



## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report January-December 2025 – City of Loxley

The City of Loxley is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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. Our three well sources are from the Miocene Aquifer. Well #2 located on County Road 55, Well #3 located on US Hwy 90 West and Well #4 located on US Hwy 90 West. We add chlorine to the water to kill bacteria, lime to produce a desirable water quality by raising the pH level to reduce corrosion and acidic conditions.

We have a Source Water Protection Plan and Well Head Protection Plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. A map of the possible contaminate sites is available for viewing at the town hall. I'm pleased to report our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robert Miller, Loxley City Hall at 251-964-5162. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled meetings held on the second and fourth Monday of each month, 5:30 PM, Loxley City Hall, located at 1089 South Hickory Street.

### Mayor and Council are:

Richard Teal, Mayor Lee Wilson Chris McCall Katherine Breeden Jeffery Knight Kasey Childress

### Important Drinking Water Definitions:

**Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.  
**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.  
**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)** - 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.  
**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.  
**Millirems per year (mrem/yr)** - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.  
**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.  
**Non-Detects (ND)** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.  
**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 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 trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L)** - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.  
**Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (pg/L)** - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.  
**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - Picocuries per liter are a measure of the radioactivity in water.  
**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.  
**Threshold Odor Number (T.O.N.)** - The greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that still yields a just-detectable odor.  
**Variations & Exemptions** - ADEM or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.  
**A Level 1 assessment** is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. **A Level 2 assessment** is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions

The City of Loxley routinely monitors contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2024. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

### General Information

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. The EPA or ADEM requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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 activities.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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.

**Total Coliform:** The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

**Lead in Drinking Water:** "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. 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>."

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. 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

Our Lead Service Line Inventory was completed and submitted by the deadline of October 16, 2024 and a copy of it is in our office as required by EPA. If any would like to view it or have any questions, please feel free to contact our office. Radon is a naturally occurring gas present in some groundwater. Inhaled radon has been linked to lung cancer and may pose a health risk when inhaled after the release from water into the air. This inhalation could occur during showering, bathing, washing dishes, or washing clothes. The radon gas release from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon found in air. One major source of radon gas is from the soil, where the gas can seep through the foundations of homes. It is not clear whether ingested (i.e. taken through the mouth) radon contributes to cancer or other adverse health conditions. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on home testing contact your local health department.

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 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 (Environmental Protection Agency)/CDC (Center of Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. All Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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).

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. To maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected in rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

We at The City of Loxley work around the clock to provide top quality water for every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints and waste oil. Report any leaks or tampering with water lines or hydrants to our office.

**This is a corrected CCR. There was a misprint regarding our previous 2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). A third-party preparer reported certain values as ppm (parts per million) when the actual values were measured and reported to the state as ppb (parts per billion). Additionally, some values from test wells were included in the report, that were not part of the treatment and/or distribution system.**

## Table of Primary Contaminants

January – December 2025

At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risk to humans. This table provides a quick glance of any primary contaminant detections

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
<b>Bacteriological</b>								
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	ND	Selenium(ppb)	50	ND	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	0.20	Thallium(ppb)	2	ND	Ethylbenzene(ppb)	700	ND
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	ND	<b>Organic Chemicals</b>			Ethylene dibromide(ppb)	50	ND
<b>Radiological</b>								
Beta/Photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND	Acrylamide	TT	ND	Glyphosate(ppb)	700	ND
Alpha emitters (pci/l)	15	1.83	Alachlor(ppb)	2	ND	HAA5 Haloacetic Acids(ppb)	60	ND
Combined radium (pci/l)	5	0.572	Atrazine(ppb)	3	ND	Heptachlor(ppb)	400	ND
Uranium(pci/l)	30	ND	Benzene(ppb)	5	ND	Heptachlor epoxide(ppb)	200	ND
<b>Inorganic</b>								
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND	Benzo(a)pyrene(PHAs)(ppt)	200	ND	Hexachlorobenzene(ppb)	1	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	10	ND	Carbofuran(ppb)	40	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene(ppb)	50	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND	Carbon Tetrachloride(ppb)	5	ND	Lindane(ppb)	200	ND
Barium (ppm)	2	0.0202	Chlordane(ppb)	2	ND	Methoxychlor(ppb)	40	ND
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND	Chlorobenzene(ppb)	100	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate](ppb)	200	ND
Bromate(ppb)	10	ND	2,4-D (ppb)	70	ND	Pentachlorophenol(ppb)	1	ND
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	Dalapon(ppb)	200	ND	Pictoram(ppb)	500	ND
Chloramines(ppm)	4	ND	Dibromochloropropane(ppb)	200	ND	<b>Polychlorinated biphenyls PCBs(ppb)</b>		
Chlorine (ppm)	4	1.43	0-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	600	ND	Simazine(ppb)	4	ND
Chlorine dioxide(ppb)	800	ND	p-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	75	ND	Styrene(ppb)	100	ND
Chlorite(ppm)	1	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane(ppb)	5	ND	Tetrachloroethylene(ppb)	5	ND
Chromium (ppb)	100	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	7	ND	Toluene(ppm)	1	ND
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.0025	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	70	ND	TOC (Total Organic Carbon)		
Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	100	ND	<b>Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)</b>		
Fluoride (ppm)	4	ND	Dichloromethane(ppb)	5	ND	Triphenylene(ppb)	3	ND
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	ND	1,2-Dichloropropane(ppb)	5	ND	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)(ppb)	50	ND
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate(ppb)	400	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene(ppb)	70	ND
Nitrate (ppm)	10	2.8	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates(ppb)	6	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane(ppb)	200	ND
Nitrite (ppm)	1	ND	Dinoseb(ppb)	7	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane(ppb)	5	ND
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (ppm)	10	1.1	Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD](ppg)	30	ND	Trichloroethylene(ppb)	5	ND
			Diquat(ppb)	20	ND	Vinyl Chloride(ppb)	2	ND
			Endothal(ppb)	100	ND	Xylenes(ppm)	10	ND
			Endrin(ppb)	2	ND			

## Table of Secondary and Unregulated Contaminants

January – December 2025

Secondary Drinking Water Standards are guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. ADEM has Secondary Drinking Water Standards established in state regulations applicable to water systems required to monitor various components. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
<b>Secondary</b>								
Aluminum (ppm)	0.2	0.0134	Foaming Agents (ppm)	0.5	ND	Silver (ppm)	0.1	ND
Chloride (ppm)	250	5.9	Iron (ppm)	0.3	ND	Sulfate (ppm)	500	ND
Color (PCU)	N/A	5.0	Magnesium (ppm)	N/A	1.06	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	39.0
Copper (ppm)	1	0.0025	Odor (T.O.N.)	3	ND	Zinc (ppm)	5	0.0059
Nickel (ppm)	0.1	0.0014	Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.0056			
<b>Special</b>								
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	7.3	pH (SU) (10/31/2025)	N/A	7.4	Temperature (°C)	N/A	39.6
Carbon Dioxide (ppm)	N/A	8.5	Sodium (ppm)	N/A	2.5	Total Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	15.5
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	ND	Specific Conductance (umhos)	N/A	64.7	Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	22.6
<b>Unregulated (all ppm)</b>								
1,1-Dichloropropene	N/A	ND	Bromobenzene	N/A	ND	Hexachlorobutadiene	N/A	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	N/A	ND	Bromochloromethane	N/A	ND	Isopropylbenzene	N/A	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	N/A	ND	Bromodichloromethane	N/A	ND	M-Dichlorobenzene	N/A	ND
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	Bromoforn	N/A	ND	Methomyl	N/A	ND
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	N/A	ND	Bromomethane	N/A	ND	Metolachlor	N/A	ND
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	N/A	ND	Butachlor	N/A	ND	Metribuzin	N/A	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	Carbaryl	N/A	ND	MTBE	N/A	ND
1,3-Dichloropropane	N/A	ND	Chloroethane	N/A	ND	N-Butylbenzene	N/A	ND
1,3-Dichloropropene	N/A	ND	Chlorodibromomethane	N/A	ND	Naphthalene	N/A	ND
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	N/A	ND	Chloroform	N/A	ND	N-Propylbenzene	N/A	ND
2,2-Dichloropropane	N/A	ND	Chloromethane	N/A	ND	O-Chlorotoluene	N/A	ND
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N/A	ND	Dibromochloromethane	N/A	ND	P-Chlorotoluene	N/A	ND
Aldicarb	N/A	ND	Dibromomethane	N/A	ND	P-Isopropyltoluene	N/A	ND
Aldicarb Sulfone	N/A	ND	Dichlorodifluoromethane	N/A	ND	Propachlor	N/A	ND
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	N/A	ND	Dieldrin	N/A	ND	Sec-Butylbenzene	N/A	ND
Aldrin	N/A	ND	Fluorotrichloromethane	N/A	ND	Tert-Butylbenzene	N/A	ND

## Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Amount Detected (Range in Low-High)		Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Bacteriological Contaminants January - December 2025</b>					
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.20	0.20	Soil runoff
<b>Radiological Contaminants - 2023 (Per assigned sampling schedule)</b>					
Alpha emitters (pci/l)	0	15	0.096 ± 0.657 (1.74)	0.787 ± 0.897 (1.83)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pci/l)	0	5	1.42 ± 0.379 (0.572)	0.782 ± 0.349 (0.636)	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants January - December 2025</b>					
Aluminum (ppm)	N/A	0.2	0.0134	0.0134	Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	N/A	15.5	15.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0202	0.0202	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	7.3	7.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide (ppm)	N/A	N/A	8.5	8.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4 ppm	MRDL = 4 ppm	0.77	1.84	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	250	5.9	5.9	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.0025	0.0025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Color (pcu)	5.0	15	5.0	5.0	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Magnesium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	1.06	1.06	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	N/A	0.05	0.0056	0.0056	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppm)	N/A	0.1	0.0014	0.0014	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.1	2.8	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	1.1	2.8	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
pH (SU)	N/A	N/A	6.01	8.90	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	2.5	2.5	Naturally occurring in the environment
Specific Conductance (umhos)	N/A	<500	64.7	64.7	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Zinc (ppm)	N/A	5	0.0059	0.0059	Erosion of natural deposits
Temperature (°C)	N/A	N/A	18.2	39.9	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	N/A	15.5	15.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	N/A	500	39.0	39.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	N/A	22.6	22.6	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives

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AL0000048