

2025 Annual Water Quality Report
(Testing Performed January through December 2024)

CENTRE WATER AND SEWER BOARD

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We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. 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.

Water Source	Surface water from Weiss Lake
Interconnections	Cherokee County for back-up water supply
Number of Customers	Approximately 2411
Storage Capacity	Two tanks with 850,000 gallons total capacity
Treatment Techniques	Disinfection, coagulation, settling, filtration Fluoride is added to the finished water to promote dental health
Water Board	Mr. Harold Day, Chairman
	Mr. Billy Mack Garrett, Secretary/Treasurer
	Mr. William McKinney, Board Member
General Manager	Mr. David Garrett

Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), **Centre Water and Sewer Board** has developed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. The assessment has been performed, public notification was completed, and the plan has been approved by ADEM. A copy of the report is available in our office for review during normal business hours, or you may purchase a copy upon request for a nominal reproduction fee. Please help us make these efforts worthwhile by doing what you can to protect our source water.

Information about Lead

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. Your water system 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.

Use *only* water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. The two actions recommended above are very important to the health of your family. They will probably be effective in reducing lead levels because most of the lead in household water usually comes from the plumbing in your house, not from the local water supply. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater.

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Garrett. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at the Water Works office at 4:00 p.m.

More information about contaminants to drinking water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

General Information

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. MCL's, defined in a List of Definitions in this report, 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.

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 radioactive material, and it 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 result from urban storm water run-off, 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, storm water run-off, and residential uses.
- 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can 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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. 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. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

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.

Your source water is tested for pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control is available online at www.epa.gov/safewater or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. This language does not indicate the presence of cryptosporidium in our drinking water.

Monitoring Schedule

The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. 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.

Constituents Monitored	Date Monitored
Inorganic Contaminants	2024
Lead/Copper	2024
Microbiological Contaminants	current
Nitrates	2024
Radioactive Contaminants	2018
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides)	2023
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2021
Disinfection Byproducts	2024
UCMR4 Contaminants	Not required
PFAS Contaminants	2024

Monitoring Results - Centre Water & Sewer Board

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water.

DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Centre Water						
Contaminants	Violations	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	NO	1.1-2.3	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NO	Highest 0.162	NTU	N/A	1	Soil runoff
Total organic carbon (TOC)	NO	ND-1.4	ppm	N/A	1.1	Soil runoff
Alpha emitters	NO	1.7	PCI/I	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.050	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	0.0032 0 > AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Dicamba	NO	0.21	ppb	0	200	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.40	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
THM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	Max LRAA 34.1 (ND-4.7)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	Max LRAA 6.29 (ND-75)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	2.60	ppb	ma	ma	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
chloride	NO	11.4	ppm	ma	250	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Hardness	NO	65.7	ppm	ma	ma	Naturally occurring ; treatment with water additives
pH	NO	6.9	S.U.	ma	ma	Naturally occurring ; treatment with water additives
Sodium	NO	15.4	ppm	ma	ma	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	35.2	ppm	ma	250	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	107	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff

* Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above the Action Level = 0

PFAS Contaminants — Centre Water & Sewer Board

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that were used in the manufacture of nonstick cookware, stain-resistant carpet and textiles, firefighting foams, food wrappers, and other industrial and consumer applications. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not established national primary drinking water regulations for PFAS substances. Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our system monitored in 2023 and the results of that monitoring. For more information on PFAS contaminants, please refer to www.epa.gov/pfas.

PFAS CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Levels Detected	Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Levels Detected
11-chloroeicosatluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ppb	ND-0.0032
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	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND-0.018
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ppb	ND-0.020
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND-0.086	Perfluorolridecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ppb	ND-0.022	Total PFAS	ppb	ND-0.178
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ppb	ND			

Definitions

Action Level- the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements for a water system.

ADEM- Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

AWPCA- Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association.

Coliform Absent (ca)- Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs)- are formed when disinfectants used in water treatment plants react with bromide and/or natural organic matter present in the source water. Disinfection byproducts for which regulations have been established include trihalomethanes (THM), haloacetic acids (HAAS), bromate, and chlorite.

Distribution System Evaluation (DSE)-a four quarter study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).

EPA- Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)-the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water

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.

Micrograms per liter (ug/L) — Equivalent to parts per billion (ppb) since one liter of water is equal in weight to one billion micrograms.

Milligrams per liter (mg/L) — Equivalent to parts per million

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)-a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Non-Detects (ND)- laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above detection limits of lab equipment.

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.

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

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.

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

Running annual average

Running Annual Average (RAA)-yearly average of results at each specific sampling site.

Standard Units (S.U.)-pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases and is affected by temperature and carbon dioxide gas. Water with less than 6.5 could be acidic, soft, and corrosive. A pH greater than 8.5 could indicate that the water is hard.

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

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

At the end of this report is the *Standard List of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants*, plus some Secondary and Unregulated contaminants for which our water system routinely monitors. These contaminants were *not* detected in your drinking water unless they are listed in the *Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants*.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS					
contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
Bacteriological c-contaminants			trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria	•5%	present/absent	Dichloromethane	5	pb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present/absent	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Turbidity	11	NTU	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	b
Cryptosporidium	11	Calc.organsms/l	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
Radiological Contaminants			D-noseb	7	ppb
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	D-oxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	q
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	Diquat	20	ppb
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	Endothall	100	ppb
Uranium	30	pCi/l	Endrin	2	ppb
Inorganic Chemicals			Epichlorohydrin	11	ppb
Antimony	6	ppb	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Arsenic	10	b	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt
Asbestos	7	MFL	GUI phosphate	700	ppb
Barium	2	ppm	Heptachlor	400	ppt
Beryllium	4	ppb	Heptachlor epoxide	200	p t
Cadmium	5	ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Chromium	100	ppb	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	Lindane	200	ppt
Cyanide	200	ppb	Mafloxchlor	40	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb
Lead	AL=15	ppb	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	Pentachloronol	1	b
Nitrate	10	ppm	Picloram	500	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	Simazine	4	ppb
Selenium	.05	ppm	Styrene	100	ppb
Thallium	.002	ppm	Te(rachloroethylene	5	ppb
Organic Contaminants			Toluene	1	ppm
2,4-D	70	ppb	Toxaphene	3	ppb
Acrylamide	11	ppb	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50	ppb
Alachlor	2	ppb	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppm
Benzene	5	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Carbofuran	40	b	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Chlordane	2	ppb	Xylenes	10	ppm
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts		
Dalapon	200	ppb	Chlorine	4	ppm
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	Chlorine Dioxide	800	b
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	Chloramines	4	ppm
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Chloride	1	ppm
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	HAAS [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	THM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb			
LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS					
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Com)	Copper		Manganese		Specific Conductance
Aluminum	Corrosivity		Odor		Sulfate
Calcium, as Ca	Foaming agents (MBAS)		Nickel		Total Dissolved Solids
Carbon Dioxide	Hardness		pH		Zinc
Chloride	Iron		Silver		
Color	Magnesium		Sodium		
LIST OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Aldicarb	Chloroethane		Hexachlorobutadiene		Propachlor
Aldicarb Sulfone	Chloroform		3-Hydroxycarbofuran		N-Propylbenzene
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Chloromethane		Isopropylbenzene		Propachlor
Audrin	O-Chlorotoluene		p-Isopropyltoluene		1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Bromoacetic Acid	P-Chlorotoluene		m-Dichlorodenzene		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Bromobenzene	Dibromochloromethane		Melfomyl		Tetrachloroethene
Bromochloromethane	Dibromomethane		Melfomyl		Trichloroacetic Acid
Bromodichloromethane	1,1-Dichloroethane		Methylene chloride		1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Bromotorm	t,u-Dichloropropane		Methyl tert-butyl ether		Trichloroethene
Bromomethane	2,2-Dichloropropane		Metolachlor		Trichlorofluoromethane
Butachlor	1,1-Dichloropropene		Metribuzin		1,2,3-Trichloropropane
N-Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropene		MTBE		1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Sec-Butylbenzene	Dicamba		Naphthalene		1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
tert-Butylbenzene	Dichlorodifluoromethane		1-Naphthol		
Carbaryl	Dieldrin		Paraquat		

