2025 Bridgeport Utilities Board
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT)

Covers Period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is surface water drawn from the nearby Tennessee River. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility or if you would like to know about our next meeting, please contact Mr. Jason Hill at (256) 495-2471.

Bridgeport Utilities Board 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 results 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 reading is below the reporting limit.
Not Tested (NT) -	This contaminant was not tested this year.
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 (ug/l) -	One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) -	The "Maximum Allowed" 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 (MCLG) -	The "Goal" 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.
Treatment Technique (TT) –	A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

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 monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment 8 test sites tested monthly
Fecal coliform and *E. Coli*	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 percentage of Samples Meeting the Turbidity Limits		NTU	n/a	TT	Soil Runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Alkalinity as CaCO3	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 CaCO3	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	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected		Units	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination and Other Notes
		Range	Highest				
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 [Haleocetic Acids]	N	19.3-35.6	35.6	ppb	0	60 *	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	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
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 and 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	—	—	—
Dichlordifluoromethane	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 and Other Notes
		Range	Highest				
537.1 PFAS Compounds, Water							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.
11Cl-PF3OUdS	N	<0.0000019	<0.0000019	ppm	—	—	
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							Crypto lives in the gut of infected humans or animals. An infected person or animal sheds Crypto parasites in their fecal waste.
# Detected (Cypto)	N	0	0	oocyst	—	—	

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune system 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).

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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

*TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. 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.

What does the above table mean? As you can see by the table, our system had no violations in 2025.

We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all 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.

Source Water Assessment - The Bridgeport Utilities Board in conjunction with TVA and InSite Engineering, LLC have completed a water assessment that identifies potential contaminant sites. A susceptibility analysis has been performed to determine if these sites pose any significant risk. Anyone wishing to review this report should contact InSite Engineering, LLC @ 205-733-9696 to request a copy.

NOTICE: This report will not be mailed to each individual customer. If you would like a copy of this report, please come by the Utilities Office between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday thru Friday to pick one up or call the Utility Office (256-495-2471) and request for one to be mailed to you.

We at The Bridgeport Utilities Board work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Please give us a call with any questions related to this report. We are proud of the water we provide to our customers.

Bridgeport Utilities Board
513 Alabama Avenue
Bridgeport, AL 35740
(256) 495-2471

Jason Hill, General Manager
Clarence Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors

The Bridgeport Utilities Board meets on the third Tuesday of every month at 2:30PM.