

# 2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Prattville Water Works Board PWSID 0000017

## IS MY WATER SAFE?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people 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 health care providers.

EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Our water sources come from deep wells that draw from the Tuscaloosa Aquifer, whose divisions are constituted by the Eutaw, Gordo, and Coker aquifers and from purchased water from the Five Star surface water plant. Our system utilizes a Wellhead Protection Plan.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), the Water Works Board of the City of Prattville developed a current 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, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or low to non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. The plan was completed and approved by ADEM, and a copy of the report is available in our office for review during normal business hours, or you may purchase a copy upon request for a nominal fee.

Please help us make this effort worthwhile by protecting our source water. Carefully follow instructions and cautions on pesticides and herbicides you use around your lawn, garden and home, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints and wasted petroleum products such as oil.

## WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 (EPA) 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 runoff, 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, urban storm water runoff, 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of 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.

## HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are normally held on the second Tuesday of each month at 11:15 AM in the boardroom of the Water Works Office at 114 East Main Street in Prattville. Please confirm before attending. Board

members are Terry Bowen, Chairman, Larry Puckett, and Ed Mullins.

## DESCRIPTION OF WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD

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. The Water Works Board of the City of Prattville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components owned and maintained by the customer. 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. 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 by visiting the following site: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## MONITORING NON-COMPLIANCE NOTICE

Regarding the reporting violation TP123 (Smith Cook), Prattville Water Works was informed that some of our contract lab results had not been reported in time by the contract lab. ADEM was made aware that the system had taken and submitted samples to the contract lab in a timely manner as required. After discussion with Loren Crawford of ADEM, he advised Prattville Water Works that it was not necessary to include this as a violation in our CCR report.

Below is a list of Primary Contaminants and PFAS Contaminants for which our source water was monitored and the results of that monitoring. For more information on PFAS contaminants, please refer to [www.epa.gov/pfas](http://www.epa.gov/pfas).

Table of Primary Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected	Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected
<b>Bacteriological</b>			Endothall	100 ppb	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5 %	ND	Endrin	2 ppb	ND
Turbidity	TT	0.09	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Fecal coliform and E. coli	0	ND	Glyphosate	700 ppb	ND
<b>Radiological</b>			Heptachlor	400 ppb	ND
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	2.8	Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppb	ND
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	15	5.2	Hexachlorobenzene	1 ppb	ND
Combined radium (pCi/l)	5	3.2	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50 ppm	ND
Uranium	30 pCi/L	ND	Lindane	200 ppb	ND
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>			Methoxychlor	40 ppb	ND
Antimony	6 ppb	0.18 ppb	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200 ppb	ND
Arsenic	10 ppb	0.52 ppb	PCBs	500 ppm	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	ND
Barium	2 ppm	0.032 ppm	Picloram	500 ppb	ND
Beryllium	4 ppb	ND	Simazine	4 ppb	ND
Cadmium	5 ppb	ND	Toxaphene	3 ppb	ND
Chromium	100 ppb	.48 ppb	Benzene	5 ppb	ND
Copper	1.3 ppm	0.009 ppm	Carbon tetrachloride	5 ppb	ND
Cyanide	200 ppb	ND	Chlorobenzene	100 ppb	ND
Fluoride	4 ppm	1.5 ppm	Di bromochloropropane	200 ppm	ND
Lead	15 ppb	0.005 ppm	o-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	ND
Mercury	2 ppb	ND	p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	ND
Nitrate	10 ppm	0.216 ppm	1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
Nitrite	1 ppm	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	ND
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	10 ppm	ND	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	ND
Selenium	50 ppb	ND	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	ND
Thallium	2 ppb	ND	Dichloromethane	5 ppb	ND
<b>PFAs compounds</b>					
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	4 ppt	.065 ppb			
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	4 ppt	.016 ppb			
Perfluorohepatonic acid (PFHpA)	4 ppt	.0054 ppb			
Perfluorohexansulfonic acid (PFHxS)	10 ppt	.0022 ppb			
Perfluorooctansulfonic acid (PFOA)	4 ppt	.020 ppb			
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOS)	4 ppt	.019 ppb			
Perfluorononanoic (PFNA)	10 ppt	.0021 ppb			
<b>Organic Chemicals</b>					
	1,2 Di chloropropane	5 ppb			
2,4-D			70 ppb	ND	ND
2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50 ppb	ND	Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	ND	Ethylene dibromide	50 ppb	ND
Alachlor	2 ppb	ND	Styrene	100 ppb	ND
Atrazine	3	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200 ppm	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70 ppb	ND
Carbofuran	40 ppb	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	ND
Chlordane	2 ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
Dalapon	200 ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400 ppb	ND	TTHM	80 ppb	72.1
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalates	6 ppb	ND	Toluene	1	ND
Dinoseb	7 ppb	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	ND
Diquat	20 ppb	ND	Xylenes	10 ppm	0.00671
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30 ppm	ND	TOC	TT	1.94
Chloramines	4 ppm	ND	Chlorine	4 ppm	2.7
Chlorite	1 ppm	ND	Chlorine dioxide	800 ppb	ND
HAA5	60 ppb	53.9 ppb	Bromate	10 ppb	ND

**Table of Detected Contaminants**

Contaminant	Year Sampled	MCL	Amount Detected	Range	Likely Sources
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	2025	130	99.6	98.4 - 99.6	Erosion of natural deposits
4-Bromofluorobenzene	2025	130	91.1	80.9 - 91.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum	2025	0.2	0.022	0.022 – 0.022	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2025	2	0.0331	0.025 - 0.0331	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorobenzene	2025	0.1	ND		Discharges from factories
Chloride	2025	250	7.25	1.5 – 7.09	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2025	4	2.7	0.8 – 2.7	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride	2025	2	1.5	0.4 - 1.5	Water additive used to promote strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	60	53.9	0.0001 – 53.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Manganese	2025	0.05	0.005	0.0002 - 0.009	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2025	10	0.266	0.11 - 0.266	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	2025	500	19.6	11.5 – 20.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	2025	500	68	24 - 93	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	2025	80	48.6	0.001 – 48.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>					
Bromodichloromethane	2025	N/A	10.6	0.0012 – 11.8	By-product of chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane	2025	N/A	0.00133	0.0009-0.00133	By-product of chlorination
Chloroform	2025	N/A	64.5	0.0005 – 51.3	By-product of chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	2025	N/A	1.3	0.0011 – 1.8	By-product of chlorination
Alkalinity	2025	N/A	60.8	39.1 – 60.8	Capacity of water to neutralize acids
Calcium	2025	N/A	8.57	5.4 – 8.57	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	2025	N/A	49	32.8 – 49	Erosion of natural deposits
Color	2025	15	1	0 - 1	Physical property of water
Hardness	2025	N/A	80.0	17 – 80.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	2025	N/A	4.79	1.1 – 4.79	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	2025	N/A	9.8	6.4 - 9.8	Represents the acidity of water
Sodium	2025	N/A	23.8	1.1 – 23.8	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead and Copper</b>					
Lead	2025	0.015	0.00502	0 (Sites Above Action Level)	
Copper	2025	1.3	0.05340	0 (Sites Above Action Level)	

The EPA requires monitoring of certain unregulated contaminants under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The following table summarizes EPA UCMR PFAS monitoring information and is presented separately from ADEM-required contaminant reporting.

Contaminant	EPA Reference Level (ppt)	Amount Detected (ppt)	Likely Sources
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	N/A	23.8	Industrial manufacturing and consumer products
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	N/A	5.5	Industrial manufacturing and consumer products
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	4	4.9	Industrial manufacturing and consumer products
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	4	4.4	Industrial manufacturing and consumer products
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	N/A	8.8	Industrial manufacturing and consumer products

TERM	DEFINITION
PPM	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
PPB	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
PPT	Parts per trillion, or 0.00001 milligrams per liter
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring is not required but recommended.

#### IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water is below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
VARIANCES AND EXEMPTIONS	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of disinfectant is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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