City of Brundidge, Alabama
The Water We Drink

***January 1, 2025– December 31,* 2025**

We're pleased to present this Annual Quality Water Report. This report is required by the Congress of the United States through the *Safe Water Drinking Act* and is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water source is wells, one located at the corner of College Street and Railroad Avenue and the other located on Elm Street. The College Street Well was first operational in 1948 and is approximately 750 feet deep. The Elm Street Well was put into service in 1969 and is approximately 660 feet deep. The Wal-Mart Well was put in service in 2001, and pumps 400 gallons per minute. It is located on Sara G. Lott Blvd. Each well draws water from the Ripley Formation, an aquifer very common in our area.

Your water system is operated pursuant to the rules and regulations of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM). The Mayor and City Council set the policies for operation and the City Manager is responsible for insuring that the policies are carried out. The Water Department Superintendent is Thomas Bryant and the certified operator is Dawson Floyd.

If you have questions about this report concerning your water utility, please contact Willie Wright, City Manager, at the City Hall via one of the following means:

Postal Service	P. O. Box 638 36010-0638
Phone	334/735-2385
Fax	334/735-5180
Email	willie.wright@troycable.net

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings of the city council. The meetings are held the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at the City Hall (200 North Main Street) at 6:00 o'clock p.m.

The City of Brundidge Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The “MRDLG” level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The MRDL is the highest allowable level of a disinfectant, with evidence that it is necessary to control microbial contaminants

2025 TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND		0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and *E.coli*	N	ND		0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	Human and animal fecal waste
Radioactive Contaminants						
Beta/photon emitters	N	ND	mrem/yr	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters	N	2.76	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	N	3.619	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Antimony	N	0.42	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	0.58	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos	N	*	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	N	0.031	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	<.11	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	N	<.13	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	1.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	.0015	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	0.030	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	0.955	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Lead	N	<0.20	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	0.36	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	0.365	<0.0199	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	0.247	<0.312	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	2.0	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	N	0.13	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides						
2,4-D	N	0.0096	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	N	0.059	ppb	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	N	ND		0	TT	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
Alachlor	N	0.030	ppb	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	N	0.015	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	N	20.0	nanograms/l	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran	N	0.59	ppb	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	N	0.036	ppb	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	N	0.49	ppb	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	N	0.36	ppb	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	0.47	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane	N	6.5	nanograms/1	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb	N	0.16	ppb	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat	N	0.40	ppb	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	N	*	picograms/l	0	30	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall	N	3.3	ppb	100	100	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin	N	0.0051	ppb	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	N	ND		0	TT	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide	N	7.6	nanograms/1	0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate	N	4.2	ppb	700	700	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor	N	14	nanograms/1	0	400	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	N	3.1	nanograms/1	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor

Hexachlorobenzene	N	0.015	ppb	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	N	0.025	ppb	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	N	2.8	nanograms/l	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor	N	0.055	ppb	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate]	N	0.46	ppb	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	N	4.5	nanograms/1	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	N	0.014	ppb	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	N	0.040	ppb	500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	N	0.040	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	N	0.27	ppb	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Benzene	N	<0.5	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride	N	<0.5	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	N	<0.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	N	<0.5	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	N	<0.5	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 - Dichloroethane	N	<0.5	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 - Dichloroethylene	N	<0.5	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-ichloroethylene	N	<0.5	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans - 1,2 - Dichloroethylene	N	<0.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	N	0.50	ppb	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	N	<0.5	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	N	<0.5	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene	N	<0.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	N	<0.5	ppb	0	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 -Trichlorobenzene	N	<0.5	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	N	<0.5	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 -Trichloroethane	N	<0.5	ppb	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	N	<0.5	ppb	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	25.0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Toluene	N	<.0005	ppm	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	N	<0.5	ppb	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories

Xylenes	N	<.0001	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Disinfection By-Products

* TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (See above, VOC)	N	25.0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Haloaceticacids)	N	2.0	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water Chlorination

*Based on a study conducted by the Department with the approval of the EPA, a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, Monitoring for any of these contaminants was not required.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds most of the Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

The City of Brundidge Water Department was unable to complete required monitoring for lead and copper samples during the January 2023 - December 2025 Monitoring period and can't be sure of the quality of your drinking water at that time. The system has increased the monitoring intervals to annual sampling to address the violation and until we return to compliance.

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 City of Brundidge Water Department is providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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 you drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about the lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing method, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and it can pick of substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity The presence of contaminants 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's 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.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).