

For Consumers Of:



Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District
PWS ID: AL0001796
21700 AL Highway 117
Ider, AL 35981
(256) 632-2254

By Order Of (EPA) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and
(ADEM) Alabama Department of Environmental Management

2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District is pleased to share the following annual Consumer Confidence Report with our customers. This Water Quality Report is meant to describe, in full detail, the quality of the water provided to you between January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025 as regulated by both the State of Alabama and EPA, which require all water suppliers to deliver this annual Consumer Confidence Report. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Donna Bolton at (256) 632-2254 or come by our office, located at 21700 AL Highway 117, Ider, AL, 35981.

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 it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

All drinking water, including bottled water, is reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. THE MERE PRESENCE OF A CONTAMINANT DOES NOT, NECESSARILY, INDICATE THAT THE WATER POSES A HEALTH RISK. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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 health care providers. EPA and Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: EPA (800) 426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/safewater

PAYMENT OPTIONS AVAILABLE

You may pay your bill online at www.djwaterusmgas.com or by telephone at (256) 632-2254 and press "1". Please have your customer number and pin number (printed on your bill) available when calling. Bank draft forms are also available in our office or on our website listed above. If you choose to mail in your payment, please address payments to PO Box 280, Flat Rock, AL, 35966.

E-bills are now available! Contact our office to sign up.
(256) 632-2254 Office Hours: Monday – Friday 7:30 am to 4:00 pm

MEET WITH US

Our water system is governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Local County Governments and is managed by a System Manager responsible to the Board. We want you, our Valued Customer, to be informed about your water utility. You can attend open Board meetings on the 4th Monday of each month at 5:00 pm CST at our office located at 21700 AL Highway 117, Ider, AL, 35981. Our Board of Directors are:

Gregg Harris - Chairman, Landon Lewis – Vice-Chairman, William Dalton - Secretary/ Treasurer,
William Black - Member, Dawn Pettengill - Member, Terry York – Member, and Tyson Welden - Member.

DID YOU KNOW?

One of the leading non-profits in the region is Community Action Agency of Northeast Alabama, Inc. They can refer low income, unemployed, and struggling families to a number of emergency services and assistance programs including assistance with utility bills. If you need assistance, please call this number (256) 638-4430.

Section 13A-8-23, Code of Alabama, tampering with the availability of water, constitutes a Class C felony if the theft amount exceeds five hundred dollars (\$500) in value and a Class A misdemeanor if the theft amount is less than or equal to five hundred dollars (\$500) in value, as provided by the state criminal code, and upon conviction, punishable as prescribed by law.



NO ONE IS AUTHORIZED TO OBTAIN WATER FROM FIRE HYDRANTS UNLESS:

- A) The user is a full-time or volunteer fire department member responding to an active fire or scheduled drill.*
- B) A customer or entity has written authorization to use water from a fire hydrant and has made satisfactory financial arrangements for payment of all such water.*

All other fire hydrant use may only be conducted by water personnel or by approved written documentation by management at specified locations so that water may be measured for payment. Unauthorized use will be considered a direct violation and actions will be pursued for any damages occurred and/or water used. Please report any violations to Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District at (256) 632-2254.

From time to time, when your local fire departments conduct drills or are working an active fire, or the water utility is repairing a main leak, you may experience discolored water and/or low pressure. Once the fire department or the utility has completed their task, discoloration and/or air in lines can be minimized by opening an outside spigot or a faucet without a screen and flushing the line until the water is clear. When flushing inside the home, you should start with the cold-water lines on the lowest floor, flushing each faucet one at time. Then move to the upper floors and repeat the process. Also, it is recommended to flush your water lines on your refrigerator. Always contact your water utility if you experience discoloration or cloudiness in your water.

ABOUT YOUR SOURCE WATER

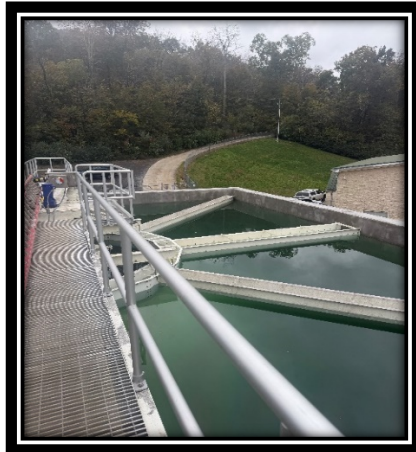
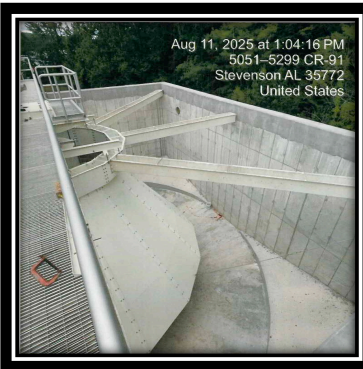
In 2025, our plant produced approximately 338,567,000 gallons of water. In addition, our system purchased a total of approximately 147,418,000 gallons of water combined from Bridgeport Utilities and the Waterworks Board of Section and Dutton (**Table of Detected Contaminants attached**). Our water source is surface water pumped from the Tennessee River. Your water is treated using mixing, flocculation, sedimentation, and membrane filtration with chemical treatment within the process to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water. The process of preparing source water for consumption in this country is not, necessarily, difficult, but it is highly regulated – nationally by the EPA and locally by state environmental agencies.

ADEM (Alabama Department of Environmental Management) has required that all water systems complete a SWAP (Source Water Assessment Plan). The SWAP is composed of four distinct activities: delineation of the source water assessment area, contaminant inventory, susceptibility analysis, and public awareness. Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District has completed each required component of the SWAP and ADEM has approved our plan. Our water supply has received a rating of LOW for susceptibility of contamination. You may view the SWAP at the water department office. A VULNERABILITY ASSESSEMENT has been conducted to help protect the water system from intentional damage. An EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN has also been completed in the event of an emergency. Certifications have been submitted to the EPA.

NOTE TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Update on the District's Contact Clarifier Project:

On behalf of the Management and Board of Directors of the Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District, we would like to extend our appreciation to our customers for their patience during our construction project. We would also like to convey our deepest gratitude to our neighboring systems who have assisted our system in providing enough water to meet our customers' needs over this extended period of time. Connections with the Waterworks Board of Section and Dutton were closed in February 2025 and connections with Bridgeport Utilities were closed as of December 1, 2025. Although construction remains ongoing, the Contact Clarifiers are in operation and the District's treatment plant is providing water to all its customers once again. Pictured below are photos depicting the Clarifiers prior to and while in operation. It is our top priority, privilege, and responsibility to provide safe, high quality drinking water to our consumers which complies with all water quality standards required by EPA and ADEM.



In addition to post filtration chlorination, Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District continues to use Chlorine Dioxide as its pre-oxidizer. Please see the information below regarding the use of Chlorine Dioxide.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE USE OF CHLORINE DIOXIDE

1. Chlorine Dioxide is used to disinfect drinking water around the world. According to U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, chlorine dioxide is added to drinking water to protect people from harmful bacteria and other microorganisms. 2. EPA recognizes chlorine dioxide use as a drinking water disinfectant, and it is included in the World Health Organization's (WHO) Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality. 3. Chlorine Dioxide is used in water treatment as a pre-oxidant prior to chlorination of drinking water to destroy natural water impurities that would otherwise produce trihalomethanes on exposure to free chlorine. Trihalomethanes are suspect carcinogenic disinfection by-products associated with chlorination of naturally occurring organics in the raw water. 4. Chlorine Dioxide is less corrosive than Chlorine and superior for the control of Legionella bacteria. 5. It is also superior to some other secondary water disinfection methods in that chlorine dioxide is an EPA-registered biocide, is not negatively impacted by pH, does not lose efficacy over time (the bacteria will not grow resistant to it), and is not negatively impacted by silica and phosphates, (also known as corrosion inhibitors). 6. It is more effective as a disinfectant than chlorine in most circumstances against waterborne pathogenic agents such as viruses, bacteria and protozoa – including the cysts of Giardia and the oocysts of Cryptosporidium.

Suspect Cause of Odor: When a water tap is opened, small amounts of chlorine dioxide diffuse into the air and combine with potentially reactive household compounds. All homes have volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the ambient air produced by scented products (soaps, candles, air fresheners, incense, potpourri), cleaning agents or solvents, paint, carpet, furnishings, fresh flowers or wreaths, and many other common household items. Studies have not identified any health concerns associated with this combined odor. The strongest odors are associated with installing new carpet, upholstered furniture or draperies and interior painting. The odor will continue until the level of VOCs decreases (new smell goes away). This can take from a few weeks up to several months to dissipate depending on the situation, type of materials, amount of ventilation, etc. In enclosed areas with little ventilation, such as laundry rooms, basements, bathrooms and closets, these compounds will accumulate, so the odor will tend to be stronger or last longer than in well-ventilated areas. Increasing ventilation by opening windows and turning on fans will help to eliminate the odors more quickly.

ABOUT LEAD AND COPPER

With issues in the news of lead and copper problems in US cities such as Flint, MI, we want to take this opportunity to assure you that we take great care to protect your water from being corrosive and creating these problems in our system. While lead and copper most often comes from the piping and fixtures in your home, our responsibility is to provide your home with water that doesn't leach those metals out of your plumbing. Therefore, a corrosion inhibitor is dosed post-filtration. We are pleased to report that our system has had no instance of a lead or copper problem either in our treatment plant, our distribution system or any homes on our grid. In 2024, our system completed its initial service line inventory with no known lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines. The next lead/copper sampling is scheduled for 2028. Learn more at www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-and-copper-rule

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. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

QUALITY CONTROL

Our utility has prepared this custom report in accordance with state and federal law in order to provide you with the most pertinent information possible about the quality of your water. You can visit the EPA website online at www.epa.gov/safewater or for additional information on understanding your drinking water quality visit the ADEM website at <https://adem.alabama.gov/water/drinking-water-branch>

HELP US PROTECT YOUR WATER

We ask that you be considerate when accidents or Mother Nature hinder our efforts to supply your water. Regardless of the time or the weather, our water personnel are on call and working to keep your water flowing. Please help us to protect our water sources, which are a vital part of our lives and our future, by following a few simple tasks. The average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day. Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water.

- ♣ *Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.*
- ♣ *Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.*
- ♣ *Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.*
- ♣ *Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.*
- ♣ *Water plants only when necessary.*
- ♣ *Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace.*
- ♣ *Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it & during the cool of the day.*

Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

WATER WATER EVERYWHERE?

Customer water leaks can be costly and time consuming for the customer. As many of you may not be aware, leaks can be deceptive. Did you realize that a 1/4" stream of water running continuously with 60 psi over a month's time can lose 400,000 gallons of water? There are several things a customer can do to help prevent leaks, but sooner or later there will be an unpreventable incident. If your bill is up and you are not aware of a problem, the following may help you:

- 1) *Make sure that water is not being used in the residence and go out to your meter.*
- 2) *If the dial on the meter is turning or leak indicator hand is moving, and you have a cut-off at the residence, turn off the water at your cut-off. If the meter is still turning, the leak is between the meter and the cut-off. If the dial on the meter is not turning, this tells you the leak is after the cut-off to the residence.*


In addition, if you notice any water leaks in your area, please contact our office. Help keep costs down for all.

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG









Pipelines may be located anywhere. This is why it is important to know where they are before digging for any reason. When digging, excavating, drilling, or moving earth in any way that could damage utility pipelines, **YOU MUST CONTACT ALABAMA ONE CALL BY DIALING 811 NO LESS THAN TWO DAYS BEFORE STARTING THE EXCAVATION.**

This will help avoid costly damage or injury. Every dig job requires a call, even small projects like planting trees or shrubs. If you hit an underground utility line while digging, you can harm yourself and those around you, disrupt service

to an entire neighborhood and potentially be responsible for fines (**Section 37-15-10**) and repair costs. Smart digging means calling 811 before each job. Whether you are a homeowner or a professional excavator, one call to 811 gets your underground utility lines marked for free. Don't assume you know what is below. Protect yourself and those around you.

**811** Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

APWA UNIFORM COLOR CODES

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  RED: Electric power lines, cables, conduit and lighting cables |  BLUE: Potable water |
|  YELLOW: Gas, oil, steam, petroleum, gaseous materials |  GREEN: Sewers and drain lines |
|  ORANGE: Communications, alarm or signal lines, cables or conduit, traffic loops |  WHITE: Pre-marking dig site |
|  PURPLE: Reclaimed water, irrigation, slurry lines |  PINK: Temporary survey marks |

The marks are approximate. Dig carefully near them.



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

APWA UNIFORM COLOR CODES



RED: Electric power lines, cables, conduit and lighting cables



BLUE: Potable water



YELLOW: Gas, oil, steam, petroleum, gaseous materials



GREEN: Sewers and drain lines



ORANGE: Communications, alarm or signal lines, cables or conduit, traffic loops



WHITE: Pre-marking dig site



PURPLE: Reclaimed water, irrigation, slurry lines



PINK: Temporary survey marks

The marks are approximate. Dig carefully near them.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN DRINKING WATER:

Microbial Contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. **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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems. **Pesticides & Herbicides:** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. **Radioactive Contaminants:** which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Disinfection by-products are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in your source water. Disinfection by-products are grouped into two categories: total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfection by-products in drinking water, including both TTHM and HAA5. Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids or Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. **As part of a multi-barrier regulatory framework to control microbial contamination, public water systems supplied by or under the direct influence of surface water must maintain a disinfectant residual for water that is delivered to customers through a distribution system. Disinfectant residuals in the distribution systems serve three main purposes: to protect against microbial contaminants, to act as an indicator of distribution system upset, and to limit growth of heterotrophic bacteria and Legionella within the distribution system.**

On April 10, 2024, EPA announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for six PFAS. To inform the final rule, EPA evaluated over 120,000 comments submitted by the public on the rule proposal, as well as considered input received during multiple consultations and stakeholder engagement activities held both prior to and following the proposed rule. EPA expects that over many years the final rule will prevent PFAS exposure in drinking water for approximately 100 million people, prevent thousands of deaths, and reduce tens of thousands of serious PFAS-attributable illnesses. EPA established legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for six PFAS in drinking water: PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA as contaminants with individual MCLs, and PFAS mixtures containing at least two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS using a Hazard Index MCL to account for the combined and co-occurring levels of these PFAS in drinking water. EPA also finalized health-based, non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) for these PFAS.

| Compound | Final MCLG | Final MCL (enforceable levels) ¹ |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| PFOA | Zero | 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt) (also expressed as ng/L) |
| PFOS | Zero | 4.0 ppt |
| PFHxS | 10 ppt | 10 ppt |
| PFNA | 10 ppt | 10 ppt |
| HFPO-DA (commonly known as GenX Chemicals) | 10 ppt | 10 ppt |
| Mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS | 1 (unitless) Hazard Index | 1 (unitless) Hazard Index |

¹ Compliance with MCLs is determined by running annual averages at the sampling point.

FINAL RULE REQUIREMENTS: **1)** Public water systems must monitor for these PFAS and have three years to complete initial monitoring (by 2027), followed by ongoing compliance monitoring. Water systems must also provide the public with information on the levels of these PFAS in their drinking water beginning in 2027. **2)** Public water systems have five years (by 2029) to implement solutions that reduce these PFAS if monitoring shows that drinking water levels exceed these MCLs. **3)** Beginning in five years (2029), public water systems that have PFAS in drinking water which violates one or more of these MCLs must take action to reduce levels of these PFAS in their drinking water and must provide notification to the public of the violation.

DEKALB-JACKSON WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS.

This table represents all contaminants detected in your drinking water for the monitoring year 2025.

For more information on how these contaminants affect the overall quality of your water and your health, please call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline or visit www.epa.gov/safewater.

HIGHEST AMOUNT RANGE

| CONTAMINANT | DETECTED | DETECTED | UNITS | MCLG | MCL | V | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-------------|------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform | 0% | 0% | % total | 0 | <5% | N | Wildlife and/or human activity |
| Chlorine | 2.02 | 1.35-2.02 | ppm | MRDLG =4 | MRDL =4 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorine Dioxide | 0.73 | 0.02 -0.73 | ppm | 0.80 | 0.80 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Copper* | 0.14 90 th percentile | 0.0037-1.3 | ppm | 1.3 | AL= 1.3 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits *2025 results |
| Lead* | .0015 90 th percentile | 0.001-0.022 | ppm | 0 | AL=0.015 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits *2025 results |
| Nitrate | 0.48 | 0.48 | ppm | 10 | 10 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite | ND | ND | ppm | 1 | 1 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Haloacetic acids | 96.5 LRAA | 22.3 - 96.5 LRAA | ppb | 0 | 60 | Y | By-product of drinking water chlorination LRAA |
| Total Organic Carbon | 3.2 | 0.5-3.2 | ppm | NA | TT | N | Naturally present in the environment |
| Total Trihalomethanes | 126.3 LRAA | 24.5 – 126.3 LRAA | ppb | 0 | 80 | Y | By-product of drinking water chlorination LRAA |
| Chlorite | 0.91 | 0.02 -0.91 | ppm | 0.8 | 1.0 | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Turbidity | 0.09 | 0.01 -0.09 | NTU | NA | TT | N | Soil runoff |
| Alpha Particles* | 0.849U ± 0.376 | 0.849U ± 0.376 | pCi/L | 0.0 | 15.0 | N | Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation *2023 results |
| Radium 228* | 0.481U ± 0.209 | 0.481U ± 0.209 | pCi/L | 0.0 | 5.0 | N | Erosion of natural deposits *2023 results |
| SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | 0.04 | 0.04 | ppm | NA | 0.2 | N | - |
| Barium | 0.024 | 0.024 | ppm | NA | NA | N | - |
| Bromide | ND | ND | ppm | NA | ND | N | - |
| Calcium | 20.4 | 20.4 | ppm | NA | NA | N | - |
| Carbon Dioxide | 11.1 | 11.1 | ppm | NA | NA | N | - |
| Chloride | 13.7 | 13.7 | ppm | NA | 250 | N | - |
| Color | ND | ND | CU | NA | 15 | N | - |
| Fluoride | ND | ND | ppm | 4.0 | 4.0 | N | - |
| Hardness as CaCO ₃ | 68.1 | 68.1 | ppm | NA | NA | N | 0-60 Soft, 61-120 Moderately Hard, 121-180 Hard |
| Langelier Index | -1.81 | -1.81 | LSI | NA | NA | N | - |
| Magnesium | 4.2 | 4.2 | ppm | NA | NA | N | - |
| Manganese | ND | ND | ppm | NA | NA | N | - |
| pH | 6.6 | 6.6 | SU | NA | NA | N | - |
| Sodium | 8.7 | 8.7 | ppm | NA | NA | N | - |
| Specific Conductance | 179 | 179 | umhos/c | NA | NA | N | - |
| Sulfate | 15.0 | 15.0 | ppm | NA | 250 | N | - |
| Total Alkalinity | 46.3 | 46.3 | ppm | NA | NA | N | - |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 122 | 122 | ppm | NA | 500 | N | - |
| OTHER REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER | | | | | | | |
| Chloroform | 0.11 | 0.0099-0.11 | ppm | .07 | NA | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Bromodichloromethane | 0.010 | 0.0024-0.010 | ppm | 0 | NA | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Dibromochloromethane | 0.0031 | ND-0.0031 | ppm | .06 | NA | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Bromoform | ND | ND | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |
| Bromoacetic acid | ND | ND | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |
| Dibromoacetic acid | 0.0018 | ND-0.0018 | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |
| Dichloroacetic acid | 0.091 | 0.0067-0.091 | ppm | 0 | NA | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Trichloroacetic acid | 0.019 | 0.0031-0.019 | ppm | .02 | NA | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chloroacetic acid | ND | ND | ppm | .07 | NA | N | - |
| Monochloroacetic | 0.019 | ND-0.019 | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |
| Monobromoacetic | ND | ND-0.0015 | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |

PLEASE NOTE: The District did incur Disinfection By-Product MCL Violations for exceedance of the LRAA during the 2025 Monitoring year. Although construction is still on-going as of December, 2025, the District's Contact Clarifiers are operational and results for samples taken in November 2025 have restored the District's compliance with the Stage 2 DBP rule. NOTE: Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids or Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

DEKALB-JACKSON WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT

NON-COMPLIANCE MONITORING (UCMR5) (2024-2025) APRIL - JANUARY

| CONTAMINANT | MCLG | MCL (ug/l) | UNIT | HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE DETECTED | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|--------------|------|------------|------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| LITHIUM | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| 11CI-PF3OUds | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| 4:2 FTS | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| 6:2 FTS | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| 8:2 FTS | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| 9CI-PF3ONS | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| ADONA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| HFPO-DA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| NFDBA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFBA | N/A | N/A | ppb | .0081 | .0028-.0081 | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFBS | N/A | N/A | ppb | .0077 | .0023-.0077 | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFDA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFDoA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFEESA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFHpA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFHpS | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFHxA | N/A | N/A | ppb | .0016 | .0011-.0016 | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFHxS | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFMBA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFMPA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFNA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFOA | N/A | N/A | ppb | .0024 | .0012-.0024 | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFOS | N/A | N/A | ppb | .0028 | .0028 | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFPeA | N/A | N/A | ppb | .0018 | .0011-.0018 | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFPeS | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFUnA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| NEtFOSAA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| NMeFOSAA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFTA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFTrDA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |

DEKALB-JACKSON WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT

| UCMR 4 COLLECTED/ANALYZED APRIL 2019-JAN 2020 | | | | | PFAS COLLECTED/ANALYZED JAN-DEC 2020 | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| CONTAMINANT | UNITS | MCL (ug/l) | RANGE DETECTED | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION | PFAS COMPOUNDS | RESULTS | UNITS |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|---------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----|------|
| alpha-BHC | ug/L | .01 | .0031 - .0032 | Naturally present in the environment | 11CI-PF3OUds | ND | ug/L |
| Chlorpyrifos | ug/L | .03 | .0095 - .0097 | Naturally present in the environment | 9CI-PF3ONS | ND | ug/L |
| Dimethipin | ug/L | .2 | .064 - .065 | Naturally present in the environment | ADONA | ND | ug/L |
| Ethoprop | ug/L | .03 | .0095 - .0097 | Naturally present in the environment | HFPO-DA | ND | ug/L |
| Merphos-Oxone | ug/L | .07 | .022 - .022 | Naturally present in the environment | NEtFOSAA | ND | ug/L |
| Oxyfluorfen | ug/L | .05 | .016 - .016 | Naturally present in the environment | NMeFOSAA | ND | ug/L |
| Permethrin | ug/L | .04 | .012 - .013 | Naturally present in the environment | Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid | ND | ug/L |
| Profenofos | ug/L | .3 | .095 - .097 | Naturally present in the environment | Perfluorodecanoic acid | ND | ug/L |
| Tebuconazole | ug/L | .2 | .064 - .065 | Naturally present in the environment | Perfluorohexanoic acid | ND | ug/L |
| Butylated Hydroxyanisole | ug/L | .03 | .0095 - .0096 | Naturally present in the environment | Perfluorododecanoic acid | ND | ug/L |
| Quinoline | ug/L | .02 | .0064 - .0064 | Naturally present in the environment | Perfluoroheptanoic acid | ND | ug/L |
| O-Toluidine | ug/L | .007 | .0022 - .0032 | Naturally present in the environment | Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid | ND | ug/L |
| n-Butanol | ug/L | 2.0 | .67 - .67 | Naturally present in the environment | Perflurononanoic acid | ND | ug/L |
| 2-Methoxyethanol | ug/L | .4 | .13 - .13 | Naturally present in the environment | Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid | ND | ug/L |
| 2-Propen-1-ol | ug/L | .5 | .17 - .17 | Naturally present in the environment | Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid | ND | ug/L |
| Germanium | ug/L | .3 | .10 - .10 | Naturally present in the environment | Perflurotetradecanoic acid | ND | ug/L |
| Manganese | ug/L | 1.6 | .90 - 24.0 | Naturally present in the environment | Perflurotridecanoic acid | ND | ug/L |
| Bromide | ug/L | 20 | 16.1 - 25.7 | Naturally present in the environment | Perfluroundecanoic acid | ND | ug/L |
| | | | | | Total PFAs | ND | ug/L |

LT2ESWTR CRYPO MONITORING (TN RIVER) 2024-2025

UMR4 CYANOTOXINS APRIL 2020-JULY 2020

| CONTAMINANT | MCLG | MCL | UNIT | HIGHEST | RANGE | LIKELY SOURCE | UCMR4 ALGALTOXINS | RESULTS | UNITS | MCL(ug/L) |
|-----------------|------|-----|-----------|---------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| Cryptosporidium | 0 | TT | Cysts/10L | ND | ND | Wildlife and/or human activity | Anatoxin | .010 | ug/L | .030 |
| E. coli | 0 | TT | MPN/100mL | 196 | ND-196 | Wildlife and/or human activity | Cylindrospermopsin | .030 | ug/L | .090 |
| Giardia | 0 | TT | Cysts/10L | ND | ND | Wildlife and/or human activity | Total Microcystins | .10 | ug/L | .30 |
| Turbidity (Raw) | 0 | TT | NTU | 15.4 | 1.13-15.4 | Soil/Runoff | | | | |

DEKALB-JACKSON WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT

PRIMARY LIST OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risk to humans. This table provides a quick reference of any primary contaminant detections. All tests are from the 2025 monitoring year unless otherwise noted.

| MICROORGANISMS | MCLG | MCL | UNITS | AMOUNT |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|--------|--------|
| Cryptosporidium | 0.000 | TT | ppm | ND |
| Giardia lamblia | 0.000 | TT | ppm | ND |
| Heterotrophic plate count | NA | TT | ppm | ND |
| Legionella | 0.000 | TT | ppm | ND |
| Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform) | 0.000 | <5% | %total | 0 |
| Turbidity | NA | TT | NTU | 0.15 |
| Viruses (enteric) | 0.000 | TT | ppm | ND |
| DISINFECTANTS | | | | |
| Chloramines (as Cl2) | 4.0 | 4.0 | ppm | N/A |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) | 4.0 | 4.0 | ppm | 2.02 |
| Chlorine Dioxide (as ClO2) | 0.8 | 0.8 | ppm | 0.73 |
| DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS | | | | |
| Bromate | 0.000 | 0.010 | ppm | ND |
| Chlorite | 0.800 | 1.000 | ppm | 0.91 |
| Haloacetic acids (HAA5) | NA | 0.060 | ppm | 0.0965 |
| Total Trihalomethanes | NA | 0.080 | ppm | 0.1263 |
| INORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | |
| Antimony | 0.006 | 0.006 | ppm | ND |
| Arsenic | 0.000 | 0.010 | ppm | ND |
| Asbestos (fiber >10) | 7.000 | 7.000 | MFL | MFL |
| Barium | 2.000 | 2.000 | ppm | 0.024 |
| Beryllium | 0.004 | 0.004 | ppm | ND |
| Cadmium | 0.005 | 0.005 | ppm | ND |
| Chromium (total) | 0.100 | 0.100 | ppm | ND |
| Copper | 1.300 | AL=1.3 | ppm | 0.036 |
| Cyanide (as free cyanide) | 0.200 | 0.200 | ppm | ND |
| Fluoride | 4.000 | 4.000 | ppm | ND |
| Lead | 0.000 | AL=0.015 | ppm | ND |
| Mercury (inorganic) | 0.002 | 0.002 | ppm | ND |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 10.00 | 10.000 | ppm | 0.48 |
| Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) | 1.000 | 1.000 | ppm | ND |
| Total Nitrate + Nitrite | 10.00 | 10.000 | ppm | 0.48 |
| Selenium | 0.050 | 0.050 | ppm | ND |
| Thallium | 0.000 | 0.002 | ppm | ND |
| ORGANIC CHEMICALS (2022-23) Next Sampling (2025-26) | | | | |
| Acrylamide | 0.000 | TT | ppm | N/A |
| Alachlor | 0.000 | 0.002 | ppm | ND |
| Atrazine | 0.003 | 0.003 | ppm | ND |
| Benzene | 0.000 | 0.005 | ppm | ND |
| Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs) | 0.000 | 0.0002 | ppm | ND |
| Carbofuran | 0.040 | 0.040 | ppm | ND |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 0.000 | 0.005 | ppm | ND |
| Chlordane | 0.000 | 0.002 | ppm | ND |
| Chlorobenzene | 0.100 | 0.100 | ppm | ND |
| 2,4-D | 0.070 | 0.070 | ppm | ND |
| Dalapon | 0.200 | 0.200 | ppm | ND |
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) | 0.000 | .0002 | ppb | ND |

| ORGANIC CHEMICALS (cont) | MCLG | MCL | UNITS | AMOUNT |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------------|
| o-Dichlorobenzene | 0.600 | 0.600 | ppm | ND |
| p-Dichlorobenzene | 0.075 | 0.075 | ppm | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 0.000 | 0.005 | ppm | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 0.007 | 0.007 | ppm | ND |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.070 | 0.070 | ppm | ND |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.100 | 0.100 | ppm | ND |
| Dichloromethane | 0.000 | 0.005 | ppm | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 0.000 | 0.005 | ppm | ND |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate | 0.400 | 0.400 | ppm | ND |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 0.000 | 0.006 | ppm | ND |
| Dinoseb | 0.007 | 0.007 | ppm | ND |
| Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) | 0.000 | 3.0E-08 | ppm | ND |
| Diquat | 0.020 | 0.020 | ppm | ND |
| Endothall | 0.100 | 0.100 | ppm | ND |
| Endrin | 0.002 | 0.002 | ppm | ND |
| Epichlorohydrin | 0.000 | TT | ppm | ND |
| Ethylbenzene | 0.700 | 0.700 | ppm | ND |
| Ethylene dibromide | 0.000 | 0.00005 | ppb | ND |
| Glyphosate | 0.700 | 0.700 | ppm | ND |
| Heptachlor | 0.000 | 0.0004 | ppb | ND |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 0.000 | 0.0002 | ppb | ND |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 0.000 | 0.001 | ppm | ND |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 0.050 | 0.050 | ppm | ND |
| Lindane | 0.000 | 0.0002 | ppb | ND |
| Methoxychlor | 0.040 | 0.040 | ppm | ND |
| Oxamyl (Vydate) | 0.200 | 0.200 | ppm | ND |
| Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) | 0.000 | 0.0005 | ppm | ND |
| Pentachlorophenol | 0.000 | 0.001 | ppm | ND |
| Picloram | 0.500 | 0.500 | ppm | ND |
| Simazine | 0.004 | 0.004 | ppm | ND |
| Styrene | 0.100 | 0.100 | ppm | ND |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 0.000 | 0.005 | ppm | ND |
| Toluene | 1.000 | 1.000 | ppm | ND |
| Total Organic Carbon | NA | TT | ppm | 0.5-3.2 |
| Toxaphene | 0.000 | 0.003 | ppm | ND |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | 0.050 | 0.050 | ppm | ND |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 0.070 | 0.070 | ppm | ND |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 0.200 | 0.200 | ppm | ND |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 0.003 | 0.005 | ppm | ND |
| Trichloroethylene | 0.000 | 0.005 | ppm | ND |
| Vinyl chloride | 0.000 | 0.002 | ppm | ND |
| Xylene (Total) | 10.000 | 10.000 | ppm | ND |
| RADIONUCLIDES | | | | |
| Alpha particles (2023 results) Next Sampling (2026) | 0.0 | 15.0 | pCi/L | 0.849U ± 0.376 |
| Beta particles and photon emitters | 0.0 | 4.0 | mrem/yr | ND |
| Radium 228 (2023 results) Next Sampling (2026) | 0.0 | 5.0 | pCi/L | 0.481U ± 0.209 |
| Uranium | 0.0 | 30.0 | ppb | ND |

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

| | MCLG | MCL | UNITS | AMOUNT |
|------------------------|------|---------------|----------|--------|
| Aluminum | NA | 0.2 | ppm | 0.04 |
| Calcium | NA | NA | ppm | 20.4 |
| Carbon Dioxide | NA | NA | ppm | 11.1 |
| Chloride | NA | 250 | ppm | 13.7 |
| Apparent Color | NA | 15 | units | ND |
| Copper | NA | 1.3 | ppm | 0.036 |
| Corrosivity | NA | non corrosive | LSI | -1.81 |
| Fluoride | NA | 2.0 | ppm | ND |
| MBAs | NA | 0.5 | ppm | ND |
| Hardness as CaCO3 | NA | NA | ppm | 68.1 |
| Iron | NA | 0.3 | ppm | ND |
| Magnesium | NA | NA | ppm | 4.2 |
| Manganese | NA | 0.05 | ppm | ND |
| Nickel | NA | 0.1 | ppm | ND |
| Odor | NA | 3 | units | ND |
| pH | NA | 6.5-8.5 | SU | 6.6 |
| Silver | NA | 0.1 | ppm | ND |
| Sodium | NA | NA | ppm | 8.7 |
| Specific Conductance | NA | NA | Umhos/cm | 179 |
| Sulfate | NA | 250 | ppm | 15.0 |
| Total Alkalinity | NA | NA | ppm | 46.3 |
| Total Dissolved Solids | NA | 500 | ppm | 122 |
| Zinc | NA | 5 | ppm | ND |

OTHER REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|----|-----|--------|
| Bromoacetic Acid | NA | NA | ppb | ND |
| Dibromoacetic Acid | NA | NA | ppm | 0.0018 |
| Chloroacetic Acid | 0.07 | NA | ppm | ND |
| Monobromoacetic Acid | NA | NA | ppm | 0.0015 |
| Monochloroacetic Acid | NA | NA | ppm | 0.019 |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | 0 | NA | ppm | 0.091 |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | 0.02 | NA | ppm | 0.019 |
| Bromodichloromethane | 0 | NA | ppm | 0.010 |
| Dibromochloromethane | 0.06 | NA | ppm | 0.031 |
| Chloroform | 0.07 | NA | ppm | 0.11 |
| Bromoform | 0 | NA | ppm | ND |

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old. In addition to the primary drinking water contaminants, this utility monitors regularly for some secondary and unregulated contaminants as required by ADEM. ADEM requires publication of all detections of these contaminants in the Annual Consumer Confidence Report. The required monitoring of unregulated contaminants further ensures the quality of your drinking water.

WAIVER: 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. Therefore, monitoring for these contaminants was not required. For more unregulated contaminants, please visit www.epa.gov/safewater

****NOTE: Please find attached Tables of Detected Contaminants from Bridgeport Utilities and Waterworks Board of Section and Dutton.**

DEFINITIONS

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 by regulation in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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.

MAX AMOUNT: the highest level detected of a contaminant for comparison against the acceptable level. These levels could be the highest single measurement or an average of values depending on the contaminant.

VARIANCES AND EXEMPTIONS: The Department or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ACTION LEVEL (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment requirements that a water system must follow.

RANGE: the lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for a contaminant during the specified period. If only one sample is taken there is no range to report for that contaminant.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

SU: Standard Unit

pCi/L: Picocuries per Liter (measure of radioactivity)

umhos/cm: Micromhos per Centimeter

ppm: Parts per Million (milligrams per liter)

ppb: Parts per Billion (micrograms per liter)

MFL: Million Fibers per Liter

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart

TURBIDITY: a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average



And let the peace of God rule in your hearts, to the which also ye are called in one body; and be ye thankful. Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord. And whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by him. Colossians 3:15-17

PEACE and BLESSINGS to you and your families.

Section-Dutton Water 2026 CCR
2024 Test Results Table of Detected Contaminants

Of the many contaminants tested, only these few were at levels of detection. All test results are from the 2024 monitoring year unless otherwise noted.¹

| CONTAMINANT | MCLG | MCL | Unit | Highest Amount Detected | Range Detected | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Microbiological | | | | | | |
| Turbidity | N/A | TT | NTU | 0.08 | 0.02-0.08 | Soil runoff. |
| Radiological | | | | | | |
| Alpha Emitters (2021) ¹ | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | 0.92+/- 0.41 | NA | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Radium 228 (2021) ¹ | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | 0.70+/- 0.41 | NA | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Nitrate | 10 | 10 | ppm | 0.37 | single sample | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (2025) | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | ppm | 0.13 90th percentile | ND-0.37 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Lead (2025) | 0 | AL=0.015 | ppm | ND 90th percentile | ND | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. One site above the Action Level. |
| Fluoride | 4 | 4 | ppm | 0.60 Avg. | .30 - .90 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Organic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | N/A | 60 | ppb | 29.5 HARA | ND- 38.0 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | N/A | 80 | ppb | 34.8 HARA | ND- 46.0 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total Organic Carbon | N/A | TT | ppm | 0.9 | .30 - .88 | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Chlorine | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | ppm | 2.6 | 2.5 - 2.7 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Unregulated Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | N/A | N/A | ppb | 6.2 | ND-6.2 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chloroform | N/A | N/A | ppb | 35.0 | ND-35.0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | N/A | N/A | ppb | 19.0 | ND-19.0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | N/A | N/A | ppb | 16.0 | ND-16.0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Dibromochloromethane | N/A | N/A | ppb | 2.4 | ND-2.4 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Non-Compliance Monitoring (DSE)(2018) | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2018) ¹ | N/A | 80 | ppb | 22.7 | 6.53-22.7 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2018) ¹ | N/A | 60 | ppb | 19.0 | 4.70-19.0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Non-Compliance Microbiological (LT2EWTR)(2024) | | | | | | |
| Cryptosporidium | 0 | TT | oocysts/L | ND | ND | Wildlife and/or human activity. |
| E.coli | 0 | TT | #/100mL | 23 | <1-23 | Wildlife and/or human activity. |
| Giardia | 0 | TT | cysts/L | ND | ND | Wildlife and/or human activity. |
| Total Coliform | 0 | TT | #/100mL | 920 | 114-920 | Wildlife and/or human activity. |
| Turbidity (Raw) | 0 | TT | NTU | 12.5 | 1.5-12.5 | Soil Runoff. |

Section-Dutton Water 2026 CCR

2024 Test Results Table of Detected Contaminants (continued)

Of the many contaminants tested, only these few were at levels of detection. All test results are from the 2024 monitoring year unless otherwise noted.¹

| CONTAMINANT | MCLG | MCL (ug/L) | Unit | Highest Amount Detected | Range Detected ug/L | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------------------------|------|------------|------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Non-Compliance Monitoring (UCMR5)(2024) | | | | | | |
| lithium | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| 11Cl-PF3OUds | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| 4:2 FTS | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| 6:2 FTS | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| 8:2 FTS | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| 9Cl-PF3ONS | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| ADONA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| HFPO-DA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| NFDHA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFBA | N/A | N/A | ppb | 0.0077 | 0.0051-0.0077 | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFBS | N/A | N/A | ppb | 0.0054 | 0.0038-0.0054 | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFDA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFDoA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFEESA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFHpA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFHpS | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFHxA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFHxS | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFMBA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFMPA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFNA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFOA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFOS | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFPeA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFPeS | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFUnA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| NEtFOSAA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| NMeFOSAA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFTA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |
| PFTTrDA | N/A | N/A | ppb | <MRL | <MRL | Naturally present in the environment / Industrial waste |

Section-Dutton Water 2026 CCR

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)

In addition to the primary drinking water contaminants, Section-Dutton Water also monitors for some of the following unregulated contaminants as required by ADEM and EPA.

| CONTAMINANTS | AMOUNT DETECTED | CONTAMINANTS | AMOUNT DETECTED |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | 1,3-Dichloropropane | ND |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | 1,3-Dichloropropene | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | ND | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | ND |
| 1,2,4,-Trichlorobenzene | ND | 2,2-Dichloropropane | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | Bromobenzene | ND |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | Bromochloromethane | ND |
| Benzene | ND | Bromodichloromethane | 0.003 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | Bromoform | ND |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | Bromomethane | ND |
| Ethylbenzene | ND | Chloroethane | ND |
| Methylene chloride | ND | Chloroform | 0.0058 |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | Chloromethane | ND |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | Dibromochloromethane | ND |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | Dibromomethane | ND |
| Styrene | ND | Dichlorodifluoromethane | ND |
| Trichloroethene | ND | Hexachlorobutadiene | ND |
| Tetrachloroethene | ND | Isopropylbenzene | ND |
| Toluene | ND | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | ND | Methyl tert-butyl ether | ND |
| Vinyl Chloride | ND | n-Butylbenzene | ND |
| Xylenes | ND | Naphthalene | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloropropene | ND | n-Propylbenzene | ND |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 2-Chlorotoluene | ND |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | 4-Chlorotoluene | ND |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | 4-Isopropyltoluene | ND |
| 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | ND | sec-Butylbenzene | ND |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | ND | tert-Butylbenzene | ND |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | ND | Trichlorofluoromethane | ND |

| Secondary Contaminants | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| CONTAMINANTS | | AMOUNT DETECTED | CONTAMINANTS | AMOUNT DETECTED |
| Alkalinity, Total (mg/l) | | 60.8 | Magnesium (mg/l) | 4.9 |
| Aluminum (mg/l) | | 0.018 | Manganese | ND |
| Calcium (mg/l) | | 20.1 | Odor (Threshold order number) | ND |
| Carbon Dioxide (mg/l) | | ND | pH (su) | 7.7 |
| Chloride (mg/l) | | 15.6 | Silver | ND |
| Color | | ND | Sodium (mg/l) | 9.7 |
| Copper | | ND | Specific Conductance (mg/l) | 220 |
| MBAS | | ND | Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l) | 100 |
| Hardness (mg/l) | | 70.6 | Zinc | ND |
| Iron, as Fe | | ND | | |

Section-Dutton Water 2026 CCR
Table of Primary Contaminants

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. All tests are from the 2024 monitoring year unless otherwise noted.¹

| CONTAMINANT | MCL | AMOUNT DETECTED | CONTAMINANT | MCL | AMOUNT DETECTED |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| Bacteriological | | | Endrin (ppb)(2023) | 2 | ND |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | < 5% | 0 | Epichlorohydrin | TT | ND |
| Turbidity | TT | 0.08 | Glyphosate (ppb)(2023) | 700 | ND |
| Fecal coliform and E. coli | < 5% | 0 | Heptachlor (ppt)(2023) | 400 | ND |
| Radiological | | | Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)(2023) | 200 | ND |
| Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr) | 4 | ND | Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)(2023) | 1 | ND |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/l) (2021) ¹ | 15 | 0.92+/-0.41 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppm)(23) | 50 | 0.000096 |
| Combined radium (pCi/l) | 5 | ND | Chlorine(ppm) | MRDL=4 | 2.8 |
| Uranium (ppb) | 30 | ND | Chlorine Dioxide (ppb) | 800 | ND |
| Inorganic | | | Lindane (ppt)(2023) | 200 | ND |
| Antimony (ppb) | 6 | ND | Methoxychlor (ppb)(2023) | 40 | ND |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | ND | Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)(2023) | 200 | ND |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 0.016 | PCBs (ppt)(2023) | 500 | ND |
| Beryllium (ppb) | 4 | ND | Pentachlorophenol (ppb)(2023) | 1 | ND |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 5 | ND | Picloram (ppb)(2023) | 500 | ND |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | ND | Simazine (ppb)(2023) | 4 | ND |
| Copper (ppm) | AL=1.3 | ND | Toxaphene (ppb)(2023) | 3 | ND |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 200 | ND | Benzene (ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 0.41 | Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Lead (ppb) | AL=15 | ND | Chlorobenzene (ppb) | 100 | ND |
| Mercury (ppb) | 2 | ND | Dibromochloropropane (ppt) | 200 | ND |
| Nickel, as Ni (ppm) | 0.1 | ND | 0-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 600 | ND |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 0.37 | p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | ND |
| Nitrite (ppm) | 1 | ND | 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | ND | 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 7 | ND |
| Sulfate, as SO4 (ppm) | 500 | 12.8 | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 70 | ND |
| Thallium (ppb) | 2 | ND | trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 100 | ND |
| Organic Chemicals | | | Dichloromethane (ppb) | 5 | ND |
| 2,4-D (ppb)(2023) | 70 | ND | 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | 5 | ND |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)(2023) | 50 | ND | Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | ND |
| Acrylamide | TT | ND | Ethylene dibromide (ppt) | 50 | ND |
| Alachlor (ppb)(2023) | 2 | ND | Styrene (ppb) | 100 | ND |
| Benzo(a)pyrene[PHAs] (ppt)23 | 200 | ND | Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Carbofuran (ppb)(2023) | 40 | ND | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | 70 | ND |
| Chlordane (ppb)(2023) | 2 | ND | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 200 | ND |
| Dalapon (ppb)(2023) | 200 | ND | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (ppb) | 400 | ND | Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates (ppb) | 6 | ND | TTHM (ppb) | 80 | 35.0 |
| Dinoseb (ppb)(2023) | 7 | ND | Toluene (ppb) | 1 | ND |
| Diquat (ppb)(2023) | 20 | ND | Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 2 | ND |
| Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)23 | 30 | ND | Xylenes (ppm) | 10 | ND |
| Chloramines (ppm) | 4 | ND | Total Organic Carbon (ppm) | TT | 2.0 |
| Chlorite (ppm) | 1 | ND | Bromate (ppb) | 10 | ND |
| Endothall (ppb)(2023) | 100 | ND | Total Haloacetic Acid (ppb) | 60 | 31.8 |

2025 BRIDGEPORT UTILITIES BOARD
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – LIMITS ARE BASED ON PUBLIC HEALTH EFFECTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | | Units | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination and Other Notes |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Range | Highest | | | | |
| BACTERIOLOGICAL | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | N | 0% | 0% | Total Col / 100ml | 0 | Present in 5% of mth samples | Naturally present in the environment 8 test sites tested monthly |
| Fecal coliform and <i>E. Coli</i> | N | 0 | 0 | Col / 100ml | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage) | N | 0 | 0 | Col/ 100ml | n/a | TT | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Turbidity | N | 100% Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting the Turbidity Limits | 0 | NTU | n/a | TT | Soil Runoff |
| INORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ | N/A | 60.35-75.9 | 75.9 | ppm | N/A | N/A | |
| Conductance | N/A | 194 | 194 | Umhos/cm | N/A | N/A | |
| Hardness as CaCO ₃ | N | 79.7 | 79.7 | ppm | N/A | N/A | |
| Antimony | N | 0.76 | 0.76 | ppb | 6 | 6 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Arsenic | N | 0.000911 | 0.000911 | ppm | 0 | 0.01 | Runoff from orchards; natural deposits; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | N | 0.019 | 0.019 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium | N | 0.00071 | 0.00071 | ppm | 0.004 | 0.004 | Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Cadmium | N | 0.00067 | 0.00067 | ppm | 0.005 | 0.005 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium | N | 0.0044 | 0.0044 | ppm | 0.1 | 0.1 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | N | 0.00079-0.15 | 0.15 | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Cyanide | N | 0.0036 | 0.0036 | ppm | 0.2 | 0.2 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Fluoride | N | ND | ND | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead | N | 0.00052-0.0061 | 0.0061 | ppm | 0 | 0.015 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Mercury | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0.002 | 0.002 | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | ND | ND | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite-Nitrogen | N | ND | ND | ppm | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium | N | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | ppm | .05 | .05 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Thallium | N | 0.00072 | 0.00072 | ppm | 0.0005 | 0.002 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |
| ORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon | N | 1.25-1.88 | 1.88 | ppm | n/a | TT | Naturally present in the environment |
| Benzene | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0 | 0.005 | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0 | 5 | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------|------|-----|-------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0 | 0.005 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0.007 | 0.007 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0.07 | 0.07 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0.1 | 0.1 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Dichloromethane | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0 | 0.005 | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0 | 0.005 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Ethylbenzene | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0.7 | 0.7 | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| o-Dichlorobenzene | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0.6 | 0.6 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0.075 | 0.075 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] | N | 19.3-35.6 | 35.6 | ppb | 0 | 60 * | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0.05 | 0.05 | Discharge from chemical factories |
| Styrene | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0.1 | 0.1 | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills |
| Tetrachloroethylene | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0 | 0.005 | Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| Toluene | N | ND | ND | ppm | 1 | 1 | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0.07 | 0.07 | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0.003 | 0.005 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Trichloroethylene | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0 | 0.005 | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 25.1-70.0 | 70.0 | ppb | 0 | 80 * | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Vinyl Chloride | N | ND | ND | ppm | 0 | 0.002 | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories |
| m & p-Xylenes | N | ND | ND | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |
| o-Xylene | N | ND | ND | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |

BRIDGEPORT UTILITIES BOARD

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - LIMITS ARE SET BASED ON COSMETIC OR AESTHETIC EFFECTS

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------|---------|-------|---|------|---|
| Aluminum | N | 0.0327 | 0.0327 | ppm | — | 0.2 | — |
| Chloride | N | 12.2 | 12.2 | ppm | — | 250 | — |
| Color | N | <5.00 | <5.00 | Units | — | 15 | — |
| Iron | N | <0.0200 | <0.0200 | ppm | — | 0.3 | — |
| Manganese | N | 0.0-0.01 | 0.01 | ppm | — | 0.05 | — |
| Silver | N | <0.0005 | <0.0005 | ppm | — | 0.1 | — |
| Sulfate | N | 12 | 12 | ppm | — | 250 | — |
| Total Dissolved Solids | N | 130 | 130 | ppm | — | 500 | — |
| Zinc | N | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | ppm | — | 5 | — |

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

| Bromobenzene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------|-------|------|-----|----------------------------------------------|
| Bromochloromethane | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | | Units | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination / Other Notes |
| | | Range | Highest | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | N/A | 0.0033-0.015 | 0.015 | ppm | — | — | — |
| Bromoform | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| Bromomethane | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| Calcium | N/A | 23.7 | 23.7 | ppm | — | — | — |
| Carbon Dioxide | N/A | 2.64 | 2.64 | ppm | — | — | — |
| Chloroethane | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| Chloroform | N/A | 0.017-0.071 | 0.071 | ppm | — | — | — |
| Chloromethane | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| Dibromochloromethane | N/A | 0.00079-0.0034 | 0.0034 | ppm | — | — | — |
| Dibromomethane | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| 2,2-Dichloropropane | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| 1,1-Dichloropropene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| cis -1,3-Dichloropropene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| trans -1,3-Dichloropropene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| Fluorotrichloromethane | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| Isopropylbenzene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |

| m-Dichlorobenzene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|------------|----------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Magnesium | N/A | 5.0 | 5.0 | ppm | — | — | — |
| MBAS (Foaming Agents) | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| Monochlorobenzene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| Methylene chloride | NT | NT | NT | ppm | — | — | — |
| MTBE | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| n-Butylbenzene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| n-Propylbenzene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| Naphthalene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| Nickel | N/A | 0.00089 | 0.00089 | ppm | — | — | — |
| Nitrobenzene | NT | NT | NT | ppm | — | — | — |
| o-Chlorotoluene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| p-Chlorotoluene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| p-Isopropyltoluene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| pH | N/A | 7.6-7.8 | 7.8 | pH Units | — | — | — |
| Residual Chlorine | N | 2.03-2.17 | 2.17 | ppm | MRDLG = 4 ppm | MRDL = 4 ppm | Water additive used to control microbes |
| sec-Butylbenzene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| Sodium | N/A | 6.59 | 6.59 | ppm | — | — | — |
| tert-Butylbenzene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| Dibromoacetic Acid (DBAA) | N/A | ND-0.0034 | 0.0034 | ppm | — | — | — |
| Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA) | N/A | 0.0044-0.023 | 0.023 | ppm | — | — | — |
| Monobromoacetic Acid (MBAA) | N/A | ND-0.0038 | 0.0038 | ppm | — | — | — |
| Monochloroacetic Acid (MCAA) | N/A | ND-0.0028 | 0.0028 | ppm | — | — | — |
| Trichloroacetic Acid (TCAA) | N/A | 0.0063-0.0204 | 0.0204 | ppm | — | — | — |
| 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | N/A | ND | ND | ppm | — | — | — |
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | | Units | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination / Other Notes |
| | | Range | Highest | | | | |
| BRIDGEPORT UTILITIES BOARD | | | | | | | |
| 537.1 PFAS Compounds | | | | | | | |
| 11Cl-PF3OUdS | N | <0.0000019 | <0.0000019 | ppm | — | — | Research has confirmed that per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are persistent, bio accumulative, and a health concern. Likely sources are from the production of nonstick coatings for cookware, stain-repellent coatings for clothes and carpeting, detergents, cleaning products, and firefighting foams. |
| 9Cl-PF3ONS | N | <0.0000019 | <0.0000019 | ppm | — | — | |
| ADONA | N | <0.0000019 | <0.0000019 | ppm | — | — | |
| HFPO-DA | N | <0.0000019 | <0.0000019 | ppm | 0.00001 | 0.00001 | |
| NEtFOSAA | N | <0.0000019 | <0.0000019 | ppm | — | — | |
| NMeFOSAA | N | <0.0000019 | <0.0000019 | ppm | — | — | |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid | N | 0.0000023-0.0000059 | 0.0000059 | ppm | — | — | |
| Perfluorodecanoic acid | N | <0.0000019 | <0.0000019 | ppm | — | — | |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid | N | <0.0000019-0.0000027 | 0.0000027 | ppm | — | — | |
| Perfluorododecanoic acid | N | <0.0000019 | <0.0000019 | ppm | — | — | |
| Perfluoroheptanoic acid | N | <0.0000019 | <0.0000019 | ppm | — | — | |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid | N | <0.0000019 | <0.0000019 | ppm | 0.00001 | 0.00001 | |
| Perfluorononanoic acid | N | <0.0000019 | <0.0000019 | ppm | 0.00001 | 0.00001 | |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid | N | <0.0000019 - 0.0000031 | 0.0000031 | ppm | 0 | 0.000004 | |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid | N | <0.0000019-0.0000022 | 0.0000022 | ppm | 0 | 0.000004 | |
| Perfluorotetradecanoic acid | N | <0.0000019 | <0.0000019 | ppm | — | — | |
| Perfluorotridecanoic acid | N | <0.0000019 | <0.0000019 | ppm | — | — | |
| Perfluoroundecanoic acid | N | <0.0000019 | <0.0000019 | ppm | — | — | |
| Total PFAs | N | 0.0000034-0.0000112 | 0.0000112 | ppm | — | — | |
| Cryptosporidium | | | | | | | |
| # Detected (Cypto) | N | 0 | 0 | oocyst | — | — | |