



2025 | ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID AL0000118



YOUR WATER MEETS ALL FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS FOR WATER QUALITY

ABOUT YOUR WATER

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report). The purpose of this report is to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We want you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), the Utilities Board of the City of Union Springs has developed a source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, classifying potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible (low) to contaminating the water source.

APPROXIMATELY

1336 Customers



STORAGE CAPACITY

1.2 million gallons of water



WATER TREATMENT

Chlorine for disinfection

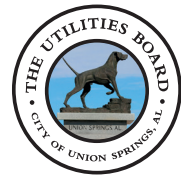


WATER SOURCES

4 deep wells drawn from the Tuscaloosa and Eutaw Aquifers



YOUR WATER IS **SAFE** TO DRINK!



UNION SPRINGS

The Utilities Board of the City of Union Springs

134 N. Prairie Street
Union Springs, Alabama
36089

Board Members

Randy Priori | CHAIRMAN
Eddie Davis
Eugene Faulk
Anthony Jackson
Evelyn Smart

QUESTIONS?

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact William Pierce at (601) 562-5549. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings held on the third Wednesday of every month at 7:30 a.m. (CST) at the office of the Utilities Board.

WHAT IS IN YOUR DRINKING WATER?



GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.



The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. MCLs, defined in a

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.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- ▶ **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- ▶ **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals,

can naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- ▶ **Pesticides and herbicides** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater run-off, and residential uses.
- ▶ **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- ▶ **Radioactive contaminants** can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer

undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

Water systems also test your source water for pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. All test results were well within state and federal standards. For people who may be immunocompromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control is available online at www.epa.gov/safewater or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. This language does not indicate the presence of *cryptosporidium* in our drinking water.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

HOTLINE

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

1-800-426-4791



TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL)—The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)—The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the 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 Detected (MD) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)—The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

Not Applicable (NA)—Not applicable

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)—A measure of the clarity of the 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 the detection limits of lab equipment.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter)—A measure of Radioactivity

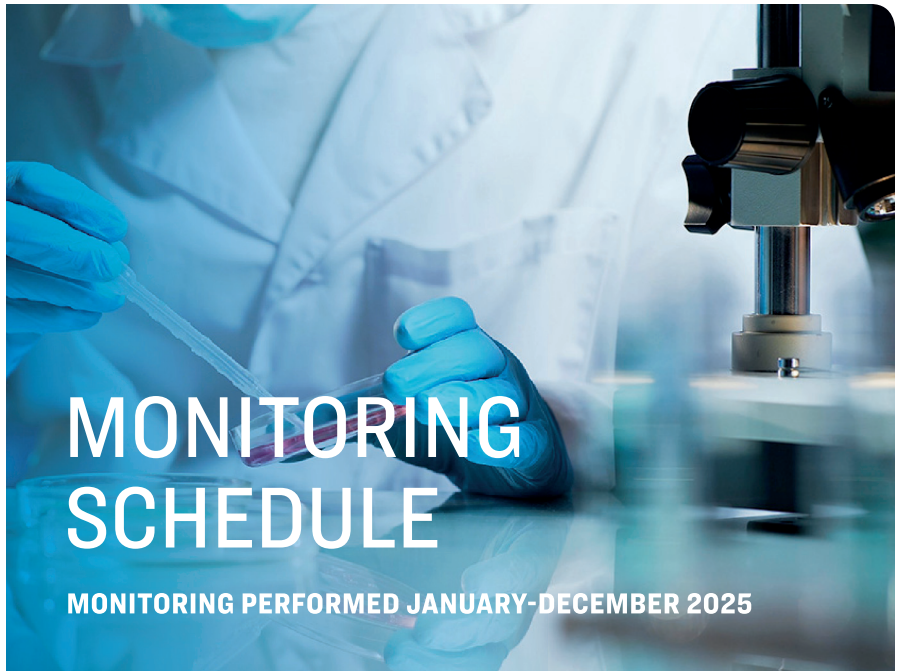
ppb (parts per billion)—Micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm (parts per million)—Milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppt (parts per trillion)—Nanogram per liter (ng/L)

Threshold Odor Number (T.O.N.)—The greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that still yields a just detectable odor.

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



WE ROUTINELY MONITOR FOR CONTAMINANTS IN YOUR DRINKING WATER ACCORDING TO FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. ADEM allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The table below shows **the most recent year of monitoring** for these contaminant groups and the next date to be monitored.

CONSTITUENT MONITORED	DATE MONITORED/ NEXT MONITORING
Inorganic Contaminants	2025/2028
Lead/Copper	2025/2028
Microbiological Contaminants	Monthly
Radioactive Contaminants †	3-9 Years
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2025/2028
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2025/2028
Disinfection By-products	Annually

† The Union Springs' monitoring schedule for Radioactive Contaminants varies by location (source). Per the schedule set by ADEM, these are sampled every 3, 6, or 9 years.

VARIANCES AND EXEMPTIONS

ADEM or the EPA can give permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions 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.**



LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING

The Utilities Board of the City of Union Springs completed monitoring requirements for lead and copper in 2025.

Twenty sites were sampled without exceeding the Action Level limits for lead or copper. The system will continue to monitor for lead and copper every three years.

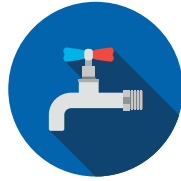
THE NEXT MONITORING PERIOD FOR THE SYSTEM WILL BE THE PERIOD OF JUNE–SEPTEMBER 2028.

Our monitoring results in 2025 are outlined in the table at right/above.

2025 RESULTS	MCL	90th PERCENTILE SAMPLE	RANGE OF LEVELS
Lead	AL=15	0.893 ppb	ND–1.1
Copper	AL=1.3	0.034 ppm	0.0039-0.0889

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. These recommended actions are very important to the health of your family:



- ▶ Use only water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead.
- ▶ 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 water for drinking or cooking.

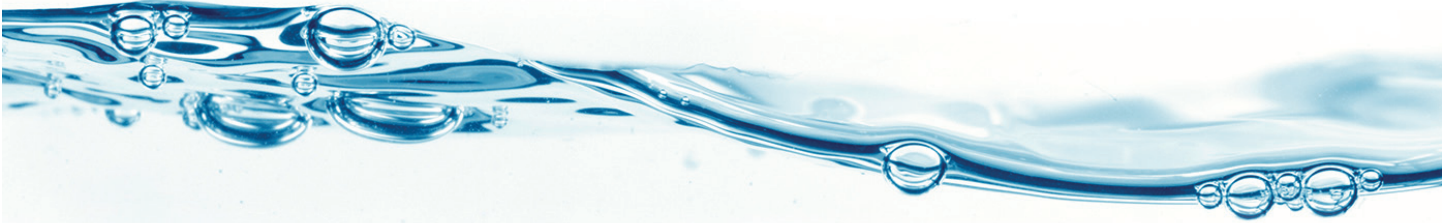
Lead levels in your drinking water are likely to be higher if:

- ▶ Your home or water system has lead pipes
- ▶ Your home has faucets or fittings made of brass which contains some lead
- ▶ Your home has copper pipes with lead solder, and you have naturally soft water
- ▶ Water often sits in the pipes for several hours

PIPE UP AND GET THE LEAD OUT!

CONCERNED ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR WATER? 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



WATER QUALITY DATA



Detected Contaminants—The table below contains results from the most recent monitoring of primary, secondary, and unregulated contaminants. The monitoring was performed in accordance with the sampling requirements established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and ADEM. Although many more contaminants were tested, this only shows those contaminants that were detected and unless otherwise noted, the results are for the calendar year of this report.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

PRIMARY STANDARDS—MANDATORY STANDARDS set by the Safe Drinking Water Act used to protect public health. These apply to all public water systems.

Contaminant and Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG	Range of Detected	Violation	Major Sources
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products					
Arsenic (ppb) ‡	10	0	ND—0.26	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	ND—0.0019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.85	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper—Action level at consumer taps (ppb)	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.0039-0.0889	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead—Action level at consumer taps (ppb)	AL = 15	0	ND—1.1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	50	ND—0.00069	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural

‡ While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for Arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

There is convincing evidence that adding a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

SECONDARY STANDARDS DETECTED

Non-mandatory standards are established as a guideline to assure good aesthetic qualities such as taste, color, and odor.

Contaminant and Unit of MSMT	MCL	Range of Detected	Major Sources
Aluminum (ppm)	0.05-0.2	ND—0.0238	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Chloride (ppm)	250	3.73-10.8	Naturally occurring in the environment or because of agricultural runoff
Color (color units)	15	3.73-10.8	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Copper (ppm)	1	0.0011-0.0032	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposit
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.0011-0.005	Erosion of natural deposit; leaching from pipes
Sulfate (ppm)	250	9.9-31	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	111-168	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Zinc (ppm)	5	0.00042-0.0029	of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co3) ppm	NA	73.1-83.2	Naturally occurring, influenced by rocks, soils, salts, certain plant activities; industrial discharge
Calcium, as Ca (ppm)	NA	1.11-2.59	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide (ppm)	NA	63.6-73.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity (umhos)	NA	170-243	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Hardness (ppm)	NA	2.99-6.85	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	0.0471-0.0943	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppm)	NA	ND—0.0001	Leaching from metals that are in contact with drinking water, such as pipes and fittings
pH (std units)	6.5-8.5	7.4-8.3	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sodium (ppm)	NA	40.9-59.2	Naturally occurring in the environment

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DETECTED

Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	ND—1.6	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; A by-product of chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	ND—1.1	
Bromodichloromethane(ppb)	NA	ND—2.1	

NOTICE OF EXCEEDING UCMR 5 RULE FOR PFOA (PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID)

During September 2025, samples were collected from the four fresh water wells located in the City of Union Springs. Of the four wells tested, five (5) test results showed an elevated level of PFOA. The EPA Maximum Contaminant Level for PFOA is 4.0 ppt (parts per trillion) The test at Well 5 (1655 Hicks Industrial Road) showed a level of 5.8 ppt (parts per trillion).

Corrective Action:

Union Springs has taken a secondary test at Well 5 to ensure the safety of the public and to safeguard against any contaminants entering the drinking water. There are no additional actions required at this time.

NOTICE OF INCREASED LEVEL OF Di(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE

On November 4, 2025, a sample for Well 3 showed a detection level of .0062 mg/l of Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) trigger level is .00132 mg/l.

Corrective Action:

Beginning January 2026, Well 3 will be monitored **quarterly** for a period of eight (8) consecutive quarters. The first quarterly sample was missed and a monitoring violation was issued. The missed sample has been added.

Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. If you have any questions about this violation or our monitoring requirements, please contact William Pierce at our Water office at 134 N. Prairie Street in Union Springs, Alabama 36089 or by phone at (601) 562-5549.



At right is a table of contaminants for which the Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management require testing.

These contaminants were not detected in your drinking water unless they are also listed in the Detected Drinking Water Contaminants table elsewhere in this report.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of MSMT	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of MSMT
Bacteriological Contaminants			cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present/absent	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present/absent	Dichloromethane	5	ppb
Fecal Indicators	0	present/absent	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	400	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calc.organisms/l	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6	ppb
Radiological Contaminants			Dinoseb	7	ppb
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppq
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	Diquat	20	ppb
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	Endothall	100	ppb
Uranium	30	pCi/l	Endrin	2	ppb
Inorganic Contaminants			Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT
Antimony	6	ppb	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Arsenic	10	ppb	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt
Asbestos	7	MFL	Glyphosate	700	ppb
Barium	2	ppm	Heptachlor	400	ppt
Beryllium	4	ppb	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt
Cadmium	5	ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Chromium	100	ppb	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	Lindane	200	ppt
Cyanide	200	ppb	Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb
Lead	AL=15	ppb	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	Picloram	500	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	Simazine	4	ppb
Selenium	.05	ppm	Styrene	100	ppb
Thallium	.002	ppm	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
Organic Contaminants			Toluene	1	ppm
2,4-D	70	ppb	Toxaphene	3	ppb
Acrylamide	TT	TT	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50	ppb
Alachlor	2	ppb	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppm
Atrazine	3	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
Benzene	5	ppb	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Carbofuran	40	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	Xylenes	10	ppm
Chlordane	2	ppb	Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts		
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	Chlorine	4	ppm
Dalapon	200	ppb	Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	Chloramines	4	ppm
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	ppb	Chlorite	1	ppm
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb



1,1–Dichloropropene	Aldicarb Sulfone	Chloroform	N–Butylbenzene
1,1,1,2–Tetrachloroethane	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Chloromethane	Naphthalene
1,1,2,2–Tetrachloroethane	Aldrin	Dibromomethane	N–Propylbenzene
1,1–Dichloroethane	Atrazine	Dicamba	O–Chlorotoluene
1,2,3–Trichlorobenzene	Bromobenzene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	P–Chlorotoluene
1,2,3–Trichloropropane	Bromochloromethane	Dieldrin	P–Isopropyltoluene
1,2,4–Trimethylbenzene	Bromodichloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	Propachlor
1,3–Dichloropropane	Bromoform	Isopropylbenzene	Sec–Butylbenzene
1,3–Dichloropropene	Bromomethane	M–Dichlorobenzene	Tert–Butylbenzene
1,3,5–Trimethylbenzene	Butachlor	Methomyl	Trichlorofluoromethane
2,2–Dichloropropane	Carbaryl	MTBE	
3–Hydroxycarbofuran	Chlorodibromomethane	Metolachlor	
Aldicarb	Chloroethane	Metribuzin	

PFAS RESULTS

ANALYTE CODE	ANALYTE NAME	METHOD CODE	LESS THAN INDICATOR	LEVEL TYPE	REPORTING LEVEL	CONCENTRATION LEVEL	MONITORING PERIOD BEGIN DATE	MONITORING PERIOD END DATE
2801	PERFLUOROBUTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFBS)	537.1	Y	MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021
2802	PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHPA)	537.1	Y	MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021
2803	PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS)	537.1	Y	MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021
2804	PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (PFNA)	537.1	Y	MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021
2805	PERFLUOROCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS)	537.1		MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021
2806	PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)	537.1	Y	MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021
2807	PERFLUORODECANOIC ACID (PFDA)	537.1	Y	MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021
2808	PERFLUORODODECANOIC ACID (PFDOA)	537.1	Y	MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021
2809	PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHXA)	537.1	Y	MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021
2810	PERFLUOROTETRADECANOIC ACID (PFTA)	537.1	Y	MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021
2811	PERFLUOROTRIDECANOIC ACID (PFTRDA)	537.1	Y	MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021
2812	PERFLUOROUNDECANOIC ACID (PFUNA)	537.1	Y	MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021
2813	11 CL-PF30UDS	537.1	Y	MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021
2814	9CL-PF30NS	537.1	Y	MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021
2815	ADONA	537.1	Y	MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021
2816	HFPO-DA	537.1	Y	MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021
2817	NETFOSAA	537.1		MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021
2818	NMEFOSAA	537.1	Y	MDL	0		07-01-2021	12-31-2021

THIS ANNUAL REPORT
WAS PREPARED BY INFRAMARK, LLC

Proudly serving the City of Union Springs, Alabama