

Childersburg Water and Sewer Board

2026 Consumer Confidence Report

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

The EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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 Drinking Water Hotline (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 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result 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, 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.

Important Information on Lead:

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 Childersburg Water and 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 Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

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.

The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule.

Contaminants Monitored				Date Monitored		
Inorganic Compounds				2023		
Lead and Copper				Current		
Microbiological Contaminants				2023		
Nitrites				2017-2019		
Radioactive Contaminants				2023		
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides)				2024 - 10/5		
Volatile Organic Compounds				2023		
Disinfection By-products (TTHM and HAAs)				2024		
Table of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants						
CONTAMINANT		MCL	Amount Detected	CONTAMINANT	MCL	Amount Detected
Bacteriological						
Total Coliform Bacteria		< 5%	ND	Endrin	100 ppb	ND
Turbidity		TT	2.98	Epichlorohydrin	2 ppb	ND
Radiological						
Beta-particle emitters (intensity)		4	ND	Glyphosate	700 ppb	ND
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)		15	1.6	Heptachlor	400 ppt	ND
Combined radium (pCi/L)		5	ND	Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppt	ND
Inorganic						
Antimony		5 ppb	1	Lindane	200 ppt	ND
Arsenic		10 ppb	ND	Methoxychlor	40 ppb	ND
Barium		2 ppm	0.028	Oxamyl (Vydate)	200 ppb	ND
Beryllium		4 ppb	ND	PCBs	500 ppt	ND
Cadmium		5 ppb	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	ND
Chromium		100 ppb	3	Picloram	500 ppb	ND
Copper *		AL=1.3 ppm	0.57	Sinapic	4 ppb	ND
Cyanide		200 ppb	ND	Toxaphene	3 ppb	ND
Fluoride		4 ppm	ND	Benzene	5 ppb	ND
Lead *		AL=15 ppb	ND	Carbon Tetrachloride	5 ppb	ND
Mercury		2 ppb	ND	Dibromochloropropane	100 ppb	ND
Nitrate		10 ppm	1.1	0-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	ND
Nitrite		1 ppm	ND	p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	ND
Selenium		60 ppb	2	1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
Thallium		2 ppb	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	ND
*80th percentile of the most recent sampling event.						
Organic Chemicals						
2,4-D		70 ppb	ND	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)		50 ppb	ND	Dichloromethane	5 ppb	ND
Acrylamide		TT	ND	1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	ND
Alachlor		2 ppb	ND	Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	ND
Azinphos		3 ppb	ND	Ethylene dibromide	50 ppt	ND
Benz(a)pyrene (PAHs)		200 ppt	ND	Styrene	100 ppb	ND
Carbofuran		40 ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	0.0034
Chlordane		2 ppb	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	75 ppb	ND
Dalapon		200 ppb	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	ND
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate		400 ppb	ND	1,2-Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates		6 ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Dinoseb		7 ppb	ND	TTHM	80 ppb	9.1
Diquat		20 ppb	ND	Toluene	1 ppm	ND
Chloramines		4 ppm	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	ND
Chlorite		1 ppm	ND	Xylenes	10 ppm	ND
HAAS		60 ppb	13.1	TCO	TT	0.68
				Chlorine	4 ppm	2.2
Table of Unregulated Drinking Water Contaminants						
CONTAMINANT	ND	Low Result, PPM	High Result, PPM	CONTAMINANT, PPM	Low Result, PPM	High Result, PPM
1,1-Dichloropropane	ND	ND	ND	Chloroform	ND	0.06
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	ND	Chloromethane	ND	ND
1,1,1,2,2-Pentachloroethane	ND	ND	ND	Dibromochloromethane	ND	ND
1,1,1,2,2-Pentachloroethane	ND	ND	ND	Dibromomethane	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	Dicamba	ND	ND
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND	ND
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ND	ND	ND	Dieldrin	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	ND
1,3-Dichloropropane	ND	ND	ND	p-Isopropylbenzene	ND	ND
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	N-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND
2,2-Dichloropropane	ND	ND	ND	Methionyl	ND	ND
3-Hydroxycarboluran	ND	ND	ND	MTBE	ND	ND
Aldicarb	ND	ND	ND	Metolachlor	ND	ND
Aldicarb Sulfide	ND	ND	ND	Metolachlor	ND	ND
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	ND	ND	ND	N-Butylbenzene	ND	ND
Aldrin	ND	ND	ND	Naphthalene	ND	ND
Bromobenzene	ND	ND	ND	N-Propylbenzene	ND	ND
Bromochloromethane	ND	ND	0.001	0-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND
Bromodichloromethane	ND	ND	ND	P-Chloroalkene	ND	ND
Bromocform	ND	ND	ND	P-Isopropyltoluene	ND	ND
Bromomethane	ND	ND	ND	Propachlor	ND	ND
Butachlor	ND	ND	ND	Sec - Butylbenzene	ND	ND
Carbaryl	ND	ND	ND	Tert - Butylbenzene	ND	ND
Chlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	Trichlorfluoromethane	ND	ND

Childersburg Water and Sewer Board

2026 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

What's the Quality of My Water?

The Childersburg Water and Sewer Board provides clean water to your community and helps to keep you and your family healthy. We take this mission very seriously. Our constant goal is to provide you with a secure and dependable supply of drinking water. Each year, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the state of Alabama require all water suppliers to prepare reports like this one. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2025.

Our water source is groundwater pumped from five wells. We treat your water with chlorination for disinfection.

At the Childersburg Water and Sewer Board, we 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 feel free to visit us during our working hours or call if you have questions regarding the contents of this report.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The constituents which have been detected are included in this report.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality or our monitoring, please attend any of the regularly scheduled Board meetings. These meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 4:00 pm at our office located at 117 6th Avenue Southwest -- Childersburg, Alabama 35044.

Board Members:

Billy Atkinson, Jr., Chairman
Ken Wesson, Member
Mack Lee, Member
Wesley Allen, Member
Ron Webster, Member
Marquis Marbury, Member
Angesa Twymon, Member

Employees:

Travis Mizzell, General Manager/Water Operator
Howard L. Smith, Assistant General Manager
David Martin, Foreman
Lynn Carpenter, Water Operator
Brandon Martin, Water Operator
Michael Carpenter, Water Operator

Parameters	MCLG	MCL	Low Result	High Result	Parameters (mg/L)	MCLG	MCL	Low Result	High Result
pH	7	Monitored	7.04	7.9	Aluminum	0	0.2	0.003	0.006
Color, APHA (units)	N/A	15	ND	ND	Copper	N/A	1	0.002	0.006
Odor	N/A	3	ND	ND	Iron	0	0.3	ND	ND
Foaming Agents	N/A	0.5	ND	ND	Manganese	0	0.05	ND	ND
TDS	0	500	12	154	Silver	0	0.1	ND	ND
Fluoride	N/A	2.0	ND	ND	Zinc	0	5	ND	ND
Sulfate	0	250	1.48	5.89	Total Hardness	0	Monitored	1.26	208
Chloride	N/A	250	3.88	5.24	Corrosivity	N/A	N/A	Non-Corrosive	Non-Corrosive

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Range Detected			Likely Source of Contamination and Health Affects
Turbidity	N/A	TT	ND	-	2.98	Soil Runoff
Copper	1.3	AL= 1.3 ppm	ND	-	0.57	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Barium	2	2 ppm	0.012	-	0.028	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10 ppm	0.22	-	1.1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters	0	15 pCi/L	ND	-	1.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene	0	0.0050 ppm	ND	-	0.0034	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
TTHM	80	80 ppb	ND	-	9.1	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	60	60 ppb	ND	-	13.1	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
TOC	N/A	TT	0.38	-	0.68	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	MRDLG=4	MRDL= 4 ppm	0.42	-	2.2	Water additive used to control microbes

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible considering the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 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.

Secondary Maximum Disinfectant Level Goal 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.

Action Level (or AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement; a water system shall follow.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of clarity.

Variances and Exemptions: ADEM or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Non-Detect (ND): Not detectable at testing limits.

parts per Million (PPM): milligrams per liter (mg/L). One part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000.
 parts per Billion (PPB): micrograms per liter (ug/L). One part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000.
 parts per Trillion (PPT): nanograms per liter (nanograms/L). One part per trillion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
 Becquerels per Liter (Bq/L): A measure of radioactivity.
 Millirem per Year (mrem/yr): Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
 Standard Units (S.U.): pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases. 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.
 N/A: Not applicable
 FDA: Food and Drug Administration.
 CDC: Centers for Disease Control.
 EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.
 DEEM: Alabama Department of Environmental Management

Water Systems are selected by The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to participate in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR) program to collect nationally representative data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water. These contaminants do not have regulatory standards. The monitoring period is between 2018 – 2020. This monitoring is used by the EPA to understand the frequency and level of occurrence of unregulated contaminants in the nation's public water systems. Every five years the EPA develops a new list of UCMR contaminants, largely based on the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL). The detection of a UCMR contaminant does not represent cause for concern, in and of itself.

Contaminant	Minimum Reporting Level (MRL)(ug/L)	Reference Concentration (ug/L)	Range Detected		Additional Information
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	NA	NA	0.00072	- 0.015	A MCL of 0.0040 ug/L.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	NA	NA	ND	- 0.0035	A MCL of 0.0040 ug/L.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHS)	NA	NA	ND	- 0.0077	A MCL of 0.010 ug/L.
Perfluorooheptanoic Acid (PFHA)	NA	NA	ND	- 0.0055	No MCL established.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	NA	NA	ND	- 0.0039	Final Health Advisory Limit for PFBS is 2.0 ug/L.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHA)	NA	NA	ND	- 0.011	No MCL established.
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	NA	NA	ND	- 0.00057	No MCL established.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	NA	NA	ND	- 0.0113	No MCL established.

Note: EPA has introduced maximum contaminant levels (MCL) for PFOA and PFOS. The maximum contaminant level for PFOS is 0.0040 ug/L and for PFOA is 0.0040 ug/L. The maximum contaminant level goal or MCLG is 0. The EPA has also introduced an MCL for PFHxS. The maximum contaminant level for PFHxS is 0.010 ug/L.

ICMR Definitions:

CMR Minimum Reporting Level (MRL): The minimum concentration that may be reported by a laboratory as a quantified value for a method analyte following analysis. The MRLs were established based on the capability of the analytical method, not based on a level established as "significant" or "harmful".

Reference Concentration: The reference concentrations are based on publicly-available health information found in the following EPA resources: 2018 Edition of the *Drinking Water Standards and Health Criteria*, the *Health Effects Assessment Summary Statements* (i.e., *Health Reference Values* (HRA)), and the primary sources of the health information used to derive the guideline values in the resources referenced above are peer-reviewed assessments from EPA or other governmental agencies. The reference concentrations are subject to change as new health assessments are completed. Reference Concentrations are not legally enforceable federal standards.

Health Reference Values (HRV): The CCL process derives HRVs for screening purposes using available data and can be used in the Regulatory Determination process as risk-reducing goals. HRVs are not enforceable federal standards. HRVs are not necessarily the same as the guideline values that occur at levels of public health concern. The final product may not be the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is necessary to protect any particular population and, in some cases, are derived prior to development of a complete exposure assessment using the best available data. HRA are not legally enforceable federal standards.

Health Advisories (HA): HA provide information on contaminants that can cause human health effects and are known or anticipated to occur in drinking water. EPA's health advisories are not enforceable. EPA provides health information to State agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies, and treatment technologies to assist with risk management decisions.