished water, and it consistently met all proposed regulatory limits. We will continue to monitor for PFAS as required and evaluate if further treatment is needed.

Lead

The surest way to protect against lead in water is to get the lead out altogether. Montgomery Water Works is happy to report that it has completed replacement of all known active lead water laterals. Water laterals are the pipes that connect the water main in the street to your house or business.

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. Montgomery Water Works & Sanitary Sewer 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 your 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>. The best way you can protect your household is to have your plumbing inspected by a licensed plumber and replace lead fittings, fixtures or other potential sources of lead.

CONTACT INFORMATION

William R. Henderson, P.E.
General Manager
2000 Interstate Park Drive
Montgomery, AL 36109
(334) 206-1600
www.mwssb.com

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ray L. Roton, Chairman
J. Scott Harris, Vice-Chairman
Bernice Robertson, Secretary
George Chapman
Hugh M. Cole
Greg Crawford
Richard E. Hanan
Pamela M. King
Monica Whiting

BOARD MEETINGS

Regular Board of Directors meetings are held the third Tuesday of every month at 1:15 p.m. at 2000 Interstate Park Drive

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

TABLE OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Bacteriological	MCL	Highest Detected Level
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5% of required monthly samples	1% of samples in one month; Locations that tested total coliform positive were resampled and all resamples were negative.
E. coli	0	coliform absent

Radiological	MCL	Highest Detected Level
Gross Alpha*	15 pCi/L	1.2
Radium 228*	5 pCi/L	1.5

Turbidity	MCL	Highest Single Measurement
Turbidity	TT	0.10

Inorganic Chemicals	MCL	Highest Detected Level
Antimony	6 ppb	ND
Arsenic	10 ppb	ND
Barium	2 ppm	0.1
Beryllium	4 ppb	ND
Cadmium	5 ppb	ND
Chlorine	4 ppm	2
Chlorine Dioxide	800 ppb	400
Chlorite	1 ppm	0.97
Chromium	100 ppb	ND
Copper	AL = 1.3 ppm	90th percentile value = 0.08
Cyanide	200 ppb	ND
Fluoride	4 ppm	1.96
Lead	AL = 15 ppb	90th percentile value = ND
Mercury	2 ppb	ND
Nickel	100 ppb	ND
Nitrate	10 ppm	0.5
Nitrite	1 ppm	ND
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	10 ppm	0.5
Selenium	50 ppb	ND
Thallium	2 ppb	ND

* Results are from the most recent testing done in 2019 and 2022 in accordance with applicable regulations.

Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of EPA, a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

LEGEND FOR TABLES:

AL – action level	ND – not detected
LRAA – locational running annual average	NS – no standard exists
MCL – maximum contaminant level	NTU – nephelometric turbidity unit
MCLG – maximum contaminant level goal	pCi/L – picocuries per liter
MRDL – maximum residual disinfection level	ppb – parts per billion
MRDLG – maximum residual disinfection level goal	ppm – parts per million
MWWSSB – Montgomery Water Works & Sanitary Sewer Board	ppt – parts per trillion
n/a – not applicable	TON – threshold odor number
	TT – treatment technique
	uS/cm – microSiemens per centimeter

Organic Chemicals	MCL	Highest Detected Level
2,4-D	70 ppb	ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50 ppb	ND
Alachlor	2 ppb	ND
Atrazine	3 ppb	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	200 ppt	ND
Carbofuran	40 ppb	ND
Chlordane	2 ppb	ND
Dalapon	200 ppb	ND
Dibromochloropropane	200 ppt	ND
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	400 ppb	ND
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6 ppb	ND
Dinoseb	7 ppb	ND
Diquat	20 ppb	ND
Endothall	100 ppb	ND
Endrin	2 ppb	ND
Ethylene dibromide	50 ppt	ND
Glyphosate	700 ppb	ND
Heptachlor	400 ppt	ND
Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppt	ND
Hexachlorobenzene	1 ppb	ND
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50 ppb	0.1
Lindane	200 ppt	ND
Methoxychlor	40 ppb	ND
Oxamyl (Vydate)	200 ppb	ND
PCBs	500 ppt	ND
Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	0.04
Picloram	500 ppb	ND
Simazine	4 ppb	ND
Toxaphene	3 ppb	ND
Benzene	5 ppb	ND
Carbon Tetrachloride	5 ppb	ND
Chlorobenzene	100 ppb	ND
o-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	ND
p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	0.2
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	ND
Dichloromethane	5 ppb	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	ND
Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	ND
Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	Highest LRAA = 31
Styrene	100 ppb	ND
Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70 ppb	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	Highest LRAA = 52
Toluene	1 ppm	ND
Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	ND
Xylenes	10 ppm	ND
Total Organic Carbon	TT (ppm)	2

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

PRIMARY STANDARDS

Bacteriological	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5% of required monthly samples	n/a	1% of samples in one month; Locations that tested total coliform positive were resampled and all resamples were negative.	ND - 1% of samples in one month	Naturally present in the environment
Radiological	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Sources
Gross Alpha*	15 pCi/L	0	1.2	ND - 1.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228*	5 pCi/L	0	1.5	0.4 - 1.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	MCL	MCLG	Highest Single Measurement	Samples Meeting Limits	Likely Sources
Turbidity	TT NTU	n/a	0.10	100%	Soil runoff
<i>Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.</i>					
Inorganic Chemicals	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Sources
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.1	0.003 - 0.1	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	MRDL = 4 ppm	MRDLG = 4 ppm	2	0.3 - 2	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	MRDL = 800 ppb	MRDLG = 800 ppb	400	20 - 400	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	1 ppm	0.8 ppm	0.97	0.23 - 0.97	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
Copper	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90th Percentile Value = 0.08	Zero sites above action level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.96	ND - 1.96	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	AL = 15 ppb	0	90th Percentile Value = ND	Zero sites above action level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.5	ND - 0.5	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Organic Chemicals	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Sources
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	70 ppb	0.2	ND - 0.2	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	n/a	Highest LRAA = 31	ND - 31	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50 ppb	50 ppb	0.1	ND - 0.1	Discharge from chemical factories
Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	0	0.04	ND - 0.04	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	n/a	Highest LRAA = 52	ND - 52	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon	TT ppm	n/a	2	1 - 2	Naturally present in the environment

SECONDARY STANDARDS

Inorganic Chemicals (required monitoring)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Sources
Aluminum	200 ppb	-	57	1 - 57	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	250 ppm	-	25	6 - 25	Water additive used to control microbes
Color	15 units	-	11	0 - 11	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	300 ppb	-	144	ND - 144	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	50 ppb	-	30	0.4 - 30	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor	3 TON	-	1.6	0 - 1.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Silver	100 ppb	-	2	ND - 2	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	250 ppm	-	32	4 - 32	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	500 ppm	-	278	121 - 278	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (unregulated)	MCL	MCLG	Average Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Sources
Alkalinity, Total	NS ppm	NS	123	45 - 200	Alkalinity comes from the bicarbonate, hydroxide components of a natural or treated water supply
Calcium	NS ppm	NS	15	1 - 36	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	NS ppm	NS	2	0.4 - 4	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity	NS uS/cm	NS	298	177 - 439	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total	NS ppm	NS	42	4 - 107	Calcium carbonate occurs as erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	NS ppm	NS	1	0.1 - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	NS std units	NS	8.0	6.9 - 9.0	pH identifies the presence of acid or base in water
Phosphate	NS ppm	NS	1	0.1 - 4	Used for corrosion control
Sodium	NS ppm	NS	49	9 - 101	Erosion of natural deposits
Temperature	NS deg C	NS	17	14 - 26	
PFAS (unregulated)	MCL	MCLG	Average Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Sources
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	NS ppt	NS	ND	ND - 2.3	Industrial discharge, firefighting foam runoff, use of products containing PFAS
Perfluorooctanoic acid	NS ppt	NS	0.9	ND - 1.9	Industrial discharge, firefighting foam runoff, use of products containing PFAS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards.

DEFINITIONS

Primary Standards – Used as guides to protect public health. Primary standards include maximum contaminant levels, maximum contaminant level goals, action levels, and treatment techniques.

Secondary Standards – Guidelines to assure good aesthetic quality of water. Secondary standards apply to contaminants that affect the taste, odor or color of water, stain sinks or bathtubs, or interfere with treatment processes.

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 Contaminant Level (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 (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 (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.

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.