

## WATER QUALITY REPORT SUMMARY

The City of Tuscaloosa (PWSID: AL0001313) is pleased to provide this Annual Water Quality Report to you. This report provides information about the sources of your drinking water, the results of our testing, and educational information about water and health. We are proud to report that our water system had no MCL violations in 2025 and all of our testing results met or surpassed both state and federal drinking water regulations.

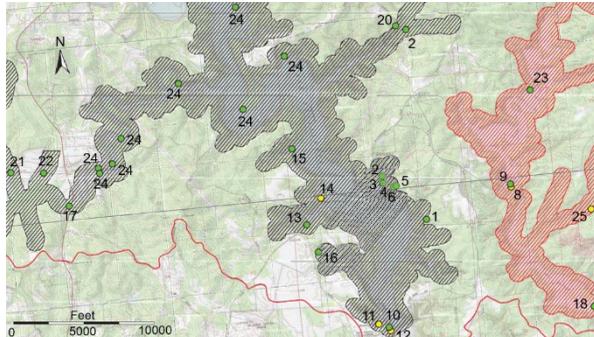
Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.

## THE SOURCE OF OUR DRINKING WATER



Lake Tuscaloosa is our primary surface water source for drinking water. It is a 5,885-acre impoundment of North River and several other creeks and holds over 40 billion gallons of water. Lake Nicol serves as our backup reservoir. Both lakes are popular recreation destinations and are located northeast of the city.

In 2020 the City updated its Source Water Assessment (SWA) which helps the City protect its reservoirs from contamination. The assessment evaluated the watershed around the lakes; during this evaluation potential sources of contamination were identified, inspected, and inventoried. Several sites within the watershed were deemed to have a moderate susceptibility for impacting the water quality of the lakes if a contaminant release were to occur. The City's Emergency Response Plan (ERP) was updated based on the findings of the assessment. To obtain a copy of the SWA report, please call or come by our Customer Service Office at 2230 Gary Fitts Street. 205-248-5500. Below is a brief visual summary of the Source Water Assessment's inventory of potential contaminant sources within the watershed and the assessed susceptibility rating for each site to potentially affect the water quality of the lakes.



Potential Contaminant Sources	Susceptibility Rating	Map #	Lake Patrol Facilities	Low	13
Lift Station 30 - North River Yacht Club	Low	1	Sharpe's Boat Landing	Moderate	14
North River Yacht Club Marina	Low	2	Blue Heron Marina of Tuscaloosa	Low	15
North River Yacht Club - Captain's Cabin Site No. 1	Low	3	Jade Point Road at Un-Named Tributary of Lake Tuscaloosa	Low	16
North River Yacht Club - Captain's Cabin Site No. 2	Low	4	Highway 69 at Carroll's Creek	Low	17
North River Yacht Club - The Yacht Club	Low	5	Harris Lake Intake	Low	18
North River Yacht Club - Tennis Court	Low	6	Residents within the SWA	Low	19
Sixton Bend Road at Brush Creek	Low	7	Hobson Shop	Low	20
Lake Nicol Road at Lake Nicol Dam	Moderate	8	Mitt Larry Road @ Un-Named Stream off of Carroll Creek 2	Low	21
Lake Nicol Intake	Low	9	Mitt Larry Road @ Un-Named Stream off of Carroll Creek 1	Low	22
Lake Tuscaloosa Intake	Low	10	Lake Nicol Park	Low	23
Rock Quarry Boat Landing	Moderate	11	Private Boat Ramps	Low	24
New Watermelon Road at Lake Tuscaloosa Dam	Moderate	12	Deerlick West Mine	Moderate	25

## SOURCE WATER (CONTINUED)

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. These substances are called contaminants. Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- (i) Microbiological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (ii) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (iii) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (iv) 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 run-off and septic systems.
- (v) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The city's two treatment plants are designed to reduce or remove most types of contaminants, and treatment plant staff continuously monitor the incoming source water to ensure optimized treatment.

## OUR WATER TREATMENT PROCESSES

The Ed Love Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and the Jerry Plott Water Treatment Plant supply water to nearly 200,000 customers in the metropolitan Tuscaloosa area. These facilities operate 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The Ed Love Plant has the capacity to treat 45.7 million gallons per day (MGD). The Jerry Plott Plant can treat 14 MGD. Each plant utilizes the five basic steps of treatment: coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. The speed of treatment and the chemicals used to accomplish the five steps differ slightly for each plant. The biggest difference between the two plants is in the filtration process.

The Ed Love facility has 12 conventional gravity filters. Each filter consists of two layers of filter media. An 18-inch layer of anthracite coal sits on top of the filter and helps remove organic materials and turbidity. The second layer consists of 12 inches of silica sand which traps suspended sediments and protozoans. This sand is similar to the sand found on many beaches around the world. What makes it special is its high degree of uniformity which allows it to pack together tightly improving the filter's effectiveness.

The Jerry Plott facility has 7 membrane-based microfiltration units. These membranes are made of Polyvinylidene Fluoride (PVDF). This lightweight polymer is formed into long hollow tubes (These tubes have an appearance reminiscent of spaghetti). The plant utilizes pressure to squeeze water through these membrane fibers. As the water molecules pass through the membrane, they collect in the hollow centers of the fibers leaving any sediments and other organic materials behind on outer surface of the membranes.

After filtration, the water receives a dose of chlorine in the form of sodium hypochlorite (commonly known as bleach). The water goes to an on-site storage tank called a clear well. This tank gives the chlorine time to disinfect the water before it's pumped into the distribution system and sent to our customers.

## OUR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM INCLUDES:

Water Mains in Service, 4" and Larger	725.10 Miles
Water Storage Tanks	13
Water Storage Capacity	22.3 Million Gal.
Water Booster Pump Stations	10
Public Fire Hydrants	4361

## THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA)

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

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).

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/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) or on EPA's website [epa.gov/safewater](http://epa.gov/safewater).

## THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA'S MAYOR & COUNCIL

Walt Maddox	Mayor
Joseph Eatmon, Sr.	District 1
Raevan Howard	District 2
Norman Crow	District 3
Lee Busby	District 4
Kip Tyner	District 5
John Faile	District 6
Cassius Lanier	District 7

The Tuscaloosa City Council meets every Tuesday at 5:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers on the 2nd floor of Tuscaloosa City Hall, located at 2201 University Boulevard. The council's agenda is posted at <https://tuscaloosaal.suiteonemedia.com>. Public participation and input on issues that may affect our city's drinking water are highly encouraged. You may contact the office of the City Clerk for more information at: 205-248-5010.

## IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

**Customer Service & Water Billing Office**  
2230 Gary Fitts Street (First Floor of City Hall Annex III)  
Office & Drive Thru Hours: Mon. – Fri. 7:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.  
Website: <https://www.tuscaloosa.com/city-services/water>  
Phone: 205-248-5500

**Tuscaloosa 311 Call Center**  
Operational Hours: Mon. – Fri. 7:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.  
Website: <https://www.tuscaloosa.com/tuscaloosa311>  
Dial 311 Within the City Limits or Call 205-248-5311

## AWARD-WINNING WATER TREATMENT

In 2025, the Ed Love Water Treatment Plant received the Award of Excellence for plants producing 40.1 – 50 MGD from the Alabama Water Pollution Control Association (AWPCA). Please join us in congratulating the staff of the City of Tuscaloosa's Water Treatment Plants for their dedication to ensuring that customers receive the best possible water quality.



**Kimberly Michael, PE**  
Executive Director

# 2026 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Testing Performed January - December 2025



**Ed Love Water Filtration Plant**  
1125 Jack Warner Parkway NE  
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35404  
Telephone: 205-248-5630



**Jerry Plott Water Filtration Plant**  
2101 New Watermelon Road  
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35406  
Telephone: 205-248-5600

Website: <https://www.tuscaloosawater.com>

**For Additional Information Contact:**  
Anissa Merriweather: Water Quality Program Manager: 205-248-5630

**For Additional Paper Copies of This Report:**  
Please visit our Customer Service Office at 2230 Gary Fitts Street

**Spanish Translation: Asistencia para la traducción al español**  
Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable.  
Para traducción al español, favor de llamar al: 205-248-5500.

## HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Tuscaloosa is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact The City of Tuscaloosa Water Business Office at 205-248-5500. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Water systems are required to sample for lead in schools and licensed childcare facilities as requested by the facility. Please contact your school or childcare facility for further information about potential sampling results.

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause lead and copper to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, The City of Tuscaloosa performs tap sampling for lead and copper at designated sites triennially. The City of Tuscaloosa treats water using pH adjustment and the addition of phosphate-based corrosion inhibitors to control corrosion, which was designated as the optimal corrosion control treatment by ADEM. To ensure the treatment is operating effectively, The City of Tuscaloosa monitors water quality parameters set by ADEM on a daily basis. Complete lead tap sampling data is available for review. For more information, please email [EdLoveWTP@tuscaloosa.com](mailto:EdLoveWTP@tuscaloosa.com).

In 2024 the city conducted an inventory of all its water service lines and determined that 14 galvanized steel lines needed to be replaced. 13 of these 14 service lines were replaced in 2025. The complete service line inventory for the City of Tuscaloosa is searchable by address and is available for review on the water department's website at: <https://www.tuscaloosawater.com/water-line-inventory>.

## PLAIN LANGUAGE DEFINITIONS

*To help better understand the terms used in this report, please note the following definitions and abbreviations:*

**Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement a water system shall follow.

**Contaminant** - Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

**Disinfection Byproducts (DBP)** - Chemicals formed when disinfectants like chlorine react with natural organic matter in water. **Hazard Index (HI)** - An approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

## DEFINITIONS (CONTINUED)

**Herbicide** - Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation. **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or 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 or 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 or 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. **Million Fibers Per Liter (MFL)** - A unit of measurement used to quantify the presence of asbestos fibers in water, specifically those longer than 10 microns in length.

**Millirems Per Year (mrem/yr)** - A measure of radiation. **Minimum Reporting Level (MRL)** - The lowest concentration of a substance that a laboratory can reliably quantify.

**mg/L** - Milligrams per liter; equal to parts per million (ppm)

**µg/L** - Micrograms per liter; equal to parts per billion (ppb)

**ng/L** - Nanograms per liter; equal to parts per trillion (ppt)

**N/A** - Not Applicable

**ND** - Not Detected

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - A measure of turbidity.

**Pesticide** - Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

**Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L)** - A measure of radiation.

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

**Variations and Exemptions** - The Department or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)** - Chemicals that are emitted as gases from certain solids or liquids.

## UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE NUMBER 5 (UCMR5)

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) requires certain water systems to monitor for 30 unregulated contaminants during 2022-2026 on assigned schedules. UCMR5 specifies monitoring for 29 PFAS and one metal (lithium). Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. Our recent samplings on 11-27-2023, 02-08-2024, 05-09-2024, 06-17-2024 and 08-20-2024 yielded no detections of the 30 contaminants. For more information, please refer to <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr>.

## PFAS MONITORING

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that are used in the manufacture of nonstick cookware, stain-resistant carpets, textiles, food wrappers, and other industrial and consumer products. The City of Tuscaloosa monitored both water treatment plants for PFAS contaminants on March 30, 2021, and during the UCMR5 monitoring period (see above). PFAS contaminants were not detected in our drinking water.

Compliance with PFAS regulations is based on a weighted value equation known as a Hazard Index (HI). Since the city had no detections our current HI equals 0 and is well below the action level of 1. For more information, please refer to <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

## CRYPTOSPORIDIUM MONITORING

Per regulatory guidelines The City of Tuscaloosa routinely monitors its source waters (Lake Tuscaloosa & Lake Nicol) for cryptosporidium & giardia and has had no detections.

## PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS LIST

Below is the list of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants which our water system routinely monitors. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) allow us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of those contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year. This report contains data from our most recent testing which was performed in accordance with our regulatory schedule.

WATER QUALITY REPORT					
WATER SOURCE: LAKE TUSCALOOSA					
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER PARAMETERS: MONITORING PERIOD: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2025					
Analyte	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Analyte	MCL	Highest Level Detected
<b>BACTERIOLOGICAL</b>			<b>ORGANIC CHEMICALS (CONTINUED)</b>		
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	4.72%	o-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	ND
Turbidity	TT	1.037	p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	ND
E. coli	0	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
Fecal Indicators	TT	N/A	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	ND
<b>RADIOLOGICAL</b>			cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	ND
Beta / Photon Emitters	4 mrem / yr	N/A	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	ND
Alpha Emitters	15 pCi/L	2.92 ± 0.527	Dichloromethane	5 ppb	ND
Combined Radium	5 pCi/L	N/A	1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	ND
Uranium	30 ppb	N/A	bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400 ppb	ND
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>			bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6 ppb	ND
Antimony as Sb	6 ppb	ND	Dinoseb	7 ppb	ND
Arsenic as As	10 ppb	ND	Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30 ppq	N/A*
Asbestos	7 MFL	N/A*	Diquat	20 ppb	ND
Barium as Ba	2 ppm	0.021	Endothall	100 ppb	ND
Beryllium as Be	4 ppb	ND	Endrin	2 ppb	ND
Bromate	10 ppb	N/A	Epichlorohydrin	TT	N/A
Cadmium as Cd	5 ppb	ND	Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	ND
Chloramines	4 ppm	N/A	Ethylene dibromide	50 ppt	ND
Chlorine	4 ppm	2.4	Glyphosate	700 ppb	ND
Chlorine Dioxide	800 ppb	650	Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	50
Chlorite	1 ppm	0.830	Heptachlor	400 ppb	ND
Chromium as Cr	100 ppb	ND	Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppt	ND
Copper as Cu	AL=1.3ppm	0.0025	Hexachlorobenzene	1 ppb	ND
Cyanide as Cn	200 ppb	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50 ppb	ND
Fluoride as F <sup>-</sup>	4 ppm	0.60	Lindane	200 ppt	ND
Lead as Pb	AL=10 ppb	ND	Methoxychlor	40 ppb	ND
Mercury as Hg	2 ppb	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200 ppb	ND
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	10 ppm	0.11	Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	ND
Nitrite as NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	1 ppm	ND	Picloram	500 ppb	ND
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	10 ppm	0.11	PCB's	500 ppt	ND
Selenium as Se	50 ppb	ND	Simazine	4 ppb	ND
Thallium as Tl	2 ppb	ND	Styrene	100 ppb	ND
<b>ORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>			Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	N/A	Toluene	1 ppm	ND
Alachlor	2 ppb	ND	Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	83
Atrazine	3 ppb	ND	Toxaphene	3 ppb	ND
Benzene	5 ppb	ND	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50 ppb	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200 ppb	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70 ppb	ND
Carbofuran	40 ppb	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5 ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
Chlordane	2 ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Chlorobenzene	100 ppb	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	ND
2,4-D	70 ppb	ND	Xylenes	10 ppm	ND
Dalapon	200 ppb	ND			
Dibromochloropropane	200 ppt	ND			
*Note: *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.					

UCMR 5 CHEMICALS					
MONITORING PERIOD BETWEEN NOVEMBER 2023 - AUGUST 2024					
Analyte	MRL	Highest Level Detected	Analyte	MRL	Highest Level Detected
PFHxA	3 ppt	ND	PFTrDA	6.4 ppt	ND
ADONA	3 ppt	ND	NETFOSAA	4.5 ppt	ND
PFPeS	4 ppt	ND	NMEFOSAA	5.4 ppt	ND
6:2 FTS	5 ppt	ND	PFTeDA	7.3 ppt	ND
PFOA	4 ppt	ND	PFBA	5 ppt	ND
PFHpS	3 ppt	ND	PFMPA	4 ppt	ND
PFOS	4 ppt	ND	PFPeA	3 ppt	ND
PFNA	4 ppt	ND	PFBS	3 ppt	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS	2 ppt	ND	PFMBA	3 ppt	ND
8:2 FTS	5 ppt	ND	PFEESA	3 ppt	ND
PFDA	3 ppt	ND	HFPO-DA	5 ppt	ND
PFUnA	2 ppt	ND	NFDHA	20 ppt	ND
11Cl-PF3OUdS	5 ppt	ND	4:2 FTS	3 ppt	ND
PFDoA	3 ppt	ND	PFHxS	3 ppt	ND
Lithium	9 ppb	ND	PFHpA	3 ppt	ND

## DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

We work diligently to provide our customers with high-quality, cost-effective drinking water, and routinely monitor our water for contaminants according to Federal and State laws. The presence of a contaminant does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. MCL's (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 contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at or above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) limit for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having a potential health effect.

WATER QUALITY REPORT							
WATER SOURCE: LAKE TUSCALOOSA							
TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
All results meet or surpass State & Federal Drinking Water Regulations							
Period Covered: 12 Months - Ending December, 2025							
Detected Contaminant Name	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level in Distribution System	Range of Detections	Violation (Yes/No)	Likely Source in Drinking Water
<b>BACTERIOLOGICAL</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	N/A	TT	Coliform Present in 4.72% of samples in one month	Not detected - 4.72%	No	Naturally present in the environment
*Note: The Treatment Technique (TT): Requires that less than 5.0% of the required monthly samples be positive for total coliform. In 2025, 14 out of the 2533 samples tested were positive for Total Coliform or 0.55%, & 0 samples were positive for E. coli							
Turbidity	NTU	N/A	TT	1.037*	0.002 - 1.037	No	Soil Runoff
*Note: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness. The Treatment Technique (TT): Requires that 95% of monthly samples must be <0.3 NTU & no sample can be >1 NTU.							
The highest monthly turbidity average for any filter was: 0.084 NTU. All but 1 turbidity sample met the regulatory limits which: the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the limits was 99.97%. *Variance Note: The single 1.037 turbidity reading on June 19th, 2025 was caused by equipment error and was deemed an operational deviation and not a TT violation by ADEM.							
<b>RADIOLOGICAL</b>							
Grass Alpha*	pCi/L	0	15	2.92 ± 0.527	2.23 ± 0.633 2.92 ± 0.527	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>ORGANIC &amp; INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>							
Barium* as Ba	ppm (mg/L)	2	2	0.021	0.018 - 0.021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine* as Cl <sub>2</sub>	ppm (µg/L)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	2.4	0.2 - 2.4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide* as ClO <sub>2</sub>	ppb (µg/L)	MRDLG = 800	MRDL = 800	790	20 - 790	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite* as ClO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	ppm (mg/L)	800 ppb (µg/L)	1 ppm (mg/L)	0.83	0.16 - 0.830	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper* as Cu (WTP Sampling)	ppm (mg/L)	1.3	AL= 1.3	0.0025	<0.0010 - 0.0025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride* as F <sup>-</sup>	ppm (mg/L)	4	4	0.60	0.57 - 0.60	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate* as NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	ppm (mg/L)	10	10	0.11	<0.05 - 0.11	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate as SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup>	ppm (mg/L)	250	250	14.2	10.9 - 14.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon	ppm (mg/L)	N/A	TT	1.7	1.1 - 1.7	No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>UNREGULATED VOC MONITORING</b>							
Bromodichloromethane*	ppb (µg/L)	0	N/A	3.4	2.6 - 3.4	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform*	ppb (µg/L)	70	N/A	13.0	6.4 - 13.0	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>							
Period Covered: 4 Quarters - Ending December, 2025							
Detected Contaminant Name	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)	Range of Detections	Violation (Yes/No)	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Haloacetic Acids	ppb (µg/L)	N/A	60	44.3	12.5 - 44.3	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
*Note: MCL compliance is calculated using the LRAA for each monitoring site which is the average sum of Dibromoacetic, Dichloroacetic, Monobromoacetic, Monochloroacetic, & Trichloroacetic Acids at each site across the past 4 quarters of monitoring.							
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb (µg/L)	N/A	80	67.3	13.4 - 67.3	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
*Note: MCL compliance is calculated using the LRAA for each monitoring site which is the average sum of Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane & Bromoform at each site across the past 4 quarters of monitoring.							
<b>LEAD AND COPPER TAP MONITORING</b>							
Most Recent Monitoring Performed August 2023							
Detected Contaminant Name	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Tap Sampling Result	Range of Detections	Violation (Yes/No)	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Lead as Pb*	ppb (µg/L)	0	AL= 10	<1.0	<1.0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper as Cu*	ppm (mg/L)	1.3	AL= 1.3	0.068	0.0029 - 0.068	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
*Note: The 90th percentile of lead in tap samples was <1.0 ppb & the 90th percentile of Copper in tap samples was 0.056 ppm							
0 Tap Sites Exceeded the Action Limit (AL) for Lead or Copper.							
*Note: Any contaminant marked with a (*) in this table also has EPA health advisory (HA) recommendations based on short-term and long-term exposure times. More information on these recommendations can be found on the EPA's website.							