

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 2025, 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 most effective way to protect against lead in drinking water is to remove it entirely. Over many years, the Montgomery Water Works and Sanitary Sewer Board steadily replaced lead service laterals. As a result, the system now has no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement. This determination is based on a comprehensive service line inventory developed and verified through review of historical records, field inspections, and material verifications.

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.

The Montgomery Water Works & Sanitary Sewer Board is proud to serve the highest quality water from all our 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 we take to deliver high quality water. This report also contains valuable health information and testing results from last year. We checked for 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 in 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

Twenty-Two 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

Waugh Water Treatment Plant
Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association

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

Wallahatchie Water Treatment Plant
Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association

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

Horse Farm Water Treatment Plant
Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association

Award of Excellence – Distribution System 50,001 – 100,000 meters

Montgomery Water Works and Sanitary Sewer Board
Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association

WASTEWATER

Excellence Award – Category I Up to 2 MGD

Milley's Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant
Alabama's Water Environment Association

Excellence Award – Category VI Trickling Filter

Towassa Wastewater Treatment Plant
Alabama's Water Environment Association

Excellence Award – Category V Lagoons

Rolling Hills Wastewater Lagoon
Alabama's Water Environment Association

Best Operated Plant – Activated Sludge Plant >8.9 MGD

Catoma Wastewater Treatment Plant
Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association

Certificate of Recognition – Trickling Filter

Econchate Wastewater Treatment Plant
Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association

Certificate of Recognition – Trickling Filter

Towassa Wastewater Treatment Plant
Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association

Certificate of Recognition – Activated Sludge <2.5 MGD

Milley's Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant
Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association



Water Quality Report 2026 January-December 2025

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

Pain.
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down your drain

Grease

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

CONTACT INFORMATION

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2000 Interstate Park Drive
Montgomery, AL 36109
(334) 206-1600
www.mwssb.com

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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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.



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ATER
& SANITARY SEWER BOARD
of the City of Montgomery

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 continuously works on rehabilitation and replacement of aging water and sanitary sewer lines around the City. In 2025, 23,000 feet of water lines were replaced, and 57,000 feet of sanitary sewer lines were rehabilitated. Since the rehabilitation effort started, 441,000 feet of water lines have been replaced, and 1,512,000 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 2026, one in 2027, and one in 2028. 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.

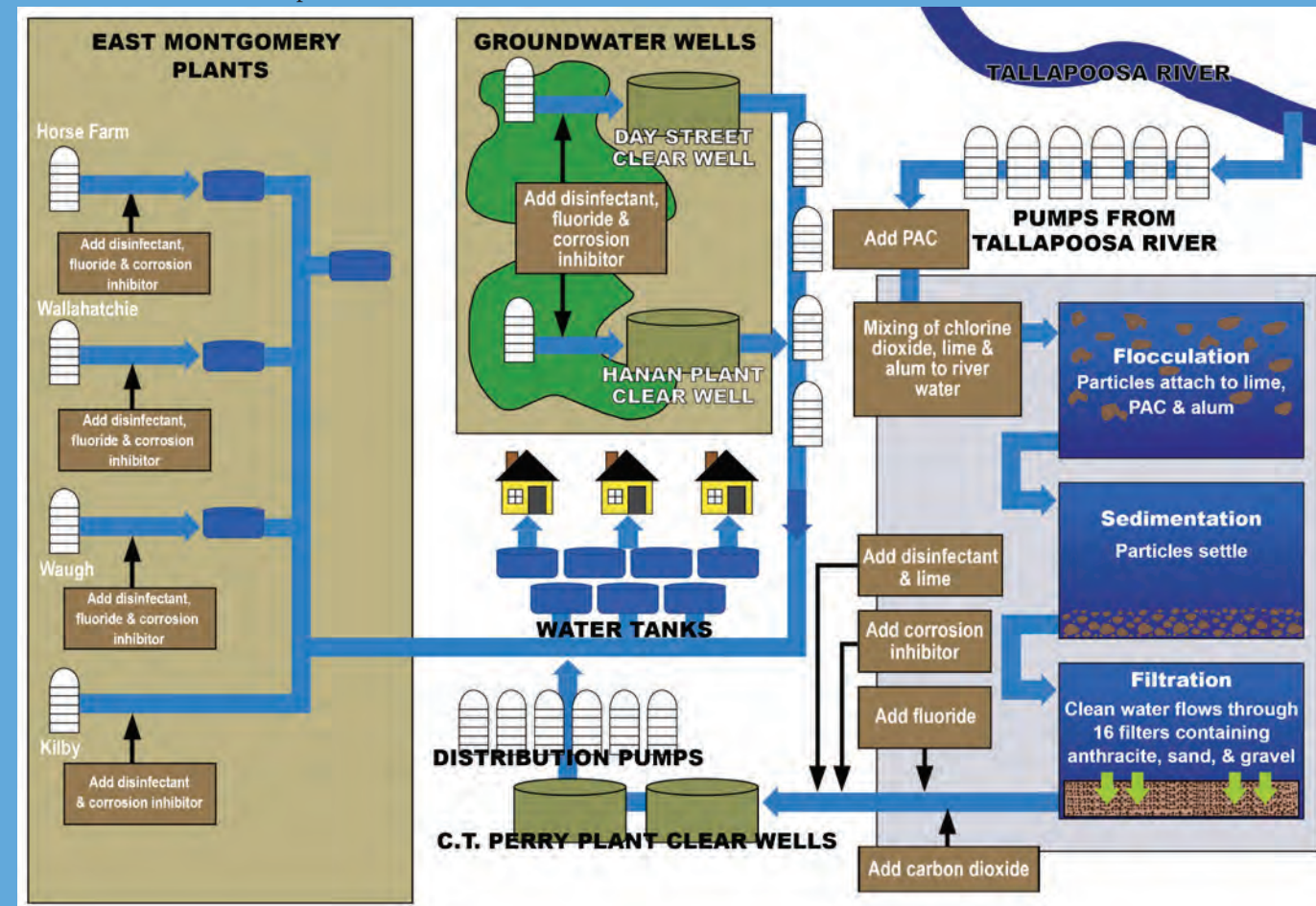


TABLE OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Bacteriological	MCL	Highest Detected Level
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5% of required monthly samples	2% 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	6.0
Combined Radium	5 pCi/L	0.9

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	1.9
Chlorine Dioxide	800 ppb	500
Chlorite	1 ppm	0.95
Chromium	100 ppb	ND
Copper**	AL = 1.3 ppm	90th percentile value = 0.08
Cyanide	200 ppb	ND
Fluoride	4 ppm	1.1
Lead**	AL = 15 ppb	90th percentile value = ND
Mercury	2 ppb	ND
Nickel	100 ppb	ND
Nitrate	10 ppm	0.4
Nitrite	1 ppm	ND
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	10 ppm	0.4
Selenium	50 ppb	ND
Thallium	2 ppb	ND

* Results are from the most recent testing done in 2024 in accordance with applicable regulations.
 ** Results are from the most recent testing done in 2023 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	ppt – parts per trillion
MWSSB – Montgomery Water Works & Sanitary Sewer Board	TON – threshold odor number
n/a – not applicable	TT – treatment technique
	uS/cm – microSiemens per centimeter

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	2% of samples in one month; Locations that tested total coliform positive were resampled and all resamples were negative.	ND - 2% 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	6.0	ND - 6.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	5 pCi/L	0	0.9	ND - 0.9	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	0.002 - 0.1	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	MRDL = 4 ppm	MRDLG = 800 ppb	1.9	0.01 - 1.9	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	MRDL = 800 ppb	MRDLG = 800 ppb	500	20 - 500	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	1 ppm	0.8 ppm	0.95	0.41 - 0.95	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	1.1	0.02 - 1.1	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	0.4	ND - 0.4	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	0.1	ND - 0.1	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	n/a	Highest LRAA = 33	ND - 33	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 = 57	ND - 57	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	-	38	ND - 38	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	250 ppm	-	23	7 - 23	Water additive used to control microbes
Color	15 units	-	5	ND - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	300 ppb	-	132	ND - 132	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	50 ppb	-	27	1 - 27	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor	3 TON	-	0.3	ND - 0.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	250 ppm	-	29	3 - 29	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	500 ppm	-	281	110 - 281	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (unregulated)	MCL	MCLG	Average Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Sources
Alkalinity, Total	NS ppm	NS	121	39 - 199	Alkalinity comes from the bicarbonate, hydroxide components of a natural or treated water supply
Calcium	NS ppm	NS	14	1 - 39	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	NS ppm	NS	2	0.3 - 4	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity	NS uS/cm	NS	300	171 - 445	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total	NS ppm	NS	41	4 - 115	Calcium carbonate occurs as erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	NS ppm	NS	1	0.1 - 4	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	NS std units	NS	7.9	7.0 - 8.8	pH identifies the presence of acid or base in water
Phosphate	NS ppm	NS	0.6	0.1 - 2.6	Used for corrosion control
Sodium	NS ppm	NS	50	8 - 100	Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Chemicals (unregulated)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Sources
Bromomethane	NS ppb	NS	0.2	ND - 0.2	Used in pesticides/fumigants
PFAS (unregulated)	MCL	MCLG	Average Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Sources
Perfluorooctanoic acid	NS ppt	NS	ND	ND - 2.8	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.