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Mobile Area Water and Sewer System

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DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT | TESTING PERFORMED JANUARY - DECEMBER 2025

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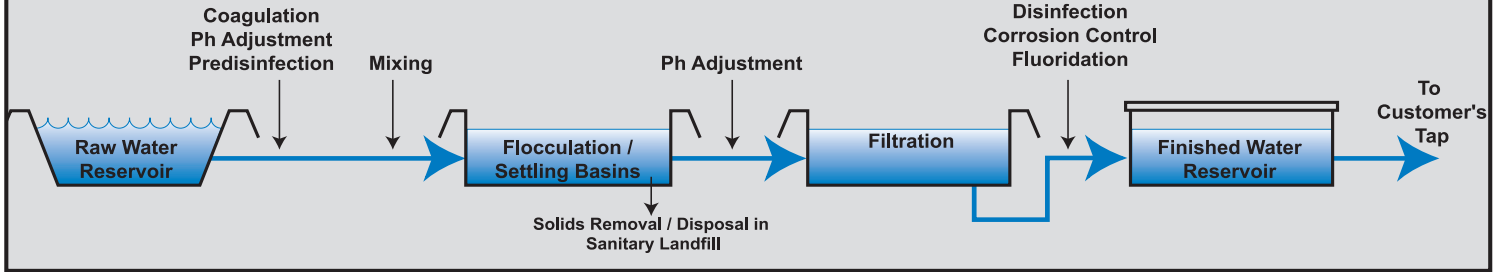
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BOARD MEETING DATES

JULY 6, 2026
AUGUST 3, 2026
SEPTEMBER 14, 2026

OCTOBER 5, 2026
NOVEMBER 2, 2026
DECEMBER 7, 2026

Water Treatment Process



WATER FACTS

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) mandates water quality standards for drinking water supplied to customers by Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs).

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The source of MAWSS drinking water is Converse Reservoir, also known as Big Creek Lake, which is fed by springs, streams, and rainfall in the Converse Reservoir Watershed. Converse Reservoir is 3,600 acres in surface area. The reservoir's watershed covers 103 square miles and lies totally within Mobile County. The reservoir provides all the drinking water for MAWSS customers.

HOW DO CONTAMINANTS GET INTO THE WATER?

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, 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 stormwater runoff or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which can come from gas

stations, stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

EPA ADVISORY STATEMENT

The EPA advises: "All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)."

UPDATED LEAD SPECIFIC STATEMENT PER JULY 2024 PUBLISH AND ADEM CCR CHECKLIST

EPA 40 CFR 141.154(d)(1)

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. MAWSS 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact MAWSS at water.quality@mawss.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

FOR PEOPLE WITH COMPROMISED IMMUNE SYSTEMS

The EPA advises: "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 infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS (SEE "2025 DETECTED CONTAMINANTS")

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or MCL - 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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 or 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.

Treatment Technique or TT - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level or AL - The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement a water system shall follow.

Range - The lowest to the highest values for all samples

tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, no range is listed for that contaminant in the table.

ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppq - Parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppt - Parts per trillion, or nanogram per liter (ng/L)

pCi/l - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ND - None detected, or below the detection limit

N/A - Not applicable

MONITORING NON-COMPLIANCE NOTICE

The Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners to the City of Mobile is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not drinking water meets health standards. During April - June 2025, we did not monitor for disinfection byproducts (DBP) during the required time frame, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Because DBPs from these quarters will be used in determining compliance with DBP MCLs in the quarters of July to September 2025, October to

December 2025, and January 2026 to March 2026, the system will incur monitoring violations for those quarters.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

MAWSS strives to provide the highest quality water at all times. For the May 2025 sampling period, disinfection byproduct sampling was done on the wrong

Tuesday. However, the samples taken have indicated no exceedances of regulatory values, but were taken outside of the regulated sampling schedule. We have not replicated the error and continue to serve water of the highest quality without any regulatory value exceedances.

Should you have any questions concerning this non-compliance or monitoring requirements, please contact, Ken Mohr, Regulatory Compliance Officer, MAWSS, 251.378-3521.



2025 DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECT	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES
Atrazine, ppb	N/A	N/A	0.018	ND - 0.018	Chlorinated herbicide
Barium, ppm	2	2	0.038	0.023 - 0.038	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine, ppm	"MRDLG = 4"	MRDL = 4	2	0.29 - 2	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide, ppb	"MRDLG = 800"	MRDL = 800	80.0	0 - 80	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite, ppm	0.8	1	0.74	0.15 - 0.74	Disinfection By-Product
Copper, ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3 at the 90th percentile	"0.030 at 90th percentile (AL not exceeded)"	0.0023 - 0.069	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride, ppm	4	4	1.813	0 - 1.813	Water additive promoting strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Mineral discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead, ppb	0	AL = 15 at 90th percentile	"1.5 at 90th percentile (AL not exceeded)"	0 - 33	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	10	10	0.17	0.038 - 0.17	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total N02 + N03, ppm	10	10	0.17	0.038 - 0.17	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity, NTU	N/A	"TT (under filter) - at least 95% of samples < 0.3"	0.298 (TT Not Exceeded)	0.007 - 0.298	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N/A	TT (see note 12 on Primary Drinking Water Contaminants table)	Lowest Performance Ratio 1.4	1.4 - 2.2	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	N/A	80	Highest average = 67.25	7.61 - 67.25	Disinfection By-Product
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS), ppb	N/A	60	Highest average = 36.68	6.89 - 36.68	Disinfection By-Product
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	0	15	-0.177	-0.233 - -0.177	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta, pCi/L	0	4	0.082	0.027 - 0.082	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0	5	0.692	0.246 - 0.692	Radium 226 + 228, Erosion of natural deposits

STANDARD LIST OF SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBSTANCE	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECT	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES
Aluminum, ppm	N/A	0.2	0.60	0.16 - 0.60	Secondary contaminant. May cause colored water.
Chloride, ppm	N/A	250	7.8	7.7 - 7.8	Secondary contaminant
Color, units	N/A	15 color units	5.00	ND - 5	Secondary contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids, ppm	N/A	500	83.0	66 - 83	Secondary contaminant
Odor	N/A	3 TON	2.0	ND - 2.0	Secondary contaminant
Manganese, ppb	N/A	N/A	2.1	ND - 2.1	Secondary contaminant
Surfactants/Foaming Agents, MBAS Calculated as LAS, ppm	N/A	N/A	0.11	ND - 0.11	Secondary contaminant
pH	N/A	6.5-8.5	8.30	7.06 - 8.30	
Alkalinity as CaCO3, ppm	N/A	N/A	14.0	12 - 14	
Sodium, ppm	N/A	N/A	4.0	3.4 - 4.0	
Sulfate as SO4, ppm	N/A	250	27.5	19.6 - 27.5	
Calcium, ppm	N/A	N/A	17.8	13.9 - 17.8	
Magnesium, ppm	N/A	N/A	1.20	0.88 - 1.20	"Special Corrosivity Monitoring (MAWSS has implemented a corrosion control program.)"
Hardness as CaCO3, ppm	N/A	N/A	49.6	38.3 - 49.6	
Temperature, °C	N/A	N/A	40.6	10 - 40.6	
Corrosivity (saturation index)	N/A	N/A	-1.19	-1.54 - -1.19	
Orthophosphate, ppm	N/A	N/A	1.36	0 - 1.36	
Specific Conductance, µmho/cm	N/A	N/A	129.0	111.0 - 129.0	
Coliforms, Total, E. Coli, MPN/100mL	N/A	N/A	81.0	1 - 81	These results are the Source Water and not Finished Water. Finished Water results for E. Coli = 0

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

SUBSTANCE	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECT	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), ppt	N/A	N/A	1.3	ND - 1.3	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), ppt	10	10	ND	ND	Industrial manufacturing
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), ppt	10	10	ND	ND	Firefighting foam; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), ppt	0	4.0	1.6	ND - 1.6	Firefighting foam; Discharge from electroplating facilities; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), ppt	N/A	N/A	2.2	ND - 2.2	Used in industrial processes, non-stick coatings, and as a breakdown product of other PFAS
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), ppt	0	4.0	2.0	ND - 2.0	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), ppt	N/A	N/A	1.1	ND - 1.1	Used in surfactants, textile coatings, paper products, and firefighting foams
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA), ppt	N/A	N/A	1.5	ND - 1.5	Used in manufacturing and consumer products for water/stain resistance

* EPA set enforceable limits on April 10, 2024. Detected compounds in 2024 met these standards, despite not being enforceable for the values listed. Contaminants listed with "Index" use a weighted value equation labeled the hazard index with the highest obtained values analyzed and given in parenthesis. The MCL for the hazard index is 1.0 with MAWSS 2024 value equal to 0.00029.

Standard List of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected
BACTERIOLOGICAL		
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5 %	0%
Turbidity	TT	(See Note 1)
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	0	0
Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage)	TT	(See Note 2)
RADIOLOGICAL		
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	50	0.082 (See Note 3)
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	-0.177
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0.692
Uranium	30 ppb	(See Note 4)
INORGANIC CHEMICALS		
Antimony	6 ppb	<1 ppb
Arsenic	10 ppb	<1 ppb
Asbestos (MFL)	7	(See Note 5)
Barium	2 ppm	0.038 ppm
Beryllium	4 ppb	<0.1 ppb
Bromate	10 ppb	(See Note 6)
Cadmium	5 ppb	<0.2 ppb
Chloramines	4 ppm	(See Note 6)
Chlorine	4 ppm	2 ppm
Chlorine Dioxide	800 ppb	80 ppb
Chlorite	1 ppm	0.74 ppm
Chromium	100 ppb	<2 ppb
Copper	AL=1.3 ppm	0.030 ppm (See Note 7)
Cyanide	200 ppb	<10 ppb
Fluoride	4 ppm	1.813 ppm
Lead	AL=15 ppb	1.5 ppb (See Note 8)
Mercury	2 ppb	<0.2 ppb
Nitrate	10 ppm	0.17 ppm
Nitrite	1 ppm	<0.05 ppm
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	10 ppm	0.17 ppm
Selenium	50 ppb	<1 ppb
Thallium	2 ppb	<1 ppb
ORGANIC CHEMICALS		
Acrylamide	TT	(See Note 9)
Alachlor	2 ppb	<0.19 ppb
Atrazine	3 ppb	0.018 ppb
Benzene	5 ppb	<0.5 ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200 ppt	<100 ppt
Carbofuran	40 ppb	<0.9 ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5 ppb	<0.5 ppb
Chlordane	2 ppb	<0.21 ppb
Chlorobenzene	100 ppb	<0.5 ppb
2,4-D	70 ppb	<0.1 ppb
Dalapon	200 ppb	<1 ppb

NOTE 1 - See Table of Detected Contaminants For Description of Treatment Technique (TT).

NOTE 2 - Fecal Indicators Specifically applies to Ground Water Systems. MAWSS has a Surface Water System and is not applicable.

NOTE 3 - ADEM allows compliance with this requirement to be assumed without further analysis if the average annual concentration of gross beta particle activity is less than 50 pCi/L and if the average annual concentrations of tritium and strontium-90 are less than the MCL. Gross beta particle activity was tested for and detected at 0.082 pCi/L. Sources of the man-made tritium and strontium-90 are not known to exist in the watershed.

NOTE 4 - A gross alpha particle activity measurement may be substituted for the required Uranium analyses, provided that the measured gross alpha particle activity does not exceed 15 pCi/L. Gross alpha particle activity was tested for and detected at -0.177 pCi/L.

NOTE 5 - Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA, a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin

was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

NOTE 6 - Chloramines and Bromate are by-products formed from water treatment additives. These additives were not used during the treatment of the drinking water.

NOTE 7 - The Action Level (AL) for copper is 1.3 ppm at the 90th percentile. Samples were taken at 52 locations throughout the water distribution system. The concentration of copper at the 90th percentile was 0.030 ppm, which was under the Action Level, and the maximum concentration detected was 0.069 ppm.

NOTE 8 - The Action Level (AL) for lead is 15 ppb at the 90th percentile. Samples were taken at 52 locations throughout the water distribution system. The concentration of lead at the 90th percentile was 1.5 ppb, which was under the Action Level, and the maximum concentration detected was 33 ppb.

NOTE 9 - Acrylamide, an impurity in polymer-based water treatment additives, was not directly added to the drinking water in the treatment process. A polymer-based flocculant, which is certified in accordance

Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected
ORGANIC CHEMICALS (CONT'D)		
Dibromochloropropane	200 ppt	<20 ppt
o-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	<0.5 ppb
p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	<0.5 ppb
1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	<0.5 ppb
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	<0.5 ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	<0.5 ppb
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	<0.5 ppb
Dichloromethane	5 ppb	<1 ppb
1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	<0.5 ppb
Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400 ppb	<1.5 ppb
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6 ppb	<1.9 ppb
Dinoseb	7 ppb	<0.2 ppb
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30 ppq	(See Note 5)
Diquat	20 ppb	<0.4 ppb
Endothall	100 ppb	<9 ppb
Endrin	2 ppb	<0.01 ppb
Epichlorohydrin	TT	(See Note 10)
Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	<0.5 ppb
Ethylene dibromide [EDB]	50 ppt	<10 ppt
Glyphosate	700 ppb	<6 ppb
HAA5	60 ppb	(See Note 11)
Heptachlor	400 ppt	<39 ppt
Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppt	<19 ppt
Hexachlorobenzene	1 ppb	<0.095 ppb
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50 ppb	<0.097 ppb
gamma-BHC [Lindane]	200 ppt	<19 ppt
Methoxychlor	40 ppb	<0.097 ppb
Oxamyl [Vydate]	200 ppb	<2 ppb
Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	<0.04 ppb
Picloram	500 ppb	<0.1 ppb
PCBs	500 ppt	<100 ppt
Simazine	4 ppb	<0.17 ppb
Styrene	100 ppb	<0.5 ppb
Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb	<0.5 ppb
Toluene	1 ppm	<0.0005 ppm
TOC	TT	(See Note 12)
TTHM	80 ppb	(See Note 11)
Toxaphene	3 ppb	<1 ppb
2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50 ppb	<0.2 ppb
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70 ppb	<0.5 ppb
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	<0.5 ppb
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb	<0.5 ppb
Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	<0.5 ppb
Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	<0.5 ppb
Xylene (Total)	10 ppm	<0.001 ppm

with NSF/ANSI Standard 60 for use in potable water, is used to thicken residual solids from the sedimentation and filtration stages of the water treatment process. The solids from both the Stickney and Myers treatment plants are thickened at the Myers treatment plant for final disposal at a landfill. The water that is separated from the solids is directed to the Myers water treatment plant for treatment as drinking water.

NOTE 10 - Epichlorohydrin, an impurity of some water treatment chemicals, was not added to the drinking water.

NOTE 11 - See Table of Detected Contaminants For Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) analytical results.

NOTE 12 - See Table of Detected Contaminants For Performance Ratio of Total Organic Carbon. The performance ratio is calculated by dividing the actual percentage of measured Total Organic Carbon removed by the percent removal required by ADEM. A minimum ratio of 1.0 is required.

Contaminants Tested For, But Not Detected

MAWSS tests all primary contaminants which include microbiological contaminants, radionuclides, inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals (synthetic and volatile), and disinfection by-products. In addition, MAWSS tests for secondary contaminants, unregulated synthetic and volatile organic chemicals.

1,1-Dichloroethane	Bromobenzene	Naphthalene
1,1-Dichloropropene	Bromochloromethane	NFDHA
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Bromoform	Nickel
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Bromomethane	p-Isopropyltoluene
1,2-Dichloroethane	Carbaryl	PFDA
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Chloroethane	PFDoA
1,2,3-Trichloropropene	Chloromethane	PFEESA
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	PFHpA
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Dibromochloromethane	PFHpS
1,3-Dichloropropane	Dibromomethane	PFHxS
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Dicamba	PFMBA
11CI-PF3OUdS	Dichlorodifluoromethane	PFMPA
2-Chlorotoluene	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	PFNA
2,2-Dichloropropane	HFPO-DA	PFPeS
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Iron	PFTeDA
4-Chlorotoluene	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	PFTrDA
4:2 FTS	Methiocarb	PFUnA
6:2 FTS	Methomyl	Propachlor
8:2 FTS	Methyl-tert-butyl ether	sec-Butylbenzene
9CI-PF3ONS	Methylene Chloride	Silver
ADONA	Metolachlor	tert-Butylbenzene
Aldicarb	Metribuzin	Tetrachloroethene
Aldicarb sulfone	n-Butylbenzene	Trichlorofluoromethane
Aldicarb sulfoxide	n-Propylbenzene	Zinc

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)*

Substance	**UCMR MRL (µg/L)	Regulatory Level (µg/L)	Average Detected	Range Detected
Lithium	9	-	ND	ND
11CI-PF3OUdS	0.005	-	ND	ND
4:2 FTS	0.003	-	ND	ND
6:2 FTS	0.005	-	ND	ND
8:2 FTS	0.005	-	ND	ND
9CI-PF3ONS	0.002	-	ND	ND
ADONA	0.003	-	ND	ND
HFPO-DA	0.005	MCL = 0.01	ND	ND
NFDHA	0.02	-	ND	ND
PFBS	0.003	- 0.0009	ND	ND - 0.0013
PFDA	0.003	-	ND	ND
PFHxA	0.003	- 0.0004	ND	ND - 0.0011
PFBA	0.005	- 0.0009	ND	ND - 0.0022
PFEESA	0.003	-	ND	ND
PFHpS	0.003	-	ND	ND
PFMBA	0.003	-	ND	ND
PFMPA	0.004	-	ND	ND
PFPeA	0.003	- 0.0008	ND	ND - 0.0015
PFPeS	0.004	-	ND	ND
PFDoA	0.003	-	ND	ND
PFHpA	0.003	-	ND	ND
PFHxS	0.003	MCL = 0.01	ND	ND
PFNA	0.004	MCL = 0.01	ND	ND
PFOS	0.004	MCL = 0.0040 0.0002	ND	ND - 0.0016
PFOA	0.004	MCL = 0.0040 0.0012	ND	ND - 0.0018
PFUnA	0.002	-	ND	ND
NEtFOSAA	0.005	-	ND	ND
NMeFOSAA	0.006	-	ND	ND
PFTA	0.008	-	ND	ND
PFTrDA	0.007	-	ND	ND

*The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) is a program established by the EPA under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) to collect data once every five years on contaminants in drinking water that do not have health-based standards. The fifth iteration (UCMR 5) was published on December 27, 2021, and requires public water systems to monitor up to 30 unregulated contaminants between 2023 and 2025. This data helps the EPA understand the frequency and level of occurrence of unregulated contaminants in the nation's public water systems and provide a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health.

**UCMR MRL – EPA-established UCMR Minimum Reporting Level (MRL). The lowest concentration that laboratories may report to the EPA during UCMR 5 monitoring. MRLs are not associated with health effects information but are based on laboratory capability.

Disinfectant Byproducts: Chemicals that may form when disinfectants (such as chlorine), react with plant matter and other naturally occurring materials in the water. These byproducts may pose health risks in drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Legally enforceable standards that apply to public water systems. These standards protect drinking water quality limiting the levels of specific contaminants that can adversely affect public health and which are known or anticipated to occur in public water supplies.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards: State monitored standards regarding cosmetic effects (such as tooth or skin discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) of drinking water.

Giardia and Cryptosporidium: There are two types of microscopic organisms that can cause illness in humans. There are many ways to come in contact with these organisms including contaminated foods, swimming pools, recreational water, day care centers, contact with contaminated soil, nursing homes, and drinking water. MAWSS is taking steps to ensure these organisms do not pose a problem in the drinking water. The treatment plants have multiple barriers of protection such as enhanced chemical coagulation, filtration, disinfection, and careful monitoring of turbidity to ensure the optimum removal of these organisms. The water in our system is tested routinely for Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Their presence in raw water is common, and we have discovered an occasional presence in raw water. We have never found Cryptosporidium and Giardia in the treated drinking water.

Lifetime Health Advisory: EPA's lifetime health advisories identify levels to protect all people, including sensitive populations and life stages, from adverse health effects resulting from exposure throughout their lives to these PFAS in drinking water. The health advisory levels were calculated to offer a margin of protection against adverse health effects. EPA's lifetime health advisories also take into account other potential sources of exposure to these PFAS beyond drinking water (for example, food, air, consumer products, etc.), which provides an additional layer of protection.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS): PFAS are a group of man-made chemicals that includes PFOA, PFOS, FBSA, FBSEE, and thousands of other chemicals. These chemicals have been in use since the early 1940s, and are (or have been) found in many consumer products like cookware, food packaging, and stain repellants. PFOA and PFOS are the most studied PFAS and have been voluntarily phased out by industry, though they are still persistent in the environment. There are many other PFAS, including FBSA, FBSEE, and PFBS in use throughout our economy.

Additional information is on the EPA website: <https://www.epa.gov/pfas/>.



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