



General 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. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs - defined in the 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. 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.

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.

If you are concerned about radon in your home consider having the home tested. Testing is easy and inexpensive. For more information call EPA's Radon Hotline at (800-SOS-RADON). *Note: public water systems in Alabama are not generally required to routinely monitor for radon in drinking water under current federal or state regulations.*

For people who may be immuno-compromised, a water health advisory document is available from the EPA at www.epa.gov/safewater or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. All source water test results were well within State and Federal standards. *Cryptosporidium and Giardia have not been detected in our finished drinking water.*

Health Information about Lead

As required by ADEM, we conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory during 2024, and that inventory process is ongoing. We know that a portion of our distribution service lines are Lead, and a portion is comprised of galvanized lines. To address this concern, we have completed Phase 1 of our Lead Service Line Replacement Plan for the downtown area. Phase 2 is currently underway, with Phase 3 to follow in the near future. The replacement must be done in phases due to time and materials availability constraints. When complete, the inventory report will be available for review in our office upon request.

Our water is treated for corrosion control, and corrosion monitoring is conducted continuously. We perform lead and copper testing on samples collected within the distribution system twice a year as assigned by ADEM. An outside laboratory analyzes the samples. You may view the results in our office upon request. If you have any questions about lead and copper, contact us at 334-431-7600.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Selma Water Works is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in household plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your kitchen sink tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking, especially if the water has been sitting undisturbed for several hours, as in overnight. In all situations, especially for making baby formula, drink or cook only with water that comes out of the cold tap. Warm or hot tap water is more likely to cause lead to leach from plumbing materials. Periodically remove the aerator on the tip of the faucet and wash out any debris such as metal particles. *Remember - Boiling will NOT reduce the amount of lead in your water.*

These recommendations are likely to be effective in reducing lead levels because most of the lead in household water usually comes from the plumbing in your house. 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 your family's exposure is available from www.epa.gov/safewater/lead or by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Water systems are required to sample for lead in schools and licensed child care facilities as requested by the facility. Contact your school or child care facility for further information about potential sampling results.

Monitoring Schedule

Selma Water Works routinely monitors 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 performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule.

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.

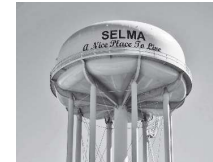
Constituent Monitored	Date Monitored
Inorganic Contaminants	2025
Lead/Copper	2025
Microbiological Contaminants	monthly
Nitrates	2025
Radioactive Contaminants	2025
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	2025
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2025
Disinfection By-products	2025
UMCR4 Contaminants	2020
PFAS Contaminants	2025
Water Quality Parameters (WQP)	2025

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SELMA WATER WORKS & SEWER BOARD
1706 Selma Ave.
Selma, AL 36701



2026 Annual Water Quality Report (Testing Performed January through December 2025)



**WATER WORKS & SEWER
BOARD OF THE CITY OF SELMA**
PWSID AL0000490
1600 Selma Avenue
Selma, AL 36701
334-431-7600

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report includes information on our water sources, results of water analyses, plain language definitions, and other important information about water and health. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) drinking water health standards.

Water Sources	7 wells producing from the Coker, Eutaw, & Gordo aquifers 4 wells are currently active: Well 4: Vine Street Well 4A: Vine Street Well 5A: Selma Ave. Well 7: Intersect. of Woodrow Ave. & Summerfield Road
Number of Customers	Approximately 6000
Water Treatment	Chlorination, flocculation, pressure & rapid sand filtration, fluoridation, lime added for pH adjustment, and potassium permanganate for iron and manganese removal
Storage Capacity	4,400,000 gallons
Interconnections	N. Dallas County WW for contingency purposes
Board of Directors	Roderick West, Chairman James Ware, Vice Chairman Robert Allen, Member Christie Young, Member Jeannie Evans, Member
Superintendent	Mayor Johnny Moss, III

Source Water Protection

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), The Water Works & Sewer Board of the City of Selma developed a Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP) to assist in protecting our water sources. This plan provides information such as potential sources of contamination and a susceptibility analysis. All of the potential contaminants sited in our study area were rated as low or moderately susceptible to contaminating the water source. A copy of the report is available in our office for review during normal business hours by appointment.

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.

Important Announcements

We are very pleased to announce:

- We have completed a new well to provide you with another quality drinking water source, and
- We have completed Phase 1 of our Lead Service Line Replacement Plan for the downtown area. Phase 2 is currently underway, with Phase 3 to follow in the near future.



Questions

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robert Bridges. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings on the third Monday of each month at 9:30 a.m. at the main office, 1600 Selma Avenue.

DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters	NO	0.17-0.46	PCI/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (228)	NO	0.68-1.65	PCI/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.049-0.058	ppm	2	2	Metal refinery & drilling discharge; erosion
Copper	NO	0.057 * (ND-0.310)	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion; wood preservative leaching
Fluoride	NO	0.06-0.76	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive; fertilizer & aluminum factory discharge
Lead	NO	0.0017 * (ND-0.200)	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	ND-28.0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAAs [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	ND-6.0	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	ND-10.8	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring, industrial discharge, runoff
Hardness	NO	66.3-107	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Iron	NO	ND-0.15	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
Manganese	NO	ND-0.031	ppm	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	7.4-7.9	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Sodium	NO	2.3-8.8	ppm	n/a	none	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	5.2-8.9	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring, industrial discharge, runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	80.0-101	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring, industrial discharge, runoff

* Figure shown is 90th percentile from latest round of sampling, and number of sample sites exceeding the Action Level (AL) is 1.

Water Quality Parameters (Corrosivity Characteristics): We monitored our groundwater wells and several distribution sites for Lead and Copper in 2025 as directed by ADEM. Lead was not detected in our wells, and Copper was detected in trace amounts in a few of the wells. Copper, an essential nutrient, can be found naturally in various sources, including drinking water. In addition to monitoring for Lead and Copper, we sampled the wells and distribution sites for a list of Water Quality Parameters (WQP), which can help measure the corrosivity of water. Results from the WQP monitoring are in the table below.

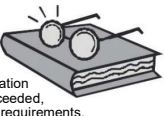
Corrosivity Characteristics: Water Quality Parameters (distribution sites)		
Contaminant	Range of Detections	Unit of Msmt
Calcium (as Ca)	21.4-33.9	ppm
pH (field)	7.4-8.1	pH units
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	67.1-105	ppm
Carbon Dioxide, free	ND-9.5	ppm
Specific Conductance	164-266	µmhos/cm

PFAS: Below is a list of PFAS contaminants our system monitored during 2025 and the results of that monitoring. *PFAS was not detected in our drinking water.* For more information on PFAS contaminants, please refer to www.epa.gov/pfas.

PFAS Contaminants (ppb)									
Abbreviation	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Detected	Abbreviation	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Detected
11CI-PF3OUdS	11-chlorooctadecafluoro-3-oxaundecanoic-1-sulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PFDoA	Perfluorododecanoic acid	--	--	ND
9CI-PF3ONS	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	--	--	ND
ADONA	4,8-dioxo-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	0.010	0.010	ND
HFPO-DA	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	0.010	0.010	ND	PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	0.010	0.010	ND
NEFOSAA	N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	--	--	ND	PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0	0.004	ND
NMeFOSAA	N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	--	--	ND	PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	0	0.004	ND
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFTrDA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFUnA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	--	--	ND

UCMR4: The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) required PWSs serving more than 10,000 people to monitor for 30 unregulated contaminants over a three-year span, with each PWS assigned a monitoring period. The following table shows the UCMR4 contaminants for which we tested and the results of our monitoring from our assigned period in 2020.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) Contaminants (in ppb)			
Contaminants	Level Detected	Contaminant	Level Detected
Germanium	ND	1-butanol	ND
Manganese	ND-9.3	2-methoxyethanol	ND
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane	ND	2-propen-1-ol	ND
Chlorpyrifos	ND	Butylated hydroxyanisole	ND
Dimethipin	ND	O-toluidine	ND
Ethioprop	ND	Quinoline	ND
Oxylufen	ND	Total organic carbon (TOC)	ND
Profenofos	ND	Bromide	ND
Tebuconazole	ND	HAA9	ND
Total permethrin (cis- & trans-)	ND	HAA6Br	ND
Tribufos	ND	HAA5	ND



Definitions:

Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Coliform Absent (ca): laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs): formed when disinfectants react with bromide or natural organic matter present in the source water.

Distribution System Evaluation (DSE): a 4-quarter study to test for disinfection byproducts in different areas of the distribution

Hazard Index (HI): used to determine health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. An HI greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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): highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that disinfection is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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.

Micrograms per liter (µg/L): equivalent to parts per billion (ppb) since one liter of water is equal in weight to one billion micrograms.

Microsiemens per centimeter (µs/cm): unit of measurement for Specific Conductance.

Milligrams per liter (mg/L): equivalent to parts per million

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): a 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.

Not Detected (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): 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): corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l): 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): corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Running Annual Average (RAA): 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.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Unregulated Contaminants: contaminants for which the EPA has not established MCLs.

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 we monitor as required on a schedule set by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Detections	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Detections
Bacteriological Contaminants				1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	Present or absent	absent	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	ND
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	Present or absent	absent	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb	ND
Radiological Contaminants				Dichloromethane	5	ppb	ND
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	ND	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb	ND
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	0.17-0.46	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	400	ppb	ND
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	0.68-1.65	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6	ppb	ND
Uranium	30	pCi/l	ND	Dinoseb	7	ppb	ND
Inorganic Chemicals				Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppb	ND
Antimony	6	ppb	ND	Diquat	20	ppb	ND
Arsenic	10	ppb	ND	Endothal	100	ppb	ND
Asbestos	7	MFL	ND	Endrin	2	ppb	ND
Barium	2	ppm	0.049-0.058	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ppb	ND
Beryllium	4	ppb	ND	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb	ND
Cadmium	5	ppb	ND	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppb	ND
Chromium	100	ppb	ND	Glyphosate	700	ppb	ND
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	ND-0.310	Heptachlor	400	ppb	ND
Cyanide	200	ppb	ND	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppb	ND
Fluoride	4	ppm	0.06-0.76	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb	ND
Lead	AL=15	ppb	ND-0.200	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb	ND
Mercury	2	ppb	ND	Lindane	200	ppb	ND
Nitrate	10	ppm	ND	Methoxychlor	40	ppb	ND
Nitrite	1	ppm	ND	Oxamyl (Vydate)	200	ppb	ND
Selenium	.05	ppm	ND	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb	ND
Thallium	.002	ppm	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb	ND
Organic Contaminants				Picloram	500	ppb	ND
2,4-D	70	ppb	ND	Simazine	4	ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	TT	ND	Styrene	100	ppb	ND
Alachlor	2	ppb	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Benzene	5	ppb	ND	Toluene	1	ppb	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	200	ppt	ND	Toxaphene	3	ppb	ND
Carbofuran	40	ppb	ND	2,4,5-Tri(Silvex)	50	ppb	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppb	ND
Chlordane	2	ppb	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb	ND
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb	ND
Dalapon	200	ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	ND	Xylenes	10	ppb	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	ND	Disinfection Byproducts			
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	ND	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb	ND-28.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	ND	HAAs [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb	ND-6.00
LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS							
Alkalinity, Total (as Ca, CO ₃)	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	Hexachlorobutadiene	Propachlor				
Aldicarb Sulfone	Chloroform	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N-Propylbenzene				
Aldicarb Sulfonide	Chloromethane	Isopropylbenzene	Propachlor				
Aldrin	O-Chlorotoluene	p-Isopropyltoluene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane				
Bromoacetic Acid	P-Chlorotoluene	M-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane				
Bromobenzene	Dibromochloromethane	Methomyl	Tetrachloroethene				
Bromochloromethane	Dibromomethane	Methomyl	Trichloroacetic Acid				
Bromodichloromethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	Methylene chloride	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene				
Bromofom	1,3-Dichloropropane	Methyl tert-butyl ether	Trichloroethene				
Bromomethane	2,2-Dichloropropane	Metolachlor	Trichlorofluoromethane				
Butachlor	1,1-Dichloropropane	Metribuzin	1,2,3-Trichloropropane				
N-Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropane	MTBE	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene				
Sec-Butylbenzene	Dicamba	Naphthalene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene				
Tert - Butylbenzene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1-Naphthol					
Carbaryl	Dieldrin	Paraquat					

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).

selmawaterworksandsewer.nexbillypayonline.com