CROSSVILLE WATER BOARD P.O. BOX 157 CROSSVILLE, AL 35962 256-528-7163

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We are 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 a well (ground water) and we purchase water from Collinsville Water Board, Northeast Alabama Water, Sewer and Fire Protection District and Water Works Board of Section. Our well draws water from the Pottsville aquifer. Water from Collinsville and Northeast is drawn from the Albertville Water Board which comes from Short Creek near Lake Guntersville State Park, which is a tributary of the Tennessee River (surface water). Section water is drawn from the Tennessee River. Our well water treatment consists of aeration, sedimentation and pressure sand filtration, the addition of lime for pH adjustment and chlorine for disinfection. Albertville Treatment process consists of potassium permanganate for the removal of iron and manganese, alum as a coagulant aid, chlorine for disinfection, lime for pH adjustment and activated carbon for the removal of taste and odor. The water flows through flocculates, settling basins and caustic flocculation, sedimentation and filtration with chemical additions. Section water treatment is mixing, flocculation, sedimentation and filtration with chemical additions at various points within the process.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brent Smith, Chairman, 256-528-2229 or you may contact our office at 256-528-7163. Our board meetings are held on the second Monday of each month beginning at 5:00 pm, in our office at 14454 Alabama Highway 68.

Crossville Water Board routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table enclosed shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. All drinking water, including bottle water, may be reasonable expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. In the table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we are providing the definitions below.

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. 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, or with HIV/Aids or immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be at risk to infections. These people should seek advice 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline. Please call our office if you have questions.

Non-Detect (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present. Not Required (NR) –laboratory analysis not required due to waiver. Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/1) – 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. Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/1) – one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000,000. Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or picograms per liter (picograms/1) – one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000. Picocuries per liter (pCi/1) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water. Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) –nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Lever – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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. 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 Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary of control of microbial contaminants.

Our system completed the Source Water Assessment Program in 2000. Information of all contaminant sources to which the water system's source water is susceptible and susceptibility rating of the contaminant sources can be provided. A map indicating SWAA I and II and showing the location of the contaminant sources identified in the inventory are available in our office. Individual members of the public may review all assessment documents during normal business hours of operation at the office. We are happy to report that all susceptibility sources on our system are rated at the lowest level by Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

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.

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. Crossville Water 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 take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

2025 Annual Consumer Confidence Report
Crossville Water Board

Standard List of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected	Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected
Bacteriological			Endrin	2 ppb	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	0	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Turbidity	TT	2.9	Glyphosate	700 ppb	ND
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	0	Heptachlor	400 ppt	ND
Radiological			Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppt	ND
Alpha emitters (ρCi/l) (2016)[2]	15	ND	Hexachlorobenzene	1 ppb	ND
Beta/Photon emitters (ρCi/l)[3]	4	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50 ppb	ND
Combined Radium (ρCi/l) (WS 2016)[4]	5	ND	Lindane – Gamma BHC	200 ppt	ND
Uranium	30 ppb	ND	Methoxyclor	40 ppb	ND
Inorganic Chemicals			Oxamyl [Vydate]	200 ppb	ND
Antimony	6 ppb	ND	PCBs	500 ppt	ND
Arsenic	10 ppb	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	7	Waived	Picloram	500 ppb	ND
Barium	2 ppm	0.29	Simazine	4 ppb	ND
Beryllium	4 ppb	ND	Toxaphene	3 ppb	ND
Cadmium	5 ppb	ND	Benzene	5 ppb	ND
Chromium	100 ppb	ND	Carbon Tetrachloride	5 ppb	ND
Copper	AL=1.3 ppm	0.57	Chlorobenzene (VOC – Mono, Di, or Tri)	100 ppb	ND
Cyanide	200 ppb	ND	Dibromochloropropane	200 ppt	ND
Fluoride	4 ppm	0.6	o-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	ND
Lead	AL=15 ppb	ND	p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	ND
Mercury	2 ppb	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
Nitrate	10 ppm	3.4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	ND
Nitrite	1 ppm	ND	cis-1,2-Dichloroehtylene	70 ppb	ND
Selenium	50 ppb	ND	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	ND
Thallium	2 ppb	ND	Dichloromethane	5 ppb	ND
Organic Chemicals			1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	ND
2,4-D	70 ppb	ND	Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50 ppb	ND	Ethylene Dibromide (SOC – EDB)	50 ppt	ND
Acrylamide	TT	ND	Styrene	100 ppb	ND
Alachlor	2 ppb	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Atrazine (2023)	3 ppb	0.65	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70 ppb	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200 ppt	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	ND
Carbofuran	40 ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
Chlordane	2 ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Dalapon	200 ppb	ND	TTHM (System-wide Average)	80 ppb	57.0
Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400 ppb	ND	HAA5 (System-wide Average)	60 ppb	49.9
Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthlates	6 ppb	ND	Toluene	1 ppm	ND
Dinoseb	7 ppb	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	ND
Diquat	20 ppb	ND	Xylenes	10 ppm	ND
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30 ppq	ND	TOC (2024)	TT	2.0
Chloramines	4 ppm	ND	Chlorine	4 ppm	2.95
Chlorite	1 ppm	ND	Chlorine Dioxide	800 ppb	ND
Endothall	100 ppb	ND	Bromate	10 ppb	ND

Table Of Detected Contaminants						
Contaminant	**Detection Range**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source Of Contamination**
BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Turbidity			NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff. (Turbidity shown as highest monthly average for the year. Based upon turbidity as MCL. MCL varies because Crossville utilizes ground water as their source.)
Collinsville	0.09	0.09				
Northeast	0.06-2.9	2.9				
Section-Dutton	0.02-0.08	0.08				
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANT						
Alpha emitters			ρCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Northeast (2022)	0-2.5	2.5 ± 1.5				
Section-Dutton (2021)[1]	NA	0.92 ±0.41				
Crossville (2019)	0.0±0.5	0.0±0.5				
Combined Radium			ρCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Northeast	0 ± 0.82	0.82 ± 0.44				
Section-Dutton (2021)[1]	NA	0.70±0.41				
Crossville (2016)	0 - 0.4 ± 0.5	0.4 ± 0.5				
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Arsenic			ppm	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass/electronics production waste.
Crossville (2022)	ND	ND				
Barium			ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Crossville (2022)	0.29	0.29				
Northeast	0.0112-0.052	0.052				
Section-Dutton (2017)	0.016	0.016				
Collinsville	0.049-0.052	0.052				
Cadmium			ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Crossville (2022)	ND	ND				
Collinsville (2017)	ND	ND				
Copper			ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. * - 90th percentile value. No sites above action level.
Crossville (2019)	ND	ND				
Collinsville	0.013-0.57	0.57				
Northeast	ND-0.12	0.12*				
Section-Dutton	ND-0.37	0.37				
Fluoride			ppm	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Northeast	ND-0.564	0.564				
Crossville (2022)	ND	ND				
Collinsville	0.40-0.47	0.47				
Section-Dutton	.30-.90	0.60 Avg.				
Lead			ppm	0	AL=15	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits * - 90th percentile value.
Crossville (2019)	ND	ND				
Northeast	ND-.0096	0.0096				
Section-Dutton (2022)	ND	ND				
Nitrate			ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Crossville (2022)	0.25	0.25				
Collinsville	3.3-3.4	3.4				
Northeast	0.21-3.4	3.4				
Section-Dutton	0.37	0.37				
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
TTHM			ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Rolling annual average is shown as amount detected. Compliance is based on system-wide annual average rather than individual valves.
Crossville	19-54	54				
Collinsville	37.0-57.0	57.0 LRAA				
Northeast	ND-56.0	56.0 HRAA				
Section-Dutton	ND-46.0	34.8 HARA				
HAA5			ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Annual average is shown as amount detected. Compliance is based on system-wide annual average rather than individual valves.
Crossville	6.0-38.0	38.0				
Collinsville	28.0-48.0	48.0 LRAA				
Northeast	ND-49.9	49.9 HRAA				
Section-Dutton	ND-38.0	29.5 HARA				
Total Organic Carbon			ppm	N/A	TT	Soil Runoff. Naturally present in the environment.
Collinsville	1.0-2.48	2.48				
Northeast	0.0-2.48	2.48 RAA				
Section-Dutton	.30-.88	0.9				
Chlorine			ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes. (Annual Average)
Crossville (2020)	1.5-2.5	2.5				
Collinsville	1.1-2.6	2.6				
Northeast	1.00-2.95	2.95 RAA				
Section-Dutton	2.5-2.7	2.6				
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Chloroform			ppb	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agriculture runoff.
Crossville (2022)	ND	ND				
Collinsville	1.3-8.2	8.2				
Northeast	2.9-19.0	19.0				
Section-Dutton	ND-35.0	35.0				

Table Of Detected Contaminants						
Contaminant	**Detection Range**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source Of Contamination**
Bromodichloromethane			ppb	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agriculture runoff.
Crossville (2022)	ND	ND				
Collinsville	ND-3.0	3.0				
Northeast	1.6-5.6	5.6				
Section-Dutton	ND-6.2	6.2				
Chlorodibromomethane			ppb	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agriculture runoff.
Northeast (2023)	0.6-1.5	1.5				
Collinsville (2018)	0.50-0.53	0.53				
Dibromochloromethane			ppb	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agriculture runoff.
Crossville (2022)	ND	ND				
Section-Dutton	ND-2.4	2.4				
Northeast	0.05-1.9	1.9				
SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS						
Alkalinity			ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agriculture runoff.
Crossville (2022)	66.7	66.7				
Northeast	50.0-115	115				
Section-Dutton	60.8	60.8				
Aluminum			ppm	N/A	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives.
Crossville (2022)	ND	ND				
Northeast	0.029-0.06	0.06				
Collinsville	0.01-0.06	0.06				
Section-Dutton	0.018	0.018				
Calcium			ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agriculture runoff.
Crossville (2022)	13.8	13.8				
Northeast	18.9-43.6	43.6				
Section-Dutton	20.1	20.1				
Carbon Dioxide			ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives.
Crossville (2022)	30.6	30.6				
Northeast	1.8-11.2	11.2				
Section-Dutton	ND	ND				
Chloride			ppm	N/A	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agriculture runoff.
Crossville (2022)	3.2	3.2				
Collinsville	16.9-17.4	17.4				
Northeast	ND-17.4	17.4				
Section-Dutton	15.6	15.6				
Specific Conductance			mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agriculture runoff.
Crossville (2022)	146	146				
Northeast	171-243	243				
Section-Dutton	220	220				
Total Copper			ppm	0	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Crossville (2019)	ND	ND				
Section-Dutton	ND	ND				
Hardness			mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives.
Crossville (2022)	46.2	46.2				
Collinsville	38.1-38.8	38.8				
Northeast	38.8-121	121				
Section-Dutton	70.6	70.6				
Total Iron			ppb	N/A	300	Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes.
Crossville (2019)	6.7	6.7				
Section-Dutton	ND	ND				
Total Magnesium			mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives.
Northeast	4.15-10.8	10.8				
Section-Dutton	4.9	4.9				
Crossville (2022)	2.8	2.8				
Manganese			ppm	0	0.05	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives.
Crossville (2022)	0.16	0.16				
Section-Dutton	ND	ND				
Collinsville	0.006-0.015	0.015				
pH			su	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives.
Crossville (2022)	6.6	6.6				
Collinsville	7.4-7.6	7.6				
Northeast	6.3-7.6	7.6				
Section-Dutton	7.7	7.7				
Sodium			mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives.
Crossville (2022)	11.8	11.8				
Northeast	ND-14.5	14.5				
Collinsville	11.2-14.5	14.5				
Section-Dutton	9.7	9.7				
Sulfate			ppm	N/A	250	Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion of natural deposits.
Crossville (2022)	9.8	9.8				
Collinsville	10.9-11.0	11.0				
Northeast	ND-18.7	18.7				

Table Of Detected Contaminants						
Contaminant	**Detection Range**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source Of Contamination**
Total Dissolved Solids			mg/l	N/A	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff.
Crossville (2022)	99.0	99.0				
Collinsville	72.0-96.0	96.0				
Northeast	60-140	140				
Section-Dutton	100	100				

Microbiological (LT2ESWTR) Testing						
Contaminant	**Range Detected**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source Of Contamination**
Bacteriological						
Cryptospiridium			Organisms/L	0	TT	Wildlife and/or human waste.
Northeast (2017)	0 – 0.90	0.90				
Section-Dutton	ND	ND				
Giardia			Organisms/L	0	TT	Wildlife and/or human waste.
Northeast (2017)	0 – 2.1	2.1				
Section-Dutton	ND	ND				
Total Coliform			#/100mL	0	TT	Wildlife and/or human waste.
Northeast (2017)	0 – >2420	>2420				
Section-Dutton	114-920	920				
E.Coli			#/100mL	0	TT	Wildlife and/or human waste.
Northeast (2017)	0 – 691	691				
Section-Dutton	<1-23	23				
Turbidity			NTU	0	TT	Soil runoff.
Northeast (2008)	0.25 – 10.19	10.19				
Section-Dutton	1.5-12.5	12.50				

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)						
Contaminant	**Range Detected**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source Of Contamination**
Bacteriological						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Crossville	19-54	54				
Northeast System-Wide (2016)	2.0 – 25.0	25.0				
Section-Dutton (2018)[1]	6.53-22.7	22.7				
Collinsville	37.0-57.0	57.0				
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)			ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Northeast System-Wide (2016)	6.0 – 38.0	38.0				
Section-Dutton (2018)[1]	4.70-19.0	19				
Collinsville	28.0-48.0	48.0				
Crossville	11-43	43				