Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Double Springs Water & Sewer Board

We're 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. The Town of Double Springs Water & Sewer Board purchases water from two different sources. Our major supplier is Arley Water Works, Arley AL. They have a surface water treatment plant obtaining their water from Smith Lake. Our other supplier is the City of Haleyville Water Works and Sewer Board, Haleyville AL. They buy their water from the Upper Bear Creek Water, Sewer, and Fire Protection District, which have a surface water treatment plant obtaining water from Upper Bear Creek reservoir.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerns with your water utilities, please contact Ronald Padgett at (205) 489-5447. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utilities. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regular scheduled meetings, which are held the fourth Tuesday of each month in the Double Springs City Hall, 21 Main Street at 5:30 p.m. Water Board Members: Ed Townsend - Chairman, Kathy Cole - Council Liaison, Steve Cagle, Andy Tucker, and Bart Seymour.

Town of Double Springs Water Sewer 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.

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.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

Action Level – the concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

The following report is the test results conducted for the Town of Double Springs Water & Sewer Board

Disinfection By-Products Results *2025 Test Results* *Running Annual Avergage*						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
TTHM	N	45.5	Ppb	N/A	80	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	38.8	Ppb	N/A	60	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

Town of Double Springs Water 2025 Test Results						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	100 ML	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment.
Lead and Copper Results for 2023 *(Sampling every 3 years if granted by ADEM)*						
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper	N	.0509	Ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	<.002 ND	Ppm	0	AL=.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

PFAS Contaminants

Contaminant (Haleyville Entry Point)	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Contaminant (Arley Entry Point)	Unit Msmt	Level Detected
Lithium	ppb	ND	Lithium	ppb	<MRL
11-chloeicosafluoro-3-oxaundacane-1-sulfonic acid	ppb	ND	11-chloeicosafluoro-3-oxaundacane-1-sulfonic acid	ppb	<MRL
4:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate	ppb	ND	4:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate	ppb	<MRL
6:2 fluorotelomer sulfonate	ppb	ND	6:2 fluorotelomer sulfonate	ppb	<MRL
8:2 fluorotelomer sulfonate	ppb	ND	8:2 fluorotelomer sulfonate	ppb	<MRL
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	ppb	ND	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	ppb	<MRL
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ppb	ND	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ppb	<MRL
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	ppb	ND	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluorobutanoic Acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorobutanoic Acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluorodecanoic acid	Ppb	ND	Perfluorodecanoic acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluorododecanoic acid	Ppb	ND	Perfluorododecanoic acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid	Ppb	ND	Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	Ppb	ND	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	Ppb	ND	Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluorohexanoic acid	Ppb	ND	Perfluorohexanoic acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	Ppb	ND	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	Ppb	ND	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	Ppb	ND	Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluorononanoic acid	Ppb	ND	Perfluorononanoic acid	ppb	<MRL

Perfluorooctanoic acid	Ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluorooctanessulfonic acid	Ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanessulfonic acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluoropentanoic acid	Ppb	ND	Perfluoropentanoic acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluoroundecsnoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluoroundecsnoic acid	ppb	<MRL
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	ppb	ND	N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	ppb	<MRL
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulgonamidoacetic acid	ppb	ND	N-ethylperfluorooctanesulgonamidoacetic acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ppb	<MRL
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ppb	<MRL

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 Town of Double Springs Water & Sewer Board is responsible for 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 drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 following is from Arley Water Works, Arley AL, who is the major water supplier for the Town of Double Springs Water & Sewer Board.

Detected Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	1.03-1.52	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water used to control microbes
Turbidity	No	0.30	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	No	1.2	ppm	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Barium	No	.014	ppm	2	2	Drilling waste; refinery discharge; erosion
Copper	No	0.20*	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion; wood preservative leaching
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	0.084	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff; septic tank leaching; sewage; erosion
Total Trihalomethanes	No	LRAA (29.0-50.0)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Aids	No	LRAA (26-45)	ppb	0	60	By-product if drinking water chlorination
Lead	No	0*	ppb	0	AL=15	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants

Aluminum	No	.021	ppm	N/A	0.2	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Chloride	No	ND	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Hardness	No	15.5	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Ph	No	6.7	S.U.	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Sulfate	No	8.7	ppm	N/A	500	Naturally occurring; erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	No	30	ppm	N/A	500	Naturally occurring; runoff
Zinc	No	ND	ppm	N/A	5	Erosion; factory/refinery discharge; landfill runoff

*Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above Action Level (AL)=0. Number of sites sampled: 20

PFAS Contaminants

Per- and polyfluoroalky substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that were used in manufacturing and in other industrial and consumer applications. Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our system monitored in 2024 as required and the results of that monitoring. For more information about PFAS contaminants, please consult http://epa.gov/pfas. PFAS was not detected in our drinking water.

Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected
11-chloeicosafluoro-3-oxaundacane-1-sulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ppb	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorononanoic acid	ppb	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanessulfonic ac	ppb	ND
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulgonamidoacetic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ppb	ND
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluoroundecsnoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ppb	ND	Total PFAS	ppb	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ppb	ND			

The following is from Upper Bear Creek Water, Sewer, and Fire Protection District, which supplies water to Haleyville Water and Sewer Board, who sells water to the Town of Double Springs Water and Sewer Board.

Detected Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	1.1-2.3	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water used to control microbes
Chlorite	No	0.2-0.95	ppm	1	1	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	No	0.194	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	No	2.35	ppm	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Barium	No	.0180	ppm	2	2	Drilling waste; refinery discharge; erosion
Combined Radium	No	0.3-0.5	PCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	0.017*	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion; wood preservative leaching
Fluoride	No	.578	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive to promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	.500	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff; septic tank leaching; sewage; erosion
Total Trihalomethanes	No	.0264	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Aids	No	.0271	ppb	0	60	By-product if drinking water chlorination
Lead	No	0*	ppb	0	AL=15	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants

Aluminum	No	.0342	ppm	N/A	0.2	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Chloride	No	9.09	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Hardness	No	41.2	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Ph	No	7.48	S.U.	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Sulfate	No	11.2	ppm	N/A	500	Naturally occurring; erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	No	80	ppm	N/A	500	Naturally occurring; runoff
Zinc	No	.299	ppm	N/A	5	Erosion; factory/refinery discharge; landfill runoff

*Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above Action Level (AL)=0. Number of sites sampled: 5

Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected
11-chloeicosafluoro-3-oxaundacane-1-sulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ppb	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorononanoic acid	ppb	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanessulfonic ac	ppb	ND
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulgonamidoacetic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ppb	ND
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluoroundecsnoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ppb	ND	Total PFAS	ppb	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ppb	ND			

As you can see by the table, our system had no reporting violations. 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.

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

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.

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 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).

Please call our office if you have questions at (205) 489-5447.
Office hours are Monday – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

We at The Town of Double Springs Water & Sewer Board work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap, said Mayor Miller. 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.

This report will not be delivered to personal addresses, but is available to anyone who wishes to acquire a copy at The Town of Double Springs Water Department located at City Hall, 21 Main Street, Double Springs, AL 35553.